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9. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment S. 2199, providing for the donation or lending of surplus equipment and supplies to States for use or distribution during major disasters (pp. 8718-20).
10. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6200, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1954 (H. Rept. 761) (p. 8727). The bill includes the following items: Export control, Commerce Department, \$3,700,000; management improvement fund, \$500,000 (\$500,000 less than the Budget estimate); Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel, \$200,000 (\$10,000 below Budget estimate); Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, \$500,000 (same as Budget estimate); Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, \$250,000 (same as Budget estimate). The Committee disallowed estimates for defense-production activities of this Department (\$350,000), the Mexican farm-labor program, and the Council of Economic Advisers, stating that funds already available for these activities are sufficient.
- The bill also includes general provisions, which are applicable to all departments and agencies. Sections 1201 through 1212 are identical to those carried last year. Secs. 1213 through 1221 are included for the first time in this bill as explained below.
- Section 1201 continues, at \$1,400 each, the limitation on the amount that may be spent for purchase of passenger motor vehicles. This is the same figure that is carried in the 1953 Act.
- Section 1202 continues language which has been carried for some years concerning the employment of aliens.
- Section 1203 continues language previously carried relating to living quarters allowances.
- Section 1204 continues language previously carried prohibiting the filling of positions by anyone whose nomination has been disapproved by the Senate.
- Section 1205 continues language previously carried limiting the amount that may be paid for copies of the United States Code Annotated and the Lifetime Federal Digest.
- Section 1206 continues language previously carried relating to the use of funds by Government corporations.
- Section 1207 continues language previously carried prohibiting the use of funds of corporations for purchase or construction of office buildings at the seat of Government.
- Section 1208 continues language previously carried commonly known as the anti-strike provision.
- Section 1209 continues language previously carried concerning payments to retired officers who may be conducting negotiations with the Government.
- Section 1210 continues language previously carried to authorize the transfer of personnel and appropriations to defense activities of various departments and agencies of the Government in pursuance of law.
- Section 1211 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to pay employees at rates in excess of that provided in the regular 1954 appropriation acts. This is similar to a provision in last year's bill.
- Section 1212 continues language inserted last year concerning rental of Government-owned living quarters. This language incorporates, by reference, Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45 and is recommended by the committee in order to establish a more uniform and equitable handling of the rental of Federal property by Government employees.

Section 1213 authorizes the use of appropriated funds to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States, as required by Section 1415 of Public Law 547, 82nd Congress. The Committee expects that the Treasury Department, the General Accounting Office, and the Bureau of the Budget will take appropriate administrative action in their respective fields to insure that custody, control, reporting, purchase, sale and accountability of foreign currencies and

-4-

credits will be handled in accordance with the principles outlined in the Budget Bureau's January report to the Committee on this subject.

Sections 1214 through 1221 establish a new procedure designed to expedite the payment of judgments rendered against the United States by district courts and the Court of Claims.

The language contained in Section 1209 makes this section permanent. Accordingly, it will not be necessary to carry it hereafter.

11. ADJOURNED until Mon. July 13 (p. 8727). The LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for next week as stated by the Majority Leader: Mon., customs-simplification bill and conference report on the mutual security bill; Tues., begin debate on the supplemental appropriation bill, then take up for final action the bill providing Federal aid to schools in Federal areas; Wed., and balance of week, continue consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill, then (but not necessarily in this order) the factory inspection, and FCA reorganization bills, if rules are granted, the trade agreements extension bill, and the international Trade Fair resolution (p. 8703).

SENATE - July 11

12. WHEAT QUOTAS. Passed as reported (plus a technical clarifying amendment by Sen. Aiken) H. R. 5451, to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (pp. 8809-25). Sen. Carlson offered and then withdrew an amendment to exempt the drought disaster areas from the 1954 acreage allotments (pp. 8824-5).
13. NOMINATIONS of John H. Davis and Romeo B. Short to be Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture were received (p. 8829).
14. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Schoeppel inserted a Kansas Livestock Association letter supporting drought relief legislation to aid livestock producers (p. 8829).
15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse spoke and inserted items on the Administration's attitude and actions on Hells Canyon Dam and TVA (pp. 8797-8809).
16. MINERALS. Received a Los Angeles Council resolution favoring H. R. 5664, to amend the mineral leasing laws with respect to their application to pipelines passing through the public domain (p. 8794).
17. IMMIGRATION. Received a Mass. General Court resolutions in favor of Sen. Watkins bill, S. 1917, to permit the issuing of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas (p. 8794).
18. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as stated by the Acting Majority Leader: Mon., the International Wheat Agreement and S. J. Res. 97 to carry it out, as the first order of business, and the German debt settlement agreement; Tues., probably the conference report on the mutual-aid bill (pp. 8796-7).

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 10

19. MINERALS; LANDS. H. R. 6216, by Rep. Aspinall, H. R. 6217, by Rep. Dawson, Utah, and H. R. 6220, by Rep. Stringfellow, relating to mining claims located on land with respect to which a permit or lease has been issued, or an application or offer for permit or lease has been made, under the mineral leasing laws, or known to be valuable for minerals subject to disposition under the mineral leasing laws; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (pp. 8727, 8728).

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

JULY 10, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6200]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document Nos. 16, 162, 166, 176, 190, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 200 and 201. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the committee total \$1,069,996,084. Appropriations recommended total \$168,155,584, a reduction of \$901,840,500. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Chapter	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
I	District of Columbia.....	\$131, 492	\$131, 492	-----
II	Legislative Branch.....		13, 300	+ \$13, 300
III	State, Justice, and Commerce.....	147, 854, 042	72, 018, 242	- 75, 835, 800
IV	Treasury, Post Office.....	101, 088	101, 088	-----
	Labor.....	900, 000		- 900, 000
V	Interior.....	322, 000	322, 000	-----
VI	Independent Offices.....	4, 160, 000	2, 920, 000	- 1, 240, 000
VII	Military construction.....	700, 000, 000	(¹)	- 700, 000, 000
VIII	Defense.....	(²)	(²)	-----
IX	Occupation programs.....	49, 721, 000	43, 538, 000	- 6, 183, 000
X	Emergency agencies.....	164, 205, 000	46, 510, 000	- 117, 695, 000
XI	Claims and judgments.....	2, 732, 954	2, 732, 954	-----
XII	General provisions.....	(²)	(²)	-----
	Total.....	1, 069, 996, 084	168, 155, 584	- 901, 840, 500

¹ \$240,776,000 to be derived from unobligated balances of appropriations for prior fiscal years.

² Includes language only.

CHAPTER I
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SUBCOMMITTEE

EARL WILSON, Indiana, *Chairman*

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois
OAKLEY HUNTER, California

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas
ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

PUBLIC WELFARE

Saint Elizabeths Hospital.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$51,457. This amount represents a billing by the Health, Education and Welfare Department for the cost of patient care during 1952.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS AND AUDITED CLAIMS

These two items, representing payments of a mandatory nature, are recommended at the budget estimate total of \$80,035.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
194	Public Welfare: Saint Elizabeths Hospital.....	\$51, 457	\$51, 457	-----
194	Settlement of claims and suits.....	24, 234	24, 234	-----
194	Audited claims.....	55, 801	55, 801	-----
	Total Chapter I.....	131, 492	131, 492	-----

CHAPTER II
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SUBCOMMITTEE

WALT HORAN, Washington, *Chairman*

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The bill includes \$13,300 for the House of Representatives composed of \$12,500, the customary gratuity for the widow of a deceased Member, and \$800 stationery allowance for one new Member as provided by law.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doe. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Beneficiary of deceased Member-----	-----	\$12, 500	+\$12, 500
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE			
	Stationery (revolving fund)-----	-----	800	+800
	Total, Chapter II-----	-----	13, 300	+13, 300

CHAPTER III

SURCOMMITTEE

CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio, *Chairman*

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
SAM COON, Oregon

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR., Georgia
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International Information and Educational Activities.—The bill includes \$60,000,000 to carry on the activities of this program. The amount allowed is \$54,515,800 below the original budget estimate and \$27,900,000 below the amount of the revised estimate. The original budget estimate contained \$8,859,791 to purchase foreign currencies for the Fulbright program pursuant to section 1415 of Public Law 587, 82nd Congress, whereas the revised estimate recommended language exempting the Fulbright program from that provision and included no funds therefore. The Committee has eliminated this proposed exemption and expects those activities under the Fulbright program deemed necessary by the Department to be financed from the total amount recommended herein. Certain activities transferred from the Mutual Security Administration by the Bureau of the Budget are also to be provided for within the total amount allowed in the bill.

Additional funds for other information activities will be considered in the Mutual Security Appropriation Bill. Likewise, funds are included for Information and Educational activities for Germany and Austria in the appropriation for Government in Occupied Areas.

The amount appropriated in the 1953 regular Act for the program was \$87,325,000. Pursuant to P. L. 298, 82nd Congress, \$975,000 was transferred to the 1953 appropriation from "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation" which, added to the regular appropriations, made a total of \$88,300,000 available. Foreign currency funds totaling \$7,901,667 for the Fulbright program were also available during fiscal year 1953 without dollar appropriations.

It was represented to the Committee that the revised estimate was an austerity budget. However, when there is included in that budget a request to double the amount for representation allowances from "\$50,000" to "\$100,000" the austerity of such a budget is highly questionable. The Committee has placed a limitation of \$30,000 on the item "representation," which is a reduction of \$20,000 below the amount for fiscal year 1953.

The justifications submitted to the Committee were significantly lacking in specific accomplishment data in the various media, despite the fact that large sums have been expended for evaluation. Over \$1,000,000 was expended during the last fiscal year for "evaluation" with very little tangible results. It is suggested that the amount to be spent for evaluation in fiscal year 1954 be drastically reduced.

The very format of the budget justifications causes confusion when an effort is made to compare specific units with previous years. In

spite of the fact that no firm plans were presented for reorganization of this activity, the organization structure presented in the justifications was considerably different from that presented in the 1953 estimate. The justifications furnished the Committee should contain more specifics both as to accomplishments and requests and contain less doctrine and philosophy.

There is an evident lack of travel control as exemplified by the number of IIA personnel traveling identical routes. The total amount for travel for 1953 was estimated at \$3,621,261. While the revised 1954 request was \$326,151 below the 1953 total, the amount requested, \$3,295,110, still is excessive. A request was made by this Committee for a list of all travel made by the domestic employees of this program during fiscal year 1953. A tabulation was furnished the Committee setting forth the travel for the period from July 1, 1952, through May 31, 1953, which list consisted of 316 pages and included therein were 2,552 domestic and 973 overseas trips.

A great many language changes were requested of the Committee which were denied since most of them were concerned with changing basic law which should be taken up with the proper legislative committee.

Although the reduction in the budget estimate may appear to be severe, the amount provided herein is exactly the same as the sum contained in the regular Department of State Appropriation bill for the item "Salaries and expenses" as it passed the House to carry on the regular consular and diplomatic activities of the Department, both in this country and in approximately 300 Foreign Service posts throughout the world.

Large sums have been included in the budget estimate for various programs of this organization in many of the countries considered to be friendly to this nation. For example, the estimated amount to be spent in the United Kingdom, exclusive of certain administrative costs, was \$1,665,418 for 1954. Likewise \$415,237 was to be spent in Australia. It would appear that considerable savings can be made by substantially reducing or eliminating such programs.

The Committee is fully aware of the importance of a publicity program which will effectively and efficiently approach the minds of the peoples of the world and do what may be necessary to maintain United States prestige and a feeling of responsibility and satisfaction with the United States policies towards other peoples. The Committee has been terribly disappointed that this has not been accomplished. Enormous numbers of personnel in excess of those required are maintained and enormous numbers are engaged in the preparation, publication and propagation of things that are of no value and which really tend to make the United States ridiculous.

If this program were cleaned up and established on a sound basis so that it could have the respect and confidence of thinking people and be an effective arm of the United States foreign policy, this Committee would feel that it should continue to have every consideration on the part of the Congress. It is hoped that result can be accomplished quickly.

The original budget estimate contained \$20,200,000 for acquisition and construction of radio facilities. This amount was eliminated in

the revised estimate and no funds have been included in the bill for that purpose.

International Claims Commission.—There is included in the bill \$220,000 to cover the expenses of the Commission's administrative operations for the fiscal year 1954. The committee has included language providing that this amount becomes available only after enactment into law of the provisions of H. R. 5742 extending the period of operation of the Commission and increasing to five per centum the amounts deducted from awards and ordered to be deposited into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

The Committee is disturbed at the failure of this Commission to carry out its activities within the time and manner expected. An investigative report to this Committee indicates that the utilization of personnel by this Commission has been ineffective and inefficient; that the Commission has failed to function as a coordinated unit and that there has been a lack of adequate executive direction in the administrative affairs of the Commission.

It is expected that the proposed reorganization of the Commission will expedite the proper settlement of these claims. The Commission is requested to furnish the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate quarterly reports on the work accomplished.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.—Language is included in the bill which authorizes the Attorney General to transfer not to exceed \$250,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals" from appropriations contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953. The Committee was advised that this transfer authority was necessary in order to provide for higher costs of court reporting, marshal and guard travel in connection with the transportation of prisoners, and for communications.

Salaries and expenses, Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.—The Committee recommends \$8,072,696 for payment of adjudicated claims of certain persons of Japanese ancestry. Of the amount included herein, \$4,172,696 is for claims completed in fiscal year 1952 and the remainder for fiscal year 1953.

Immigration and Naturalization Service, Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$14,546 for payment of certain claims for extra pay for Sunday and holiday work for immigration inspectors for fiscal year 1946 and prior years. These additional claims have been certified by the General Accounting Office.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Support of United States Prisoners.—The amount of the budget estimate, \$11,000 is recommended to liquidate obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1951 for care of United States prisoners in non-Federal jails. A more prompt settlement of such obligations is expected hereafter.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Export control.—The bill includes \$3,700,000 to cover the costs of the export control program in fiscal year 1954. This item was not included in the regular annual appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce since the legislation continuing this program had not been enacted at that time. The amount allowed is \$2,050,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year and is a reduction of \$1,100,000 in the budget estimate. Of the total amount allowed, \$900,000 is for the Bureau of Customs. The Committee wishes to emphasize the fact that it does not consider the export control program to be a permanent organization.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
16	International information and educational activities-----	\$114, 515, 800	\$60, 000, 000	—\$54, 515, 800
16	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	20, 200, 000	-----	—20, 200, 000
201	International Claims Commission-----	240, 000	220, 000	—20, 000
	Total, Department of State-----	134, 955, 800	60, 220, 000	—74, 735, 800
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
162	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals, 1953-----	(1)	(2)	-----
162	Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry: 1952-----	4, 172, 696	4, 172, 696	-----
	1953-----	3, 900, 000	3, 900, 000	-----
162	Immigration and Naturalization Service salaries and expenses, 1946 and prior-----	14, 546	14, 546	-----
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
162	Support of United States prisoners, 1951-----	11, 000	11, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	8, 098, 242	8, 098, 242	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE			
162	Export control-----	4, 800, 000	3, 700, 000	—1, 100, 000
	Total, Chapter III-----	147, 854, 042	72, 018, 242	—75, 835, 800

¹ Transfer authority of \$300,000.² Transfer authority of \$250,000.

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey, *Chairman*

EARL WILSON, Indiana

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The amount requested for additional income tax on railroads in Alaska, \$1,088, is required to complete the payments to the Treasurer of Alaska, as required by law, of the special tax collected on the income of railroads doing business in Alaska. The special tax was repealed by Public Law 386, approved June 10, 1952.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The supplemental request for funds for the White House Police in the amount of \$100,000 is due entirely to the enactment of Public Law 74, 83rd Congress, approved June 20, 1953, which provides increased rates of pay and additional longevity benefits.

Under Public Law 73, 83rd Congress, which was approved on June 18, 1953, providing funds for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, an appropriation in the amount of \$630,000 was provided for the salaries and expenses of the White House Police. Of this amount \$611,852 was for personal services of 145 police. This number of police reflected a decrease of 18 below the number provided for during fiscal year 1953.

In the case of the White House Police Public Law 74, above mentioned, provided for an average salary increase of approximately 17 percent. The amount of \$100,000 requested and herein recommended for appropriation is slightly less than the 17 percent based upon the appropriation provided for the current fiscal year.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal revenue)

ELECTRIC CAR SERVICE

The transfer of funds requested in the amount of \$10,000 for fiscal year 1948 is needed to provide for the payment of outstanding claims arising from retroactive rate increases granted to 11 electric-car companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its order dated September 6, 1950, Docket No. 29943.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

The objects and purposes of the Export-Import Bank of Washington are to aid in financing and to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States or any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country or the agencies or nationals thereof. The Bank is guided by the policy of supplementing and encouraging rather than competing with private capital, and generally requires that the loans be made for specific purposes and offer reasonable assurance of repayment. It makes every effort to secure a maximum of private capital participation in its credits. It finances out of its authorized funds the development abroad of sources of essential materials for defense purposes and for industry; and from funds allocated from the Defense Production Administration and the Mutual Security Agency performs functions with respect to loans made for the development of foreign sources and the production abroad of essential materials for the stockpile, and with respect to foreign assistance loans and guarantees. The present lending authority of the Bank is \$4.5 billion.

By an act approved May 21, 1953, Public Law 30, 83rd Congress, the Bank's authority under certain restrictions contained in the act is increased to provide insurance to the extent it cannot be obtained from American insurance companies or from an agency of the United States Government in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$100,000,000 outstanding at any one time for the benefit of citizens of the United States against the risks of loss of or damage to tangible personal property of United States origin which is exported from the United States in commercial intercourse and is located in any friendly foreign country.

Administrative expenses for the Bank are provided by an allowance or limitation respecting the use of its earnings. For fiscal year 1954 the Bank is requesting an allowance of \$1,116,000, which is a decrease of \$84,000 below the estimate submitted in January and \$9,000 below the amount authorized for the current fiscal year. The request represents approximately 1.25 percent of estimated earnings of \$90 million for the year. The financing of production abroad of strategic materials critically needed for the defense program has broadened the geographic scope of the activities which has been extended to 48 countries throughout the world. The estimate provides for the employment of 138 average positions, the same as utilized for the current fiscal year.

The request for \$53,250 for travel for an organization of only 138 persons may appear large but when it is realized that the Bank's activities are so widely scattered and it has no field offices, preferring to send its representatives to the field with current information and policies rather than maintain branch offices throughout the world and bring personnel from such branch offices into headquarters for training and education as to current information and policies, the amount requested when compared with any alternate plan appears reasonable. The amount requested reflects a reduction of \$6,750 below the allocation for travel for the current year.

A request for \$103,600 for "Rents and utilities services" reflects an increase of \$33,100 over the current fiscal year allowance. It is

occasioned by requirement for additional space due to increased workload and an increase in the rental rate. The rental rate is negotiated by the General Services Administration and is not controllable by the Bank.

A breakdown of the other items of expenditure and their allocation will be found on page 193 of the hearings.

Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1953, relating to the Export-Import Bank of Washington, proposes to simplify the organization and strengthen the administration of the Bank. Under this plan the present Board of Directors consisting of four full-time members and the Secretary of State, ex-officio, will be replaced by a single Managing Director, a deputy director, and an assistant director. It is estimated that the cost of the new plan in salaries and administrative expenses will be \$17,655 less than the cost of the present organization. However, in arriving at the amount of allowance justified for the expenses of the Bank for fiscal year 1954 the committee took into consideration things that have occurred since April 1, 1953, when the justifications were submitted, namely the Reorganization Plan No. 5 above referred to under which a savings of \$17,655 is anticipated, and the enactment of Public Law 30, approved May 21, 1953, which provides that the Export-Import Bank is authorized to provide insurance in accordance with the terms of the Act not in excess of \$100 million, and the fact that a new security program established by Executive Order No. 10450 of April 27, 1953, requires investigation of all personnel who handle confidential or material of a high security classification which it is estimated will cost some \$230 per person and affects about 85 persons. No funds were requested to administer either Public Law 30 although its entire operation must be administered by the Bank and no funds were included to administer the new security program since it had not been required at the time the request for funds was submitted. Under the circumstances the committee recommends an allowance of \$1,116,000 as requested.

The committee wishes to commend General Edgerton and members of his staff who appeared with him in the presentation of their requests. The Export-Import Bank since its creation has been one of the most efficient and economically operated institutions of the Government and the attitude of the General and his staff indicates it will continue to be so run.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is a lending institution authorized to make, or participate in, loans to business enterprises, including railroads and air carriers; financial institutions; political subdivisions of States and Territories; and victims of disaster. It may also make loans under the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, for defense production; small defense plants; and for civil defense under the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950. Its lending activities, except for Defense Production Act loans, are financed from \$100 million of capital stock issued to and held by the Secretary of the Treasury, retained earnings to the extent of \$250 million (after reserves for losses), and borrowings from the Treasury as needed. All earned surplus in excess of \$250 million

and reserves for losses is required to be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

In addition to its lending functions the Corporation has responsibility for the operation and liquidation of certain assets acquired by the Government from programs initiated during World War II. This responsibility consists of two broad functions: First, production activities, embracing operation of the synthetic rubber, tin, and abaca fiber programs; and Second, liquidation activities, encompassing orderly disposition of holdings acquired in connection with wartime programs. The production and liquidation programs are financed with funds arising from the operation and liquidation of these programs. To the extent that funds realized from these programs exceed requirements, they are deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The present policy of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is stated to be—

to limit new loan authorizations to those which serve the public interest through direct contributions to the defense program and essential civilian activities, and which require minimum use of Treasury funds.

To accomplish this policy the RFC, before authorizing loans to be disbursed by it, makes every effort to have financing provided by private sources or through RFC participation in bank loans on a deferred basis.

The presentation for budget requirements for fiscal year 1954 was made on the assumption that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would make loans and carry on its normal activities during all of fiscal year 1954. The committee in its consideration of the request does not challenge that assumption. It is cognizant, however, of the fact that legislation has been considered and passed by the House of Representatives that if finally enacted would change the budget requirements of the RFC. As of the time this report is being written the Congress has just agreed to a conference report on S. 1081 providing, among other things, for the extension of the life of the Small Defense Plants Administration until July 31, 1953. This will have its effect upon budget requirements of the RFC. It is reported to be the general understanding in connection with the conference report on S. 1081 that further consideration is to be given to H. R. 5141, a bill to create a small business administration which has already passed the House of Representatives, and if this bill becomes a law its provisions will effect the budget requirements of the RFC. Another pending bill is H. R. 5728, which proposes to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned rubber-producing facilities, has passed the House. Its enactment would effect the budget requirements of the RFC. The budget request as presented contemplates that production of refined tin will be limited to the processing of present inventories of tin ores. This operation is mandatory under law until June 30, 1956, unless it is discontinued by action of the Congress. Under present conditions which makes the procurement of an adequate supply of tin metal much more favorable than when the tin program was inaugurated it is conceivable that the program will be altered or discontinued, and in that way effect budget requirements of the RFC. The budget request as presented for the combined programs administered by the RFC indicate that receipts will exceed

expenditures by \$288.8 million and that it is anticipated this amount will be paid into the Treasury.

Under the law as it exists at the moment the authority of the RFC to make business loans expires on June 30, 1954; its Corporation charter expires two years later, the intervening two years being provided to liquidate its assets and wind up its affairs.

The committee considering the facts and evaluating the various contingencies, and realizing that a major portion of RFC activities must be carried on through fiscal year 1954, recommends an authorization of \$9,500,000 for necessary administrative expenses. This reflects a reduction of \$600,000 below the request for \$10,100,000 submitted on June 18, 1953, and of \$3,800,000 below the amount requested in the regular budget submitted on January 9, 1953. The requested authorization provided for an average employment of 1,450 as compared with 2,163 for fiscal year 1953. Since more than 80 percent of the authorization requested is for personal services it is anticipated that the recommendation of the committee will require a further reduction in the average employment.

Should some of the legislation mentioned above be enacted at an early date the amount recommended may be on the liberal side, but on the other hand if no legislation is enacted changing the functions of the RFC the amount herein recommended may be insufficient for its needs.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
162	Bureau of Internal Revenue: Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska-----	\$1, 088	\$1, 088	-----
196	United States Secret Service: White House Police-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
162	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
	Electric car service, 1948-----	(¹)	(¹)	-----
	Total, Chapter IV-----	101, 088	101, 088	-----

¹ Language only, permitting transfer of \$10,000 from the appropriation "Railway Mail Service, salaries", fiscal year 1948.

Administrative expenses of Government corporations

[Limitation on amount of corporate funds to be expended]

H. Doc. No.	Corporation	Authorization 1953	Budget estimates, 1954	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with--	
					1953 authorization	1954 estimates
16	Export-Import Bank-----	\$1, 125, 000	\$1, 200, 000	\$1, 116, 000	—\$9, 000	—\$84, 000
16	Reconstruction Finance Corporation-----	15, 000, 000	13, 300, 000	9, 500, 000	—5, 500, 000	—3, 800, 000
	Total -----	16, 125, 000	14, 500, 000	10, 616, 000	—5, 509, 000	—3, 884, 000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SUBCOMMITTEE

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois, *Chairman*

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,¹ New York

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,¹ Ohio

¹ Temporarily assigned.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program.—The committee has included no additional funds for the administration of this program during 1954. The request was for \$900,000, which would be in addition to the \$1,250,000 which the Committee and the House has already approved for 1954 operations. The committee originally approved this sum in the belief that it would be sufficient for 6 months' operations and would, in addition, provide \$100,000 for liquidation of the program if the authorizing legislation, which expires December 31, 1953, were not extended.

The hearing on the supplemental request convinced a majority of the committee that the amount already provided for the first six months is a very generous allowance if the unnecessary red tape and excess staff are eliminated, and it is hopeful that the Bureau will exercise sufficient good management to enable it to properly administer the program for a longer period, assuming that legislation will authorize a continuation of the program past December 31, 1953. In addition the \$100,000 set aside for liquidation costs will be available for program expenses if the program is extended. The workload during the third quarter of the fiscal year is very low. Less than 10% of the laborers brought into the country under the program are brought in during this period. Thus the funds already approved will be easily sufficient to operate the program until such time as Congress can review the progress made in putting the program on a more sensible basis and take further action, if necessary, with regard to appropriations.

The committee has received most confusing testimony regarding this program. In March when the Bureau was attempting to justify a large appropriation for the *first six months* the following colloquy took place between Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Larin, Chief of the Farm Placement Division.

Mr. LARIN. We received \$2,800,000 for this last fiscal year of which we saved \$150,000. We are asking for \$1,740,000 for the first 6 months of the next fiscal year or about a million dollars less.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. \$910,000.

Mr. LARIN. Yes.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is about two-thirds.

Mr. LARIN. Yes.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. In any event the expenditures are actually made almost wholly in the first 6 months of the fiscal year so that you are, in effect, agreeing to quite a reduction here.

Mr. LARIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Even though it is only for half a year.

Mr. LARIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. Goodwin, Director of the Bureau of Employment Security was present and testifying on the request but made no comment regarding these statements. The same Mr. Goodwin, in June when the Bureau was attempting to justify a large appropriation for the *last six months* of the fiscal year, told the committee:

Mr. GOODWIN. Seventy percent of the total amount is allocated to the first six months of the fiscal year, July 1, to December 31.

Mr. BUDGE. That is just what I am getting at. 58,000 Mexican workers were brought in during the last six months of the fiscal year as compared with about 200,000 during the year.

Mr. GOODWIN. And 30 percent for the last six months of the fiscal year. That allocation was made by the Bureau of the Budget pretty much on an arbitrary basis, as I understand it, on workload. Actually, it does not conform exactly to the distribution of costs. The distribution of costs would run much closer to a 60-40 ratio. * * *

The same Mr. Larin, who had testified three months earlier that expenditures are actually made almost wholly in the first six months of the fiscal year, was seated next to Mr. Goodwin but made no comment.

It should have been evident to any neophyte at the business of justifying appropriation requests, that the committee would be interested in the monthly obligations for the fiscal year 1953 so that comparisons could be made between those figures and the request. The witnesses were able to furnish obligations for each of the preceding three months and an estimate for the entire year but claimed disability to furnish any additional detail for discussion at the hearing.

The committee had great difficulty in ascertaining from the witnesses the number of people employed in the Washington office. First the committee was advised that the number was "about 67", then another figure was given, finally, as the hearings will show, the number was increased to 121. The committee was at a loss to understand the need for 67 employees in Washington to run a program of this type and was amazed when the transcript of the hearing was returned with a note that the actual number of employees in Washington is 121.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
198	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
	Salaries and expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program-----	\$900, 000	-----	--\$900, 000
	Total, Department of Labor-----	900, 000	-----	--900, 000

CHAPTER V
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
SUBCOMMITTEE

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa, *Chairman*

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

MICHAEL KIRWAN, Ohio
W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Management and protection.—The budget estimate of \$83,000 is allowed to cover the cost of salary increases for the National Capital Park Police, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 74, 83d Congress, approved June 20, 1953.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Administration of Territories.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$239,000 for care of Alaska insane. This additional amount is required under a contract, revised June 18, 1953, with the Sanatorium Company of Portland, Oregon. The revised contract provides for a patient-day cost of approximately \$6.00 as against the previous rate of \$4.00, and includes a provision for adjustments each six-month period based on changes in the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index for all Commodities.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR			
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
195	Management and protection-----	\$83, 000	\$83, 000	-----
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES			
195	Administration of Territories-----	239, 000	239, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter V-----	322, 000	322, 000	-----

CHAPTER VI

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN PHILLIPS, California, *Chairman*

NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
OTTO KRUEGER, North Dakota

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Expenses of management improvement.—The committee has included in the bill \$500,000 for this purpose which is a reduction of \$500,000 in the Budget estimate. The sum recommended is made available without regard to the provisions of law requiring the apportionment of funds, and is to enable the President, through the Bureau of the Budget, to improve management in the executive branch and secure greater economy and efficiency. Consideration will be given to the provision of additional funds at the next session of the Congress, if necessary, at which time the committee proposes to review progress being made in connection with the program.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The committee considered an estimate of \$300,000 for re-establishment of the Council under Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953, transmitted to the Congress by the President on June 1, 1953, and recommends an appropriation of \$200,000, plus the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for an economic adviser to the President contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953. In view of inevitable delays in securing personnel to staff the council, including the appointment of two additional council members, the committee is of the opinion that the sum recommended will be entirely adequate to finance the activity to the close of the current fiscal year.

COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT POLICY FOR FEDERAL PERSONNEL

The bill includes \$200,000 for this activity which is a reduction of \$210,000 in the Budget estimate. The Retirement Policy Committee operated during the fiscal year 1953 with an allocation of \$50,000 from the Emergency Fund for the President. Under Public Law 54 of the present Congress, the date for making its report to Congress was extended from December 31, 1953, to June 30, 1954. The committee believes the amount recommended will enable this committee to assemble the essential facts and present its report to the Congress on the date required.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The committee considered a supplemental estimate of \$1,550,000 for the investigation of United States citizens available for employment on the staffs of any international organization, and recommends an appropriation of \$1,200,000 for such purpose. The reduction of \$350,000 is made possibly by the recent amendment to Executive Order 10422 making it unnecessary that full field investigations be conducted for appointees serving 90 days or less.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The committee has recommended the Budget estimate of \$500,000 for this Commission. The authorizing legislation provides for studying Federal aid now being extended to State and local governments in such fields as welfare, highways, airports, education, health, and housing, and is strongly recommended by the President. The Commission is charged with determining and reporting whether there is justification for Federal aid now being extended, whether there are other fields in which Federal aid should be extended, or whether such aid should be limited and to what extent.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$250,000 for activation of the Commission in the current fiscal year. In general the bill represents a continuation of the "Hoover Commission," with somewhat broader powers in certain respects. The Commission is required to submit a report to the Congress by December 31, 1954, and its final report by May 31, 1955. The sum recommended will provide funds needed to finance the initial activities of the committee until it is able to determine what additional funds may be necessary to carry its studies to completion.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

For conducting security investigations of persons in the General Accounting Office occupying sensitive positions, the committee recommends that \$300,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation to GAO for salaries in the fiscal year 1953 be made available for such purpose during the current fiscal year. Requirement for such investigations is made essential by Executive Order 10450 approved by the President on April 27, 1953.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The bill includes \$70,000 for salaries and expenses of the Board. This is a reduction of \$80,000 in the supplemental estimate of \$150,000 and will provide a total of \$270,000 for this agency, including \$200,000 contained in the First Independent Office Appropriation Bill. The amounts, in each instance, are provided without regard to subsection (c) of Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes which requires the apportionment of funds. The committee will give consideration to the provision of additional funds for the final quarter of the fiscal year, if necessary, during the next session of the present Congress.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
200	Funds appropriated to the President: Expenses of management improvement-----	\$1, 000, 000	\$500, 000	—\$500, 000
16	Council of Economic Advisers-----	300, 000	¹ 200, 000	—100, 000
162	Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel-----	410, 000	200, 000	—210, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
162	Civil Service Commission: Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations-----	1, 550, 000	1, 200, 000	—350, 000
162	Commission on Intergovernmental Relations-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
197	Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government-----	250, 000	250, 000	-----
	General Accounting Office-----	-----	(²)	-----
190	Subversive Activities Control Board-----	150, 000	³ 70, 000	—80, 000
	Total, Chapter VI-----	4, 160, 000	2, 920, 000	—1, 240, 000

¹ And unobligated balance of 1953 appropriation continued available.² \$300,000 of the unobligated balance of 1953 appropriation continued available.³ \$200,000 is appropriated for this purpose in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1954.

CHAPTER VII

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUBCOMMITTEE

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan
JOHN TABER, New York

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY—DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The budget submitted in January contained estimates of \$700,000,000 for the acquisition and construction of real property in the Department of the Air Force. A recent review of the original budget by the Executive Branch reduced this estimate to \$400,000,000, which is related to the change in the overall buildup of the Air Force. Justifications were submitted in support of the revised amounts and hearings were held on these revised estimates. The committee recommends \$240,776,000, to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances presently available from prior years' appropriations for this item. The action of the committee on specific requests will be found in subsequent paragraphs.

STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The lack of decision which has marked the military construction program of the Air Force in the past is of deep concern to the committee. The following table showing appropriations, obligations and expenditures through May 31, 1953, demonstrates the basis for this concern.

Status of appropriations as of May 31, 1953

Fiscal year	Appropriations	Obligations	Expenditures
1950.....	\$194, 279, 770	\$193, 084, 254	\$180, 333, 667
1951.....	1, 455, 648, 000	1, 344, 840, 906	1, 184, 301, 822
1952.....	2, 173, 500, 000	1, 383, 490, 135	852, 521, 807
1953.....	1, 200, 000, 000	305, 053, 078	90, 462, 589
Total.....	5, 023, 427, 770	3, 226, 471, 373	2, 307, 619, 885
Balances.....		1, 796, 956, 397	2, 715, 807, 885

These large balances do not represent material savings. Instead, they reveal an inability to formulate and effectively carry out the construction program necessary to support the men and machines of the Air Force. It is reasonable to expect any construction program to have some unobligated and unexpended balances carried over from one fiscal year to another. Such sizeable balances as exist here, however, reflect upon the ability of the Department to properly

utilize funds made available by the Congress on the basis of the Air Force's statements as to its ability to economically obligate funds on essential projects. Some of the delay, of course, is due to the recent essentiality review and other reappraisals which have resulted in the recoupment of approximately \$236,000,000 from previously appropriated funds. Due to temporary deferral of additional items currently delayed for lack of base rights or essentiality clearance and for other long-term impediments, an additional \$64,000,000 is available to finance the proposed 1954 program.

Prior to these reviews in the latter half of fiscal year 1953, the Air Force had demonstrated a marked inability to achieve its predicted performance rate of \$250,000,000 a month average obligations for the year. The average rate for the first seven months of the year was slightly in excess of \$121,000,000. For the Department to have achieved the rate, which served as the basis for the 1953 appropriation, following strong representations to the committee by top level officials of the Department, it would have been necessary to obligate funds in excess of \$430,000,000 monthly for the remainder of the fiscal year. Present optimistic statements as to its ability to obligate during the first quarter of fiscal year 1954 do not approach such a rate. The only conclusion that can be drawn from this is that the Air Force construction programs presented to Congress for fiscal years 1952 and 1953 were sadly deficient in planning and administrative direction. An agency charged with the utilization of a major portion of the defense funds of the nation thus destroyed the confidence of the subcommittee. The impression created by presented line item justifications has been that they were primarily but vehicles for the request of a sum of money which the Air Force desired to obligate. The hearings this year only partly dissipated that impression. In an effort to restore line item justifications as the legitimate basis for consideration of estimates, the committee has taken pains to specifically indicate all variations between line item requests and amounts recommended herein. So far as the 1954 program is concerned, this careful action should eliminate the re-programming, re-allotment and re-apportioning which has plagued this construction program and contributed to disheartening delay and confusion.

The committee believes that action can be taken in at least two major fields which should materially decrease these balances as well as increase the soundness of estimates presented to the Congress. The first of these involves the necessity of achieving reductions in the elapsed time between the appropriations and the obligation of funds. Present estimates submitted to the committee by the Air Force show an average of nine months lead time from appropriation to contract. The need for such a long lead time is not apparent to the committee. The committee calls to the attention of the Department of Defense and the Air Force as well as other responsible agencies in the executive branch that it expects steps to be taken to reduce this lead time.

The Department is expected to file with the committee not later than January 4, 1954, the result of actions taken in this matter.

Experience has taught the committee that cost estimates for construction projects cannot be regarded as firm until they are based on adequate preliminary planning and design. Funds have been included for the past three fiscal years for such planning and design. The Air Force is to be commended for the progress that has been made

in this matter in the past year, but the field is ripe for further efforts, both on the part of the Air Force and the Corps of Engineers. Further emphasis on the advance planning of public works projects will not only provide Congress with more realistic cost estimates, but should have a salutary effect on the administrative lead time required between appropriations and contracts. It is presently estimated by the Air Force that an average of six months is required to design a base program and get it into shape to be offered on the construction market. Proper application of advance planning funds prior to requests for construction funds should improve the planning of the project prior to the appropriations request. Thus Congress would be supplied with better cost estimates and at the same time the design work required after the appropriations are made would be reduced. The committee believes that the Department of Defense and its constituent agencies must place additional emphasis on advance planning as well as the fixing of base facility requirements.

Congress has seen fit to impose certain controls on the program, such as section 407 of Public Law 534, 82d Congress. The committee is most hopeful that the team at the top military and civilian level in the Department of Defense will have this program whipped into shape by the first of the year so that further requests for appropriations can be considered with confidence. Post-appropriation congressional controls can then be minimized.

There would appear to be a basis for the hope that the Air Force program will be on a much sounder basis by early calendar year 1954 than it is at the present time. It is the intention of the committee to review the program at that time. The committee is aware of its obligations to Congress and the country to assist in providing a realistic construction program in support of the operational plans of the Air Force. If progress is made in firming up the present program or if any matter connected with the program requires the attention of the committee it stands ready to meet at any time during the approaching recess of the Congress to act on matters within its province that the Air Force desires to present.

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

The committee recommends \$68,289,000 for construction on bases within the continental United States, a reduction of \$164,210,000 in the budget estimates and a reduction of \$68,459,000 below the amount contained in the revised estimates.

The action of the committee is generally predicated on four criteria: first, that maximum use should be made of existing unobligated and unexpended balances prior to the appropriation of additional funds; second, that construction on Air Force installations should continue to be on austerity standards with emphasis placed on the construction of operational facilities; third, that the unit cost of depot type warehousing should be limited to not to exceed six dollars per square foot; and fourth, that purchase of additional land should be held to the minimum essential to operation of the base facilities. There is a continuing and obvious need for review and strict enforcement of limitations on unit costs on standard and repetitive type items. The Air Force is requested to keep the committee informed of progress in that direction especially as regards administrative and community facilities.

WAREHOUSES

The Senate report which accompanied the Military and Naval Construction Act, 1953 (Public Law 534, 82d Congress) placed a restrictive limitation on warehousing facilities in the 1953 construction program. The unit cost under this limitation was listed at \$6 per square foot. The committee believes that this restriction should apply to other warehousing presently authorized but not yet funded. Accordingly funds for warehousing, except in AIO type construction and a few cases of special circumstances carefully explained to the committee, in excess of this unit cost have been deleted from the present bill. The Air Force is directed to enter into no contracts for warehousing in excess of a unit cost of \$6, except for units funded at a higher rate in this bill, unless specific certification for the individual warehouse unit has been obtained from the Secretary of Defense that a higher unit cost is essential to the proper utilization of the proposed facility. It is desired that a report on action taken under this directive be filed with the committee not later than January 15, 1954.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Funds were requested for two hospitals in continental United States, one at Abilene, Texas, and another at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida. The hospital construction program has been seriously delayed. A large measure of this delay has been occasioned by the inability of the three services to reconcile minor differences in the formulation of standardized construction plans. The Air Force informed the committee these differences have now been reconciled and that construction on the hospital program in the current fiscal year will be considerable.

At Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, it was proposed to build a 300 bed semi-permanent type hospital on a permanent Air Force base. The committee desires that the entire matter of hospital facilities in this area be restudied with a view toward determining the overall need for permanent facilities and the economic wisdom of constructing a semi-permanent type hospital to service a permanent base.

The committee does not question the advisability of constructing a new hospital at the Abilene Air Force Base, Texas. Funding of this requested installation has been deferred, however, along with all other proposed construction at this base, because of the delay in initiating previously funded construction there.

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

The committee has allowed \$2,014,000 for the construction of facilities for the reserve training program. As stated in the report accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriation Bill, 1954, the Committee "does not feel that the reserve training program is as satisfactory as it should be. It is suggested that a study be undertaken for the purpose of developing a more realistic and effective reserve training program."

Reductions from the budget request do not reflect a desire to reduce the reserve program. Rather it reflects the fact that the reserve construction program has been slow in getting underway and firm, well-coordinated plans for construction needs were not presented to the committee.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Listed below is a table showing the amounts allocated to the various installations in the continental United States. Funds are to be expended only for the specific line items set forth in the justifications presented to the committee in support of the budget request.

Air Defense Command:

Larson Air Force Base.....	\$100, 000
Niagara Falls Municipal Airport.....	363, 000
O'Hare International Airport.....	389, 000
Portland International Airport.....	775, 000
Stewart Air Force Base.....	348, 000

Subtotal, Air Defense Command.....	1, 975, 000
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Air Materiel Command:

Brookley Air Force Base.....	3, 235, 000
Gentile Air Force Depot.....	3, 078, 000
Hill Air Force Base.....	3, 239, 000
Norton Air Force Base.....	1, 102, 000
Tinker Air Force Base.....	1, 110, 000
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.....	2, 560, 000

Subtotal, Air Materiel Command.....	14, 324, 000
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Air Training Command:

Bryan Air Force Base.....	425, 000
Craig Air Force Base.....	455, 000
Ellington Air Force Base.....	497, 000
Goodfellow Air Force Base.....	462, 000
James Connally Air Force Base.....	75, 000
Nellis Air Force Base.....	279, 000
Pinecastle Air Force Base.....	1, 944, 000
Randolph Air Force Base.....	1, 448, 000
Reese Air Force Base.....	179, 000
Tyndall Air Force Base.....	124, 000
Vance Air Force Base.....	571, 000
Webb Air Force Base.....	236, 000
Wichita Municipal Airport.....	227, 000

Subtotal, Air Training Command.....	6, 922, 000
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Continental Air Command, Regular: Mitchel Air Force Base.....	560, 000
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Continental Air Command, Reserve:

Dobbins Air Force Base.....	289, 000
Ellington Air Force Base.....	979, 000
Minneapolis/St. Paul Airport.....	746, 000

Subtotal, Continental Air Command, Reserve.....	2, 014, 000
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Military Air Transport: Palm Beach International Airport.....	264, 000
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Research and development:

Edwards Air Force Base.....	9, 563, 000
Griffiss Air Force Base.....	1, 204, 000
Kirtland Air Force Base.....	697, 000
Patrick Air Force Base.....	4, 538, 000

Subtotal, research and development.....	16, 002, 000
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Strategic Air Command:

Bergstrom Air Force Base-----	\$599, 000
Biggs Air Force Base-----	547, 000
Carswell Air Force Base-----	890, 000
Castle Air Force Base-----	1, 668, 000
Fairechild Air Force Base-----	2, 776, 000
Forbes Air Force Base-----	596, 000
Hunter Air Force Base-----	2, 369, 000
Lockbourne Air Force Base-----	1, 104, 000
MacDill Air Force Base-----	515, 000
March Air Force Base-----	3, 133, 000
Mountain Home Air Force Base-----	1, 081, 000
Rapid City Air Force Base-----	738, 000
Smoky Hill Air Force Base-----	1, 002, 000
Walker Air Force Base-----	1, 220, 000
Westover Air Force Base-----	2, 433, 000
Subtotal, Strategic Air Command-----	<u>20, 671, 000</u>

Tactical Air Command:

Alexandria Air Force Base-----	1, 264, 000
Charleston Municipal Airport-----	306, 000
Clovis Air Force Base-----	228, 000
Laughlin Air Force Base-----	157, 000
Sewart Air Force Base-----	1, 552, 000
Shaw Air Force Base-----	169, 000
Subtotal, Tactical Air Command-----	<u>3, 676, 000</u>

Miscellaneous: Various Zone of Interior, Navigation Aids----- 1, 881, 000

Total, Zone of Interior----- 68, 289, 000

The above allocations are generally based upon application of the previously mentioned criteria to the budget estimates. However, the committee desires to comment on reductions at several of the installations.

Funds were requested in the amount of \$7,524,000 for Kelly Air Force Base. This estimate included the purchase of 482 acres of land at an estimated cost of \$4,000 per acre. When it becomes essential that the federal government purchase such valuable land for the expansion of an air base the time has come to examine the mission and use of that base. This is especially true when it is apparent that the requested addition is not the end of land costs, but merely a forerunner of additional requests in the future. The committee believes that the unobligated balances in excess of \$29,000,000 existing at Kelly Field on May 31, 1953, are sufficient to carry forward a realistic construction program pending such a review. The requested funds, therefore, have been denied.

The request of \$752,000 for an additional runway at Reese Air Force Base has been denied until such time as a detailed study of the cost of rehabilitating the existing runway and of an immediate need for an additional parallel runway has been made and presented to the committee.

The committee is not convinced of the need for the group headquarters building requested at Webb Air Force Base. It would appear that present arrangements regarding the housing of this headquarters are sufficient.

The committee has not allowed the amount of \$4,125,000 requested for the Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base. At the present time the student load at Maxwell is 1,950 students. Primarily in support of these students, certain other activities such as the Human

Resources Research Institute and the administration of the Medical School at nearby Gunter Field, there are presently assigned to Maxwell Field 1,501 civilians and 3,259 airmen. The present plans of the Air Force contemplate substantial increases in the future in both categories. The committee does not plan to entertain requests for additional construction at the Air University until a study has been made of the entire problem there including the student load, extent of need for supporting personnel, courses of instruction, adequacy of present facilities and the wisdom of assigning units to Maxwell Field other than those primarily concerned with the work of the university.

Funds were requested in the amount of \$263,000 for troop housing and messing facilities for the Reserve Training Center at Ellington Air Force Base. Similar facilities presently existing at the base due to the other activities there if properly utilized should be sufficient to meet the needs of the Reserve Training Center.

Funds requested for the Reserve Training Center at Paine Air Force Base have been deleted. Reserve activities at this installation are contingent upon the purchase of land and improvements currently estimated to cost \$6,070 per acre. The committee believes that a more satisfactory and economical solution to the problem in this area can be worked out.

The committee has denied the request of \$44,000 for security fencing at George Air Force Base. It appears that there is sufficient fencing presently available to the Air Force to meet this need.

The budget estimate of \$809,000 for the construction of post exchanges at five bases has been denied. There is a need for an immediate review of the entire policy underlying the operation of the post exchanges, including whether or not such commercial buildings should be constructed with appropriated funds and the cost thereof not subsequently reimbursed to the federal treasury. Such a study should also cover the requirement for the construction of such structures as those contemplated here of between 10,500 and 13,500 square feet at costs from \$137,000 to \$189,000 and unit cost generally of \$14 per square foot.

The request of \$1,821,000 for improvements to family housing has been denied. The committee does not believe that the circumstances which lead to the austerity type of construction on these units has sufficiently abated so as to call for their modification at this time.

Reductions have been made in requests for the following installations by reducing the unit cost contemplated for warehousing to \$6 per square foot; Brookley Air Force Base, Gentile Air Force Depot, Norton Air Force Base, Tinker Air Force Base, Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Port (Reserve Training Center), Griffiss Air Force Base, and Rapid City Air Force Base.

Elimination of requests for funds for purchase of additional land has caused reductions to be made on James Connally Air Force Base, and Fairchild Air Force Base.

The committee has denied estimates in their entirety for bases on which construction under the present program has not been initiated or has been seriously delayed. These bases are as follows: Foster Air Force Base, Harlingen Air Force Base, General Mitchell Field (Reserve Training Center), Laur G. Hanscom Field (Reserve Training Center), Niagara Falls Municipal Airport (Reserve Training Center), Abilene Air Force Base, Blytheville Air Force Base, Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Dow Air Force Base, and Homestead Air Force Base.

OVERSEAS INSTALLATIONS

The committee has allowed \$172,487,000 for construction of installations in overseas areas. This is a reduction of \$295,014,000 in the original budget estimates and is \$90,765,000 below the revised estimates considered by the committee.

Two of the criteria applied to construction in the continental United States have been applied to overseas construction, namely, that maximum use should be made of existing unobligated and unexpended balances prior to the appropriation of additional funds and second, that construction of Air Force installations should continue to be on austerity standards with emphasis placed on the construction of operational facilities.

No funds have been allowed for overseas bases on which negotiations as to right of occupancy or land rights have not been completed. Experience has shown that a realistic estimate of the cost of an installation cannot be made until negotiations with the other nations involved have been completed. It has also shown that entry for construction without having firm agreements with the host country places us at a serious disadvantage in working out agreements, resulting in greatly enhanced construction costs, continuing friction, shackled operations and recurring delays. This committee expects to be fully informed of agreements made before it will recommend appropriation of funds for overseas construction. If completion of negotiations makes it imperative to have committee concurrence in Air Force proposals to carry forward the construction program on these bases, the committee stands ready to meet during the approaching recess if such approval is essential prior to the meeting of the second session of the present Congress.

FRENCH MOROCCO

The committee is seriously disturbed at the continued inability of the Air Force and the Corps of Engineers to provide firm estimates as to the cost and scope of the construction program in French Morocco. The basic concept of this program involved five operational bases and supporting elements at a cost of \$300,000,000. Through fiscal year 1953 \$334,937,000 had been appropriated for this program and construction work has not yet started on two of the five main bases. Current working estimates of the Corps of Engineers now show that the work contemplated by the \$334,937,000 is estimated to cost \$379,897,000. Total cost of the program is estimated at \$604,298,000 with an interim cost of \$426,348,000. In the face of this need for additional funds of approximately \$45 million to complete work envisaged by the 1953 and prior year programs Congress was requested in the current estimate to appropriate an additional \$14,622,000 for other facilities. In other words, before funds were available to complete work already under construction the Air Force desired to start new work. To add to the dilemma of estimated costs it is now contemplated to initiate negotiations with the contractor looking toward a negotiated lump sum contract rather than the present costly cost-plus-a-fixed-fee arrangement. If successful this could be a step in the right direction and possibly result in stabilizing a considerable portion of the cost element. In the face

of these facts the Committee can only conclude that past confusion in this program has not been eliminated. It cannot concur in the desire of the Air Force to proceed at this time with the additional facilities requested in these estimates.

Cognizant of the heavy responsibility it entails, and consequently very reluctantly, the committee directs the Air Force to obligate none of the construction funds now available for the bases at Boulhaut and El Djema Sahim. The failure of the Air Force and of the Corps of Engineers to accept full responsibility as to need and costs in connection with this program leaves the committee with no other alternative. The committee cannot speak authoritatively on the question of the need for the five bases in this area, but we can insist and do insist that we be informed by top level officials of the Department of what is to be built, where it is to be built and what, according to responsible and reliable estimates, the program will cost. Sufficient funds remain unobligated to continue construction work on the other three bases until such time as reasonable information is presented to the committee.

The committee has tried to be temperate in its criticism and considerate of the problems of those charged with the responsibilities of this program. When requests for funds are based on realistic planning and costs estimates the committee stands ready on short notice to re-examine this program and assist in making the decisions that should have been made long since by the officials of the executive branch responsible for this construction

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The funds recommended by the committee for the overseas construction program are allocated as follows:

Alaskan Air Command.....	\$13, 142, 000
Far Eastern Air Command.....	22, 432, 000
Military Air Transport.....	18, 888, 000
North Atlantic Treaty Organization.....	50, 520, 000
Northeastern Air Command.....	19, 562, 000
Miscellaneous.....	47, 943, 000
Total, overseas.....	172, 487, 000

Allocations to the Far Eastern Command include funds for classified installations whose construction in fiscal year 1953 was subject to clearance under Section 407 of Public Law 534 of the last Congress. None of the funds allocated herein for these bases are to be obligated until funds appropriated for these facilities in fiscal year 1953 have been approved for obligations under this section. The committee desires that the Air Force inform it of receipt of such approvals.

Funds are allowed for the construction of a commissary at Andersen Air Force Base at a cost of not to exceed \$150,000. While the committee is sympathetic to the desire for such a facility in this area, it believes that the structure contemplated in the estimates at an estimated cost of \$302,000 is greatly in excess of the needs of this installation.

The committee believes that considerable savings can be made in the construction of so-called NATO bases by a greater use of prefabricated units and where practicable by combining several presently contemplated separate facilities into one building. This is especially true

regarding administrative and community facilities as well as housing and messing installations. It is desired that the committee be informed of actions taken and savings realized in accordance with these recommendations.

The situation existing in Alaska with respect to the possible lack of coordination between the construction of military and FHA housing has been called to the attention of the committee. The Air Force is directed to obtain approval of this committee prior to the obligation of additional funds for additional new housing units in Alaska.

The committee regrets that security regulations prevent it from presenting a more detailed picture to the Congress of its action in overseas areas. The Secretary of the Air Force has been informed by classified letter, however, of the action of the committee on specific line items requested for overseas installations.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
16	Department of the Air Force: Acquisition and construction of real property-----	\$700, 000, 000	(1)	—\$700, 000, 000

¹ \$240,776,000, to be derived from unobligated balances of appropriations for prior fiscal years.

CHAPTER VIII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SUBCOMMITTEE

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts, *Chairman*

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan
EDWARD T. MILLER, Maryland
HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, New York
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, Nebraska

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas
HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

This language is recommended to authorize the payment from applicable current appropriations of audited claims due from lapsed appropriations of the Navy Department.

CHAPTER IX

OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN TABER, New York, *Chairman*

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire
GLENN DAVIS, Wisconsin

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Government and Relief in Occupied Areas.—The committee recommends \$3,100,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$621,000 from the original budget estimate and \$400,000 from the revised estimate. The amount allowed is \$7,900,000 below the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1953. The sum provided herein is to continue an information and education program, to defray the accompanying administrative expenses and to provide limited economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands, the most important of which is Okinawa. A limitation of \$1,000,000 has been placed on the amount available for administrative expenses, which is a reduction of approximately 13% in the amount requested.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Government in Occupied Areas.—The bill includes \$40,438,000 for carrying out the United States occupation and diplomatic functions in Germany and Austria. This represents a reduction of \$5,562,000 below the original budget estimate of \$46,000,000. However, the original budget estimate did not include funds for the consular building program for which \$5,348,000 is provided herein.

The language requesting an exemption from provisions of Section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 for the Fulbright program has been denied.

The amount \$33,748,000 provided for Germany includes \$5,400,000 for conduct of relations and consular activities, \$18,000,000 for the Public Affairs program including the Fulbright exchange program, \$5,000,000 for administration, and \$5,348,000 for the consular buildings program. Not to exceed \$10,500,000 of the total allowed for Germany shall be used in United States currency.

The amount of \$6,690,000 provided for Austria includes \$1,440,000 for conduct of relations and consular activities, \$4,000,000 for the Public Affairs program and \$1,250,000 for administration. Not to exceed \$2,750,000 of the total allowed for Austria shall be used in United States currency.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
16	Department of the Army--Civil Functions, Government and relief in occupied areas-----	\$3, 721, 000	\$3, 100, 000	—\$621, 000
16	Department of State, Government in occupied areas-----	1 46, 000, 000	40, 438, 000	—5, 562, 000
	Total, Chapter IX-----	49, 721, 000	43, 538, 000	—6, 183, 000

1 Exclusive of consular buildings program.

CHAPTER X

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN TABER, New York, *Chairman*

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts	J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota	JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania	OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire	CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin	

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

The amount of \$8,740,000 is recommended for defense production activities, a reduction of \$5,465,000 in the budget estimates. These reductions are based on several factors: first, that the functions of the agencies involved in this work have been greatly reduced so that in some instances only liquidation expenses are involved; second, that the defense production estimates should not be used to begin or continue regular functions of the departments; and third, that existing governmental personnel and services are not being properly utilized in the defense production program. The committee has specifically denied funds for the continuation of the rather nebulous functions of the Industry Evaluation Board of the Department of Commerce, as well as for the activities of the Department of the Interior other than the Petroleum Administration for Defense. Specific action on the requested estimates are shown in the table at the end of this chapter.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

The amount of \$37,770,000 is recommended for the Federal Civil Defense Administration, a reduction of \$112,230,000 in the budget estimates.

Operations.—Funds are recommended in the amount of \$7,900,000 for this item, a reduction of \$4,100,000 in the budget estimates.

The committee's action allows for the several activities as follows:

Communications-----	\$695, 000	Public information-----	\$700, 000
Supply Service-----	1, 100, 000	Research-----	350, 000
Training-----	800, 000	Attack warning-----	977, 000
Technical guidance-----	1, 457, 000	Executive direction-----	141, 000
Health and welfare-----	280, 000	General administration-----	1, 400, 000

The funds allowed for research are for continuation of the civil defense atomic testing program being conducted in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Federal Contributions.—Funds contained in this item are available to the several states on a matching basis. The amount of \$9,870,000, a reduction of \$20,130,000, is recommended for this purpose to be allocated as follows:

Attack warning-----	\$3, 300, 000
Communications-----	2, 500, 000
Medical supplies and equipment-----	3, 070, 000
Training-----	1, 000, 000

Emergency Supplies and Equipment.—The committee has allowed \$20,000,000 for this function, a reduction of \$80,000,000 in the budget estimates. The funds requested in this item were for the purchase of medical and engineering supplies and equipment by the federal government.

The estimates contain \$82,000,000 for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment. As of May 30, 1953, orders had been placed for such supplies in the amount of \$79,350,637. Of this amount only \$41,977,144 had been delivered. This merely points out the fact that FCDA has been unable to stock-pile medical supplies in keeping with the funds appropriated for this purpose by the Congress. Progress has been made in this direction, but much remains to be done. Accordingly, the committee has allocated \$20,000,000 for this program. These funds, when coupled with undelivered items, will provide a realistic medical stock-piling program for 1954, and in excess of the amount FCDA has procured during fiscal year 1953.

The committee has denied the funds requested for engineering supplies.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES			
176	Office of Defense Mobilization-----	\$3, 250, 000	\$2, 500, 000	—\$750, 000
176	Defense transport activities-----	500, 000	350, 000	— 150, 000
176	Economic Stabilization Agency-----	1, 890, 000	1, 190, 000	— 700, 000
176	General Services Administration-----	490, 000	200, 000	— 290, 000
176	Department of Agriculture-----	350, 000	-----	— 350, 000
176	Department of Commerce-----	7, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	—3, 000, 000
176	Department of Interior-----	725, 000	500, 000	— 225, 000
	Total, Defense Production Activities-----	14, 205, 000	8, 740, 000	—5, 465, 000
	FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION			
16	Operations-----	12, 000, 000	7, 900, 000	—4, 100, 000
16	Federal contributions-----	30, 000, 000	9, 870, 000	—20, 130, 000
16	Protective facilities-----	8, 000, 000	-----	— 8, 000, 000
16	Emergency supplies and equipment-----	100, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	—80, 000, 000
	Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration-----	150, 000, 000	37, 770, 000	—112, 230, 000
	Total, Chapter X-----	164, 205, 000	46, 510, 000	—117, 695, 000

CHAPTER XI

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$2,732,954 contained in House Document No. 166 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$2,415,546 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$317,408.

CHAPTER XII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN TABER, New York, *Chairman*

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire
GLENN DAVIS, Wisconsin

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri

The general provisions included in the accompanying bill are applicable to all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Federal Government. Sections 1201 through 1212 are identical to those carried last year. Secs. 1213 through 1221 are included for the first time in this bill as explained below.

Section 1201 continues, at \$1,400 each, the limitation on the amount that may be spent for purchase of passenger motor vehicles. This is the same figure that is carried in the 1953 Act.

Section 1202 continues language which has been carried for some years concerning the employment of aliens.

Section 1203 continues language previously carried relating to living quarters allowances.

Section 1204 continues language previously carried prohibiting the filling of positions by anyone whose nomination has been disapproved by the Senate.

Section 1205 continues language previously carried limiting the amount that may be paid for copies of the United States Code Annotated and the Lifetime Federal Digest.

Section 1206 continues language previously carried relating to the use of funds by Government corporations.

Section 1207 continues language previously carried prohibiting the use of funds of corporations for purchase or construction of office buildings at the seat of Government.

Section 1208 continues language previously carried commonly known as the anti-strike provision.

Section 1209 continues language previously carried concerning payments to retired officers who may be conducting negotiations with the Government.

Section 1210 continues language previously carried to authorize the transfer of personnel and appropriations to defense activities of various departments and agencies of the Government in pursuance of law.

Section 1211 prohibits the use of funds in this Act to pay employees at rates in excess of that provided in the regular 1954 appropriation acts. This is similar to a provision in last year's bill.

Section 1212 continues language inserted last year concerning rental of Government-owned living quarters. This language incorporates,

by reference, Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45 and is recommended by the committee in order to establish a more uniform and equitable handling of the rental of Federal property by Government employees.

Section 1213 authorizes the use of appropriated funds to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States, as required by Section 1415 of Public Law 547, 82d Congress. The Committee expects that the Treasury Department, the General Accounting Office, and the Bureau of the Budget will take appropriate administrative action in their respective fields to insure that custody, control, reporting, purchase, sale and accountability of foreign currencies and credits will be handled in accordance with the principles outlined in the Budget Bureau's January report to the Committee on this subject.

Sections 1214 through 1221 establish a new procedure designed to expedite the payment of judgments rendered against the United States by district courts and the Court of Claims.

The language contained in Section 1209 makes this section permanent. Accordingly, it will not be necessary to carry it hereafter.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 7, line 8, in connection with the International Information Activities, Department of State:

Provided further, That not to exceed seven thousand five hundred average annual positions, including the prorata portion of administrative support personnel, may be financed from this appropriation and the average number in each unit shall not exceed 66⅔ per centum of the number now employed both as to United States and local personnel respectively.

On page 8, line 2, in connection with the International Claims Commission:

Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only after the enactment into law of the provisions of H. R. 5742 extending the period of operation of the Commission and increasing to 5 per centum the amounts deducted from awards and ordered to be deposited into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

On page 13, line 20, in connection with Expenses of Management Improvement:

to remain available until expended, and which shall be available without regard to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

On page 16, line 18, in connection with the Subversive Activities Control Board:

which shall be available without regard to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended:

On page 26, line 13 in connection with Government in Occupied Areas, Department of State:

Provided further, That there may be transferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad" not to exceed \$5,348,000, which shall remain available until expended for purchase of foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States for acquisition of sites and purchase or construction of buildings necessary for consular activities in Germany, including design and technical services and procurement of furniture and equipment for such buildings, at a total cost (including all amounts obligated for such purposes in fiscal years 1952 and 1953) not in excess of \$7,655,000.

On page 38, line 3, under General Provisions:

SEC. 1213. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from the applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: Provided, That such credits may be used until June 30, 1954, without reimbursement to the Treasury, for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953: Provided further, That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury.

On page 38, line 20, under General Provisions:

TITLE II—PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS

SEC. 1214. There are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and out of the postal revenues, respectively, such sums as hereafter may be necessary for the payment, as certified by the Comptroller General, of judgments rendered by the district courts and Court of Claims against the United States not otherwise provided for: Provided, That such payments may be made upon receipt of transcripts of the judgments from the Attorney General.

SEC. 1215. Subsection (b) of section 2411 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read:

“(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a) of this section, interest on judgments against the United States under section 1346 of this title made final after review on appeal by the United States shall be paid at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original judgment to the date of the mandate of the appellate court.”

SEC. 1216. Subsection (b) of section 2516 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read:

“(b) Interest on judgments against the United States by the Court of Claims affirmed by the Supreme Court after review on petition of the United States shall be paid at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original judgment to the date of the mandate of affirmance.”

SEC. 1217. Within sixty days after receipt of any transcript of judgment from the Attorney General, which in the opinion of the Comptroller General should not be paid as rendered, the Comptroller General shall refer such judgment to the Congress, with a statement of his reasons therefor, and any judgment so referred shall be paid out of the appropriation herein made only pursuant to specific authorization contained in a general appropriation act: Provided, That such authorization may include limitations on amounts to be paid as principal sums, interest, attorney's fees, and so forth.

SEC. 1218. The annual report of the Comptroller General shall include a statement of all the judgments certified for payment by him during the previous year showing the dates and amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor they were rendered.

SEC. 1219. The provision of law codified as section 2518 of title 28, United States Code, shall not be applicable to judgments payable hereunder.

SEC. 1220. This Act shall apply only to judgments hereafter rendered and all laws in effect at the time of entering judgments prior to the enactment hereof shall remain in effect with respect to such judgments.

SEC. 1221. This Title may be cited as the “Payment of Judgments Act, 1953”.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 3 OF RULE XIII

PENDING BILL

On page 39, line 5:

SEC. 1215. Subsection (b) of section 2411 of Title 28, United States Code, is amended to read:

"(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a) of this section, interest on judgments against the United States under section 1346 of this title made final after review on appeal by the United States shall be paid at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original judgment to the date of the mandate of the appellate court."

On page 39, line 13:

SEC. 1216. Subsection (b) of section 2516 of Title 28, United States Code, is amended to read:

"(b) Interest on judgments against the United States by the Court of Claims affirmed by the Supreme Court after review on petition of the United States shall be paid at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original judgment to the date of the mandate of affirmance."

EXISTING LAW

(28 U. S. C. Supp. V 2411 (b))

SEC. 2411 (b). Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a) of this section, on all final judgments rendered against the United States in actions instituted under section 1346 of this title, interest shall be computed at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the judgment up to, but not exceeding, thirty days after the date of approval of any appropriation Act providing for payment of the judgment.

(28 U. S. C. Supp. V 2516 (b))

SEC. 2516 (b). Interest on judgments against the United States affirmed by the Supreme Court after review on petition of the United States shall be paid at the rate of four per cent per annum from the date of the filing of the transcript of the judgment in the Treasury Department to the date of the mandate of affirmance. Such interest shall not be allowed after the term of the Supreme Court at which the judgment was affirmed.

()

Union Calendar No. 263

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6200

[Report No. 762]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 10, 1953

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3

PUBLIC WELFARE

4

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$51,457.

6

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

7

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$24,234.

11

AUDITED CLAIMS

12

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, Title 47, section 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1951 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 194 (Eighty-third Congress), \$55,801.

21

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

22

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,

23

24

1 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
2 the fiscal years involved.

3 CHAPTER II

4 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

5 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 For payment to Jessie M. Hull, widow of Merlin Hull,
7 late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$12,500.

8 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

9 Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount
10 for "Stationery (revolving fund)", for the first session of the
11 Eighty-third Congress, \$800, to remain available until
12 expended.

13 CHAPTER III

14 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

15 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL

16 ACTIVITIES

17 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
18 State to carry out international information and educational
19 activities as authorized by the United States Information and
20 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-
21 1479) and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501);
22 and to administer the programs authorized by section 32
23 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended
24 (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except in Germany and
25 Austria), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-

1 224), the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225)
2 and the informational media guarantee program authorized
3 by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act
4 of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the
5 Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including
6 rents in the District of Columbia; employment, without re-
7 gard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)
8 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000),
9 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
10 for service in the United States relating to the translation or
11 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
12 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
13 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
14 the Attorney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed
15 abroad for service in the United States to and from the
16 United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-
17 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service
18 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; ex-
19 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities
20 provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed
21 \$6,000) ; entertainment within the United States (not to
22 exceed \$3,000) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance
23 of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required
24 by the law of such countries; purchase of space in publica-
25 tions abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set

1 forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section
2 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; pay-
3 ment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
4 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
5 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
6 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the
7 Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing
8 and transporting to their former homes the remains of per-
9 sons, not United States Government employees, who may die
10 away from their homes while participating in activities
11 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and
12 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual
13 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
14 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and
15 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; and purchase
16 of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools,
17 or organizations; \$60,000,000, of which \$70,000 may
18 be made available to one or more private international
19 broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and
20 broadcasting, under private auspices but under the super-
21 vision of the Department of State, radio programs to Western
22 Europe and Latin America, which programs shall be designed
23 to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries in
24 those areas, and to build improved international understand-
25 ing: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for

1 representation abroad: *Provided further*, That passenger
2 motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of
3 this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to
4 section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C.
5 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such
6 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number
7 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-
8 ance of each such replacement, except station wagons, shall
9 not exceed \$1,400: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
10 the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
11 amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is
12 authorized in making contracts for the use of international
13 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
14 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
15 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
16 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or
17 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising
18 from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided*
19 *further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests pay-
20 ments may be made in advance for the entire term or any
21 part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appro-
22 priated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per

1 centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any per-
2 son or corporation holding an international short-wave broad-
3 casting license from the Federal Communications Commission
4 without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That
5 funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to
6 private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered
7 into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture
8 films: *Provided further*, That not to exceed seven thousand
9 five hundred average annual positions, including the prorata
10 portion of administrative support personnel, may be financed
11 from this appropriation and the average number in each unit
12 shall not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the number now employed
13 both as to United States and local personnel respectively.

14 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

15 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to
16 settle certain claims of the Government of the United
17 States on its own behalf and on behalf of American na-
18 tionals against foreign governments as authorized by Pub-
19 lic Law 455, approved March 10, 1950, including expenses
20 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
21 the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor
22 vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and
 2 employment of aliens; \$220,000: *Provided*, That this para-
 3 graph shall be effective only after the enactment into law of
 4 the provisions of H. R. 5742 extending the period of opera-
 5 tion of the Commission and increasing to 5 per centum the
 6 amounts deducted from awards and ordered to be deposited
 7 into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

8 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND 11 MARSHALS

12 The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer
 13 from appropriations contained in the Department of Justice
 14 Appropriation Act, 1953, not to exceed \$250,000 to the
 15 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys
 16 and marshals", fiscal year 1953.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF 18 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

19 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries
 20 and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",
 21 \$4,172,696.

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "Salaries
 23 and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",
 24 \$3,900,000.

1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for payment of claims for
4 extra pay for Sunday and holiday services under the Act of
5 March 2, 1931, as construed by the Court of Claims in the
6 case of Renner and Krupp versus the United States (106
7 Court of Claims 676), fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal
8 years, \$14,546.

9 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

10 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Sup-
12 port of United States prisoners", \$11,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

14 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

15 EXPORT CONTROL

16 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
17 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to
18 export controls, \$3,700,000, of which not to exceed
19 \$900,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs,
20 Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control
21 program, and of which not to exceed \$70,000 may be
22 transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses"
23 under the Office of the Secretary.

1

CHAPTER IV

2

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

3

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

4

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska", \$1,088.

6

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

7

WHITE HOUSE POLICE

8

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000.

10

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

11

(Out of the postal revenue)

12

ELECTRIC CAR SERVICE

13

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric car service", \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Railway mail service, salaries", fiscal year 1948.

17

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

18

The following corporations are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-

grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1954 for each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Not to exceed \$1,116,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year for all administrative expenses of the bank, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided*, That necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$9,500,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year for its administrative expenses, including purchase (not to exceed eight for replacement only) and hire of passenger

1 motor vehicles; and use of the services and facilities of the
2 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
3 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
4 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee
5 basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase
6 of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Pro-*
7 *vided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for
8 administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount
9 which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages,
10 travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the
11 continental United States; the expenses of services performed
12 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination
13 of contracts or in the performance of legal services; and
14 all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
15 ment agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
16 administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corpora-
17 tion shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
18 accounting principles and practices.

19 CHAPTER V

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

22 For an additional amount for "Management and Pro-
23 tection", \$83,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories", \$239,000.

CHAPTER VI

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

For expenses necessary to assist the President in improving the management of executive agencies and in obtaining greater economy and efficiency through the establishment of more efficient business methods in Government operations, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem, by allocation to any agency or office in the executive branch for the conduct, under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of examinations and appraisals of, and the development and installation of improvements in, the organization and operations of such agency or of other agencies in the executive branch, \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and which shall be available without regard to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
3 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employ-
4 ment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers
5 and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); not exceeding \$2,000
6 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not exceeding
7 \$300); \$200,000, together with the unobligated balance of
8 funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses, The White
9 House Office", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation
10 Act, 1953.

11 COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT POLICY FOR FEDERAL
12 PERSONNEL

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of the Committee on Retirement
15 Policy for Federal Personnel, created by the Act of July 16,
16 1952 (66 Stat. 723), \$200,000, of which not to exceed
17 \$3,800 shall be available for expenses of travel.

18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

19 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

20 INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR
21 EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
23 Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended,

1 prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary
2 General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of
3 other international organizations, certain information con-
4 cerning United States citizens employed, or being considered
5 for employment by such organizations, \$1,200,000: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for advances
7 or reimbursements to the applicable appropriations or funds
8 of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of
9 Investigation for expenses incurred by such agencies under
10 said Executive order.

11 COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Inter-
14 governmental Relations, including expenses of attendance at
15 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,
16 and not to exceed \$16,700 for expenses of travel, \$500,000,
17 to remain available until September 1, 1954: *Provided*, That
18 this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment
19 into law, during the first session of the Eighty-third Con-
20 gress, of S. 1514 or H. R. 4406.

21 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

22 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Organ-
25 ization of the Executive Branch of the Government, includ-

1 ing expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
2 purposes of this appropriation, and not to exceed \$14,700
3 for expenses of travel, \$250,000: *Provided*, That this
4 paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into
5 law, during the first session of the Eighty-third Congress,
6 of S. 106.

7 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

8 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$300,000 of
9 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Salaries,
10 General Accounting Office" in the Independent Offices Ap-
11 propriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to the appropri-
12 ation for "Salaries and expenses, General Accounting Of-
13 fice", in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
14 1954, to be available for the cost of security investigations
15 required by law.

16 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$70,000, which shall be available without regard to the
19 provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised
20 Statutes, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of the fore-
21 going appropriation shall be available for expenses of travel.

CHAPTER VII

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

Not to exceed \$240,776,000 of the unobligated balances of funds heretofore granted under this head shall be available, until expended, for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

1 SEC. 702. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
2 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
3 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be
4 performed within the continental United States without the
5 specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense
6 setting forth the reasons therefor.

7 SEC. 703. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
8 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting
9 construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or
10 his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable
11 completion date for each project, taking into consideration
12 the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal
13 conditions affecting the construction and the application of
14 economical construction practices.

15 SEC. 704. None of the funds appropriated in this
16 chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or re-
17 activation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in
18 the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which
19 the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving
20 his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such
21 facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at rea-
22 sonable rates.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

“Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”,
fiscal year 1943, \$4,145.

“Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,
\$25,841.

“Fuel, Navy”, fiscal year 1949, \$25,543.

CHAPTER IX

OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the

1 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
2 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
3 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
4 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
5 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess
7 of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
8 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and
9 dissemination of information, including preview and review
10 expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles
11 and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities,
12 facilities, and appurtenances; such minimum supplies for the
13 civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to
14 prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the
15 objectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies,
16 commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry
17 out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which
18 not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for administra-
19 tive expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the
20 Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the mili-
21 tary functions of the Department of the Army shall apply
22 to expenditures made by that Department from this appro-
23 priation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this
24 appropriation may be made outside continental United
25 States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without

1 regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised
2 Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or
3 provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a
4 citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expendi-
5 tures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary
6 to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709,
7 Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Pro-
8 curement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided*
9 *further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the
10 purposes of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas
11 in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives
12 of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and
13 in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof:
14 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and
15 unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by
16 the United States, of any area for which such funds are made
17 available, may be expended by the President for the pro-
18 curement of such commodities and technical services, and
19 commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appro-
20 priated for government and relief in occupied areas and not
21 delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termina-
22 tion of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may
23 be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and
24 economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That

1 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
2 shall be entered into between the United States and the
3 recognized government or authority with respect to such
4 area containing such undertakings by such government or
5 authority as the President may determine to be necessary
6 in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in fur-
7 therance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such
8 agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and
9 undertakings corresponding to the requirements and under-
10 takings specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid
11 Act of 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17,
12 1947) : *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder
13 may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules
14 and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the
15 department or agency concerned to pay ocean transporta-
16 tion charges from United States ports, including territorial
17 ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies
18 donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary non-
19 profit relief agencies registered with and recommended by
20 the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of
21 relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such
22 areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regula-
23 tions to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency
24 concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for
25 the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or

1 other general classification of commodities shipped to the
2 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates
3 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this
4 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to
5 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may trans-
6 fer to any other department or agency any function or func-
7 tions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall
8 be transferred to any such department or agency without
9 reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from
10 which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau
11 of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any
12 function or functions so transferred.

13 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

14 GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

15 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
16 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
17 in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the
18 supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
19 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
20 Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secre-
21 tary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the
22 United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of
23 \$17,500; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to
24 their former homes the remains of persons who may die away
25 from their homes while participating in activities authorized

1 under this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15
2 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
3 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort
4 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of sec-
5 tion 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code
6 when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for
7 translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance,
8 operation, and distribution of educational, informational, and
9 rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Aus-
10 tria; medical and health assistance for the civilian population
11 of Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining
12 discipline and order (including trial and punishment by
13 courts established by or under authority of the President);
14 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
15 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
16 U. S. C. 111); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance
17 of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices
18 abroad; purchase (for replacement only) and hire of passen-
19 ger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or Austria
20 of property donated for the purposes of this appropriation;
21 unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$500,000), to be
22 accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section 291 of the
23 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107); representation allow-

ances (not to exceed \$60,000) similar to those authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) ; and for administering, in Germany and Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) ; \$40,438,000: *Provided*, That provisions of law, including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the Department of State shall be available for application to expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside the continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this appropriation appointments may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard to the four-year limitation contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided further*, That in the event the President assigns to the Department of State responsibilities and obligations of the United

1 States in connection with the government, occupation, or con-
2 trol of foreign areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the
3 authorities contained in this appropriation may be utilized by
4 the Department of State in connection with such govern-
5 ment, occupation, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided*
6 *further*, That when the Department of the Army, under the
7 authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10
8 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel
9 of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving
10 in Germany and Austria, payment therefor by such per-
11 sonnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian
12 personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Ger-
13 many and Austria, respectively: *Provided further*, That
14 there may be transferred from this appropriation to the ap-
15 propriation "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad" not to exceed
16 \$5,348,000, which shall remain available until expended for
17 purchase of foreign credits (including currencies) owed to
18 or owned by the United States for acquisition of sites and
19 purchase or construction of buildings necessary for consular
20 activities in Germany, including design and technical services
21 and procurement of furniture and equipment for such build-
22 ings, at a total cost (including all amounts obligated for such
23 purposes in fiscal years 1952 and 1953) not in excess of
24 \$7,655,000.

CHAPTER X

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobilization, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,500,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DEFENSE TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the Commissioner who is responsible for the supervision of the Bureau of Service, Interstate Commerce Commission, to carry out functions delegated to him under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$350,000.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Rent Stabilization and such successor agency as the President may designate pursuant to section 8 of the Housing and Rent Act

1 of 1953 (Public Law 23, approved April 30, 1953), and
2 not to exceed \$290,000 for the liquidation of the Economic
3 Stabilization Agency, \$1,190,000.

4 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

5 EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Emergency operating
7 expenses", \$200,000; and appropriations granted under this
8 head for the fiscal year 1954 shall be available to enable
9 the General Services Administration to carry out its func-
10 tions arising out of the Defense Production Act of 1950,
11 as amended.

12 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

15 ACTIVITIES

16 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
17 Commerce to carry out its functions under the Defense Pro-
18 duction Act of 1950, as amended, including employment of
19 aliens; and reimbursement of General Services Administra-
20 tion for security guard services; \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That
21 no part of these funds shall be available for continuation of the
22 functions of the Industry Evaluation Board.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

4 ACTIVITIES

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the
6 Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Produc-
7 tion Act of 1950, as amended, including hire of passenger
8 motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of at-
9 tendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
10 appropriation; \$500,000: *Provided*, That these funds shall
11 be available only for continuation of the Petroleum Adminis-
12 tration for Defense.

13 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

14 OPERATIONS

15 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,
16 in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense
17 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297),
18 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the
20 Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of
21 employees occupying positions of critical importance from
22 the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance

1 at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reim-
2 bursement of the General Services Administration for security
3 guard services; not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of
4 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and
5 not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary ex-
6 penses to be expended under the direction of the Administra-
7 tor for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determina-
8 tion thereon shall be final and conclusive, \$7,900,000.

9 FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

10 For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise
11 provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of
12 the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be
13 equally matched with State funds, \$9,870,000.

14 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

15 For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil
16 defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of
17 section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as
18 amended, \$20,000,000.

19 CHAPTER XI

20 CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

21 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
22 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
23 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
24 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by
25 United States district courts and the United States Court of

1 Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 166,
2 Eighty-third Congress, \$2,732,954, together with such
3 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
4 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
5 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
6 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as
7 may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be
9 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
10 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
11 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
12 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
13 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
14 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

15 CHAPTER XII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 TITLE I—DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

17 SEC. 1201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
18 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in
19 accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor
21 vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
22 wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

23 SEC. 1202. Unless otherwise specified and during the
24 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained
25 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-

tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort.

1 SEC. 1203. Appropriations of the executive depart-
2 ments and independent establishments for the current fiscal
3 year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of
4 the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
5 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
6 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
7 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
8 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
9 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
10 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
11 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
12 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the
13 Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the
14 Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

15 SEC. 1204. No part of any appropriation for the cur-
16 rent fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be
17 paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he
18 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
19 approve the nomination of said person.

20 SEC. 1205. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall
22 be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current
23 and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated,
24 and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with
25 the understanding that latest published cumulative annual

1 pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be
2 furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume
3 for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal
4 Digest.

5 SEC. 1206. Funds made available by this or any other
6 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
7 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
8 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
9 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
10 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia ;
11 examination of budgets and estimates of appropriations in the
12 field; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of
13 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects specified
14 under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable
15 to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in
16 the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That
17 in the event any functions budgeted as administrative ex-
18 penses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other
19 funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be cor-
20 respondingly reduced.

21 SEC. 1207. No part of any funds of or available to any
22 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the
23 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase
24 or construction of any office building at the seat of Govern-
25 ment primarily for occupancy by any department or agency

1 of the United States Government or by any corporation
2 owned by the United States Government.

3 SEC. 1208. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
5 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
6 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
7 against the Government of the United States or who is a
8 member of an organization of Government employees that
9 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
10 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
11 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
12 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
13 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
14 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
15 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
16 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
17 a member of an organization of Government employees that
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
19 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
20 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
21 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
22 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
23 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
24 who is a member of an organization of Government em-

1 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
2 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
3 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
4 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
5 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
6 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
7 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
8 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
9 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
10 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
11 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

12 SEC. 1209. No payment shall be made from appropria-
13 tions in this or any other Act to any officer on the retired
14 lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine
15 Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast and
16 Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period of
17 two years after retirement who for himself or for others is
18 engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or
19 negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department
20 of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey,
21 and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.

22 SEC. 1210. During the current fiscal year, personnel and
23 appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses to
24 any department, agency, or corporation in the executive
25 branch of the Government, shall be transferred to any defense

1 activity under the jurisdiction of such department or agency
2 in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary for the
3 discharge of responsibilities relating to the national defense
4 assigned to such department, agency, or corporation by or
5 pursuant to law.

6 SEC. 1211. None of the funds provided by this Act shall
7 be used to pay employees at a rate in excess of that paid for
8 comparable work under the regular appropriations provided
9 to the departments and agencies concerned in the regular
10 1954 appropriation Acts.

11 SEC. 1212. During the current fiscal year, the provisions
12 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,
13 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,
14 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,
15 That said circular may be amended or changed during such
16 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the
17 Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House
18 of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of
19 the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than
20 January 31, 1954, of the operations of this order upon all
21 departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government:
22 *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of
23 any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to
24 occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of
25 the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service

1 cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot
2 be adequately protected otherwise.

3 SEC. 1213. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of
4 July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including
5 currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be
6 used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appro-
7 priations are made for the current fiscal year (including
8 the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of
9 such credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to
10 the Treasury from the applicable appropriations of the
11 agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits may be used
12 until June 30, 1954, without reimbursement to the Treasury,
13 for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such
14 credits prior to July 1, 1953: *Provided further*, That such
15 credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales
16 of personal property may be used in whole or part payment
17 for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the
18 manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the
19 Treasury.

20 TITLE II—PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS

21 SEC. 1214. There are appropriated, out of any money in
22 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and out of the
23 postal revenues, respectively, such sums as hereafter may
24 be necessary for the payment, as certified by the Comp-
25 troller General, of judgments rendered by the district courts

1 and Court of Claims against the United States not other-
2 wise provided for: *Provided*, That such payments may be
3 made upon receipt of transcripts of the judgments from the
4 Attorney General.

5 SEC. 1215. Subsection (b) of section 2411 of title 28,
6 United States Code, is amended to read:

7 “(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a)
8 of this section, interest on judgments against the United
9 States under section 1346 of this title made final after review
10 on appeal by the United States shall be paid at the rate of
11 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original judg-
12 ment to the date of the mandate of the appellate court.”

13 SEC. 1216. Subsection (b) of section 2516 of title 28,
14 United States Code, is amended to read:

15 “(b) Interest on judgments against the United States
16 by the Court of Claims affirmed by the Supreme Court after
17 review on petition of the United States shall be paid at the
18 rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original
19 judgment to the date of the mandate of affirmance.”

20 SEC. 1217. Within sixty days after receipt of any tran-
21 script of judgment from the Attorney General, which in the
22 opinion of the Comptroller General should not be paid as ren-
23 dered, the Comptroller General shall refer such judgment to
24 the Congress, with a statement of his reasons therefor, and
25 any judgment so referred shall be paid out of the appropria-

1 tion herein made only pursuant to specific authorization con-
2 tained in a general appropriation act: *Provided*, That such
3 authorization may include limitations on amounts to be paid
4 as principal sums, interest, attorney's fees, and so forth.

5 SEC. 1218. The annual report of the Comptroller Gen-
6 eral shall include a statement of all the judgments certified for
7 payment by him during the previous year showing the dates
8 and amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor they
9 were rendered.

10 SEC. 1219. The provision of law codified as section 2518
11 of title 28, United States Code, shall not be applicable to
12 judgments payable hereunder.

13 SEC. 1220. This Act shall apply only to judgments here-
14 after rendered and all laws in effect at the time of entering
15 judgments prior to the enactment hereof shall remain in effect
16 with respect to such judgments.

17 SEC. 1221. This Title may be cited as the "Payment of
18 Judgments Act, 1953".

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6200

[Report No. 762]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

JULY 10, 1953

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

July 14, 1953
July 13, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 129

CONTENTS

Agricultural adjustment.....12	Flood control.....21	Research.....14
Appropriations.....8,10	Foreign aid.....3,13	Rubber.....23
Cotton.....9	Legislation.....25	Small business.....10
Drought relief.....1,19	Mutual security.....25	Soil conservation.....15,27
Electrification.....24	Nomination.....4	T.V.A.....24
Expenditures.....26	Potatoes.....5	Trade, foreign.....9
Factory inspection.....25	Price discrimination.....11	Treaties.....7,20,25
F.C.A.....4	Prices, support.....6,18	Wheat.....2
Farm policy.....18	Reorganization.....16	Wool.....9
Tag.....17		

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses completed congressional action on drought-relief and foreign-aid bills. Senate ratified Wheat Agreement and passed measure to carry it out. Senate and House conferees were appointed on wheat marketing quota bill. Senate received Arnold nomination to FCA. House passed customs-simplification bill. House Rules Committee cleared supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to modify trade agreements law. Rep. Steed spoke in favor of livestock price supports.

SENATE

1. DROUGHT RELIEF. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6054, the drought-relief bill (pp. 8835-7, 8886-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. WHEAT. Ratified Executive H, to revise and extend the International Wheat Agreement. The Agreement and an explanation of it are printed in the Record. (pp. 8890-912.)
Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 97, to provide for effectuation of the new International Wheat Agreement (pp. 8873, 8912).
Senate and House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5451, to amend the wheat marketing quota law (pp. 8834, 8887).
3. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5710, to amend and extend the Mutual Security Act. The House vote was 221-109. (pp. 8938-40, 8861-8.) This bill will now be sent to the President. Sen. Wiley expressed regret that the authorization for ICEF was not larger (p. 8883).
Sen. Morse inserted a paper by E. J. Bell favoring "Aid By Trade" (pp. 8883-6).
4. NOMINATION of Carl Raymond Arnold to be FCA Governor was received (p. 8948).
5. POTATOES. S. 2124, relating to repacking of potatoes, was taken from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 8880).

6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Langer inserted a Carson (N. Dak.) Commercial Club resolution favoring present price-support legislation (p. 8874).
7. TREATIES. Sen. Wiley criticized the Bricker resolution, to limit treaty powers, and inserted letters opposing it (pp. 8880-3).

HOUSE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6200, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1954 (p. 8872).
House conferees were appointed on H. R. 4974, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1954 (p. 8832), and H. R. 5246, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1954 (p. 8834). Senate conferees have been appointed.
9. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed with amendment H. R. 5377, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 to simplify customs procedure (pp. 8837-61). Rejected a committee amendment to require that injury or threat of injury be proven by an industry before a countervailing duty would be imposed by the Treasury Department (pp. 8860-1). Rep. Scott said this amendment was opposed by wool and cotton groups, etc. (p. 8843).
The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5894, to amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act to provide additional protection for American workers, farmers, etc. (H. Rept. 777) (p. 8872).
10. SMALL BUSINESS. Adopted H. J. Res. 294, making appropriations for the Small Defense Plants Administration for July 1953 (p. 8831).
11. PRICE DISCRIMINATION. Rep. Patman claimed there is a nationwide effort to fool the independent merchant as to his right to buy cooperatively under the Robinson-Patman Act (pp. 8868-9).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT. H. R. 6257, by Rep. Hunter, and H. R. 6259, by Rep. Rhodes of Ariz., "to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938"; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8872).
13. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 6262, by Rep. Radwan, to authorize CCC commodities to be used for foreign aid; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8872).
14. RESEARCH. S. 2367, by Sen. Aiken, "to strengthen the conduct of research" in USDA; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 8876).
15. SOIL CONSERVATION. S. 2368, by Sen. Aiken, to amend Sec. 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 8876).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

16. REORGANIZATION. S. 106, to establish a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch. Approved July 10 (Public Law 108).
S. 1514, to establish a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Approved July 10, 1953 (Public Law 109).
17. FLAG. S. 694, to prohibit display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the U. S. flag except under specified circumstances. Approved July 9, 1953 (Public Law 107).

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 6200

JULY 13, 1953.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 330]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 330, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 107

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 330

[Report No. 771]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 13, 1953

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6200) making
5 supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June
6 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and all points of order
7 against said bill or any provisions contained in said bill are
8 hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be con-
9 fined to the bill and continue not to exceed three hours, to
10 be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and rank-
11 ing minority member of the Committee on Appropriations,
12 the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute

1 rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for
2 amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to
3 the House with such amendments as may have been adopted
4 and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on
5 the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without
6 intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 107

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 330

[Report No. 771]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 6200,
a bill making supplemental appropriations
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and
for other purposes.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

JULY 13, 1953

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 15, 1953
For actions of July 14, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 130

CONTENTS

Accounting.....28	Forestry.....14	Roads.....31
Appropriations.....11	Fruits and vegetables.....34	Rubber.....4,23
Buildings.....12	Horticulturist.....30	St. Lawrence waterway.....8,17
Committee assignment.....15	Information.....19,35	Seed.....27
Cotton.....22	Lands.....14	Social security.....18
Disaster relief.....27	Legislative program.....10	Taxation.....5
Drought relief.....7,26,32	Personnel.....28	T.V.A.....25
Education.....13	Postage.....19	Tobacco.....34
Electrification.....9,25	Prices, cattlo.....26	Trade, foreign.....22,34
Expenditures.....16	support.....9	Transportation.....6
Farm machinery.....29	Reclamation.....2	Treaties.....24
Fats and oils.....34	Reports.....20	Water compact.....3
Feed.....27	Research.....30	Wheat.....1,21,33
Foreign affairs.....35		

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses completed congressional action on wheat-quotas bill. House debated supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committees reported bills to prohibit unfit-wheat blending, authorize exchange of reclamation farm units, and extend excess-profits tax. House subcommittee approved bill permitting public-for-private timber-land exchanges. House conferees were appointed on 1st and 2nd independent offices appropriation bills. President approved drought-relief and wheat-quotas bills.

SENATE

- 1. WHEAT.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5451, to amend the wheat marketing quota law (pp. 8977-8, 9014-5). This bill was then approved by the President. As finally passed, the bill fixed the 1954 national wheat acreage allotment at 62,000,000 acres (House figure, 66,000,000; Senate, 61,000,000); fixed the wheat penalty at 45% of parity; and made no change in the exemption levels of the previous legislation.
The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 2137, to prohibit the blending of wheat imported as unfit for human consumption with wheat suitable for human consumption (S. Rept. 523)(p. 9004).
- 2. RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 387, to permit the exchange and amendment of farm units on Federal irrigation projects (S. Rept. 531)(p. 9004).
- 3. WATER COMPACT.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1197, to grant consent to negotiation by Nebr., Wyo., and S. Dak. of inter-state water compacts (S. Rept. 527)(p. 9004).
- 4. RUBBER.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 2047, to provide for sale of Government-owned rubber-producing plants (S. Rept. 579) (p. 9004).
- 5. TAXATION.** The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5898, to extend the excess-profits tax until Dec. 31, 1953 (S. Rept. 576)(p. 9004).

6. TRANSPORTATION. The D. C. Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 140, to provide for an investigation of transportation facilities serving D. C. (S. Rept. 577)(pp. 9009-10).
7. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Schoeppel inserted the report of the Governors attending the seven-State drought conference July 10 (pp. 9011-12).
8. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Received a Wis. Legislature memorial favoring this project (p. 9003).
9. PRICE SUPPORTS; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer inserted a Farmers Union local resolution favoring farmer committees, 100% supports, the old parity formula, and the REA programs (pp. 9003-4).
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Sen. Knowland: Today, excess-profits tax and those on fur loans and transfer of a research station to N. C.; Sat., calendar; next week, appropriation bills (p. 9024).

HOUSE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 6200, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1954 (pp. 8958-76).
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 4663 and 5690, the first and second independent offices appropriation bills for 1954 (pp. 8949-50). Senate conferees have been appointed.
12. BUILDINGS. At the request of Rep. Dondero, referred back to the Public Works Committee H. R. 5406, authorizing GSA to acquire real property and provide for construction of public buildings for housing of Federal agencies by executing purchasing contracts (p. 8950).
13. EDUCATION. Passed with amendment H. R. 6078, extending for 2 years, to June 30, 1956, the Federal program for providing financial assistance for schools in areas affected by Federal activities (pp. 8978-93).
- LANDS.
14. FORESTRY. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full Committee H. R. 4646, to permit Government acquisition of private lands in exchange for public forest lands of equal value; and H. R. 6186, authorizing the Interior Department to grant a preference right to users of withdrawn public lands for grazing purposes when these are restored from withdrawal (p. D703).
Conferees were appointed for H. R. 5134, to provide for U. S. jurisdiction over submerged lands of the outer continental shelf (p. 8950).
15. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Rep. Bowler was elected to the Education and Labor Committee (p. 8950).
16. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Hoffran inserted articles favoring H. R. 2, to limit Federal expenditures to estimated revenues (pp. 8955-6).
17. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Received a Wis. Legislature memorial favoring this project (p. 9000).
18. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Kean discussed further improvements needed in the social-security program and his bills to accomplish this (pp. 8993-7).

then saw Mr. Dean again to discuss in detail the basis for the action taken by the Commission. After full discussion with him, I left satisfied that the episode was closed.

Ten days ago, while in Kansas City at hearings of a subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee I was contacted by a Washington newspaperman over the telephone. He informed me that he had been given information that I had been barred from witnessing the atomic explosion. A week ago Sunday, I flew back to Washington at the conclusion of my subcommittee hearings and met with this reporter. The following day, he published a story about this episode, including a question and answer interview with me.

The same reporter wrote a follow-up story last Tuesday. In this story, he wrote to the effect that, acting upon the same information obtained by the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of the Navy had considered canceling my launching speech at Mare Island and had issued a directive to Navy commandants that I was to be considered *persona non grata*.

This story is absolutely false.

I have a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to a written demand by me, specifically and categorically stating that to the best of his knowledge neither he nor any official authorized to make such a decision had ever considered canceling my dedication speech. He further replied that no directive implying that I was *persona non grata* has ever been sent to any naval command.

Now let us look at the type of information upon which the Atomic Energy Commission acted. Basically, the information offered by the Commission consisted of anonymous allegations that in the past I had associations with individuals or organizations now considered hostile to our Government.

For example, it was alleged that I had been a member of a law firm with two other men who were charged with being Communist sympathizers. In 1947 and 1948 I was associated with a law firm in Oakland, Calif. At that time, this firm represented all the CIO Unions in the East Bay of the San Francisco area, which was the main reason I joined it. I was a lawyer in the labor relations field and I felt then, and believe now, that trade unions are entitled to the effective assistance of counsel. The CIO in California at that time contained some left-wing unions, but was predominately anti-Communist. The militantly non-Communist unions expelled the left-wing locals from the CIO. I left the law firm and opened my own office retaining as clients the anti-Communist unions. I have subsequently represented a number of A. F. of L. unions.

It was also charged that on two occasions I had made speeches before certain suspect groups. Both of these speeches were made in the course of political campaigns when I was literally making dozens of speeches a week. While I had no desire to speak before subversive organi-

zations, I was obviously not in a position to investigate every group which I addressed at a public meeting.

Much of the rest of the information upon which the Commission acted concerned itself with matters that no fair-minded person could consider other than trivial. An example was the statement that I had received mail, without solicitation on my part, from an organization considered subversive. Certainly I cannot be expected to control any material that is delivered to me through the post office.

While I was surprised at the manner in which this sort of information was used against me, I was not unfamiliar with it. For these were allegations that had been thrown at me during every political campaign in which I have been a candidate for public office.

After my discharge from the Army in 1946, I was elected to the Democratic county central committee. In 1948 I was elected to represent my county in the lower house of the State legislature, an office to which I was reelected in 1950. Last year I was elected to this body.

I repeat, this sort of allegation was a matter of public knowledge in my district. In campaigns of 1948, 1950, and 1952 these alleged associations were broadcast to the people of my area by my political opponents by every means that they could command. They used newspaper advertisements, radio, and television shows, speeches to the voters, and the direct-mail approach. I have been informed that during my campaign for Congress, supporters of my opponent had two direct mailings to every registered voter in the district setting forth these innuendoes, these distortions, these falsehoods. Of course, I was not alone, since similar charges of alleged Red sympathies were made against several of the Democratic candidates for public office in the State of California during the last campaign. These tactics are almost standard in the campaigns in my State.

Despite having been exposed to these allegations for three successive campaigns, the majority of the people of my district decided that I was worthy to represent them in Congress.

I have made my position clear to the voters of my district and at this time I would like to again state it to the Members of this House. I recognize fully the existence of a real need for measures to protect our national security. We face a powerful and determined enemy outside our borders, ready to exploit any weakness. We have discovered spies and traitors in our midst in the past. Undoubtedly there are some still among us. The indiscriminate accusation of innocent people, however, only makes it more difficult to discover the guilty.

Congress has charged the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the gathering of information against those individuals who betray to our enemies intelligence which might help to destroy us. Certainly no responsible person would challenge the necessity of this type of protection. I do not. I think the Federal Bureau of Investigation is discharging its duty with extreme competence.

Two factors, however, must be recognized. First, the FBI has specifically rejected the right to evaluate the material which their files contain. Theirs is solely an information collecting job.

Therefore, an FBI file may contain items ranging from gossip and hearsay several times removed to extremely objective or substantial reports. Their sources may be irresponsible crackpots, persons motivated by spite or political considerations, or citizens of substance in the community. It all goes in the file.

Secondly, as I understand it, the FBI supplies this undigested information to any agency of the Government that may be interested in a particular individual. The agency then makes the evaluation. The result sometimes can be unfortunate. The individual involved usually has no knowledge of the source of the information thus obtained. He has no right to confront his accuser. Further, he often does not even know the nature of the charges against him. There is almost no right of appeal.

Most of us will agree that a line must be drawn somewhere to allow the greatest possible freedom of expression while still protecting our country against acts of treachery and espionage.

There has been developing in America an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust that is alien to our heritage of freedom. The basic concept that a man is innocent until proven guilty seems to have been forgotten by some of the very persons who are loudest in professing their endorsement of our American ideals.

We have seen recent examples in the confusing and inconsistent directives by the Department of State as to what books should be carried on the shelves of our libraries overseas. We have seen prominent members of the clergy protesting the indiscriminate labeling of men of the cloth as Communist supporters because of alleged improper associations in the past. We have seen men and women of worldwide reputation refusing or being denied positions of responsibility in the Government or with the United Nations.

This fog of distrust and suspicion can choke the freedom of thought and expression on which this Nation was founded. In order to protect ourselves from a totalitarian threat, we cannot afford to adopt the tactics of the very dictators we are fighting. We must guard against the Communist menace, but we cannot allow our understandable fear of aggression to blind us to the ever-present necessity of protecting the freedom of speech and thought that is the heart of our democratic way of life.

I feel that the Atomic Energy Commission did not fairly evaluate the information concerning me. Furthermore, I deeply resent the manner in which the AEC handled this whole affair. I had not sought this invitation to witness the Nevada test. It had been extended, voluntarily, by the AEC. I had been a Member of Congress for over 5 months before I boarded that airplane. Certainly, there was adequate time for the Commission to evaluate reports and any rumors that may have reached them about my political convictions.

It seems strange that the first information I received concerning the doubts of this Commission was given to me in Las Vegas after I had left Washington. It seems still stranger that the order was given to me by two employees of the Commission, who either did not know the facts upon which the Commission's decision was made or were not authorized to discuss them with me.

I wish to make clear that I do not contend that a Member of Congress should necessarily be immune from security regulations applicable to other individuals. I do believe, however, that there is a real question involving the relationship between the executive and the legislative branches of our Government. Obviously, the Congress cannot allow the Executive branch to foreclose it from performing its constitutional functions. A wholesale bar of Members of Congress could easily lead to absolute power by the Executive over the Congress.

Now, since it is my reputation, my integrity, and my character that have thus been brought before the public I believe I should be entitled to some personal reference. I am a new Member of this great legislative body. My election here was the greatest honor, the greatest thrill, the greatest achievement that I ever dreamed to be possible.

On January 3, 1953, I stood upon the floor of this House and repeated the following solemn oath:

I, ROBERT CONDON, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

What do "support" and "defend" mean? How can one support if one secretly tries to tear asunder? I am a loyal American, and I meant every word of this oath. I feel my responsibility to the people of this Nation and the people of my district who elected me as fervently as any Member of this House. As a member of the Legislature of the State of California for 4 years I took similar oaths. I have taken several specific loyalty oaths and I have meant every word of each of those oaths.

I have had a public record extending over the past 5 years. That record and public positions that I have taken emphatically demonstrate that I am not a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. I have said before and I say again today, I am not and have never been a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.

I am as aware as any Member of this body of the crisis now confronting us. I recognize that our country with its allies are now standing poised against the Communist bloc and that the fate of the world for generations to come may well depend upon the actions that might occur this year or the next.

In World War II I carried a rifle to support our country and its people against the foe. I take no particular credit, since there were 11 million of us under arms at that time. I do say, how-

ever, that I performed the job assigned to me in that war to the best of my ability and perhaps did even more than was expected of me, inasmuch as the Army saw fit to award me the Silver Star for gallantry in action, above and beyond the call of duty. I stand prepared to again shoulder arms in defense of this country whenever I am needed.

I have vigorously and consistently opposed the imperialism of the communistic nations. I have been an emphatic supporter of the action by the United Nations and this country in the Korean outbreak. I believe strongly, and my votes are so recorded, that this Nation must place security above economy. I have voted against every cut in appropriations for the Department of Defense. I believe that a strong Air Force is essential in this atomic age to protect our country, and I have voted to keep it strong.

My public record, my publicly stated positions, my demeanor and attitude as a Member of this body are the things upon which I must rely. I think this record is stout enough to withstand the hearsay onslaughts that have been made against it.

It has been a deep personal shock to have such a reflection, however unwarranted, cast upon my integrity. I can find no comfort in the knowledge that I am not the only loyal American who has been unjustly slurred. It only disturbs me more that such occurrences have become so prevalent.

I realize that these allegations will again be used by my political opponents in 1954. I have faith that the people of my district, who have heard this story in three successive election campaigns and who have three times chosen me to be their legislative representative, will again be the final arbiter. I am quite willing to allow my case to rest in their hands.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution to amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5451. An act to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5710. An act to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as amended, and for other purposes.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 330 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill or any provisions contained in said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption by this body of House Resolution 330, making in order the consideration of H. R. 6200, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

House Resolution 330 provides for an open rule, waiving points of order and allows 3 hours of general debate on the bill itself.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, like most of the other appropriation bills we have considered this year, is considerably below the budget estimates originally submitted. Under the able direction of the gentleman from New York, our distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, great emphasis has been placed on making every dollar spent go just as far as possible, and emphasis has also been placed on cutting down expenses whenever and wherever it has been practicable.

The Committee on Appropriations considered the budget estimate of \$1,069,996,084 and came out with the figure of \$168,155,584, which represents a saving to the American taxpayer of \$901,840,500. I think this truly remarkable reduction is indicative of the determination of the Republican leadership here in Congress to cut down on the swollen expenditures of previous years. In terms of percent this represents a cut of over 84 percent.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to urge the adoption of this rule. I know of no one who opposes it. This bill has had the benefit of an intensive study on the part of the Committee on Appropriations, and I hope that the House membership will see fit to adopt House Resolution 330, making in order the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill for 1954.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on this side.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the

bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6200, with Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 22 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill involves total requests for appropriations of \$1,069,996,084 and a recommendation on the part of the Committee on Appropriations of \$168,155,584, a reduction of \$901,840,500.

It involves estimates for the District of Columbia; the legislative branch; the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce; the Departments of Treasury and Post Office; the Department of Labor; the Department of the Interior; the independent offices; military construction; the Department of Defense; the occupation programs; and some general provisions which are of considerable importance.

I shall leave it to the chairmen of the various subcommittees to explain the items handled by their respective committees.

I shall leave the requests under chapter III, relating to State, Justice, and Commerce Departments to the subcommittee handling those items. The Treasury item is not very large and unless there are questions asked, we will not try to comment too much on that.

The Department of Labor has just one item, and that has been denied by the committee because of the contradictory stories which were told by the witnesses who testified.

The Department of the Interior has a little item for the care of the insane in Alaska. In the independent offices chapter there are several comparatively small items totaling \$2,920,000.

There is an item for military construction which has been denied, but authority is given to the Department to provide for urgently needed projects, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS], will explain that very thoroughly when the opportunity comes.

I will spend a few moments on the occupation program and tell you what has been done there. We have allowed \$3,100,000 for the occupational activities of the Army civil functions, for government and relief in occupied territories, to take care of the problems that we have to face in the Ryukyus and Okinawa. I believe that is sufficient to meet their requirements.

In the Department of State, for government in occupied areas, we have allowed \$40,438,000 to take care of the activities in Germany. I believe that is sufficient to permit them to operate effectively.

For the emergency agencies we have made some cuts. For the Defense Production activities we have allowed \$8,740,000, the particular items being the Office of Defense Mobilization, where

we have allowed \$2,500,000; the Office of Defense Transportation, \$350,000; Economic Stabilization Agency, \$1,190,000; the General Services Administration for rental items, \$200,000; the Department of Commerce for export control activities, \$4 million, and the Department of the Interior for the Defense Petroleum Administration, \$500,000.

We believe that some of these organizations could very well take care of some of these activities with what they already have and ease the burden.

On the Federal civil-defense activities we have allowed a total of \$37,770,000. For operations of the agency we have allowed \$7,900,000; for Federal contributions and things of the nature for supplying medicines, and so forth, we have allowed \$9,870,000; and for emergency supplies we have included \$20 million.

We have provided here for their communications, including a great deal in connection with attack warning, and that sort of thing, \$695,000; for supply service, \$1,100,000; for training, \$800,000; for technical guidance, \$1,457,000; and for their health and welfare activities, \$280,000.

For public information we have allowed \$700,000; for research, \$350,000; for the attack warning activity, \$977,000; and for executive direction \$141,000. We have allowed \$1,400,000 for general administration.

The figures that we have allowed in that connection are just about the same as they have had for the past year.

For Federal contributions the committee has allowed \$9,870,000 of which \$3,300,000 is to cover their attack warning operation, and \$2,500,000 for communications.

Three million dollars was allowed for medical supplies and equipment, and \$1 million for training. This is practically the same as they have had this past year.

The committee has also allowed \$20 million for emergency supplies and equipment. The purpose of this is to provide for the purchase of medical and engineering supplies and equipment for the Federal Government. The estimates contain \$82 million for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment and for such things as centrifugal pipe, which would be used for emergency work in connection with repairs of water mains.

As of May 30, 1953, orders had been placed for medical supplies and equipment totaling \$79,350,000; and of this amount only \$41,977,144, or about half, had been delivered, and this over 2 years' operations.

This merely points out the fact that the Federal Civil Defense Administration has been unable to stockpile medical supplies in keeping with the funds appropriated for this purpose. Progress has been made in that direction; but much remains to be done; and, accordingly, the committee has allocated \$20 million for that purpose. These funds, when coupled with the undelivered items will provide a realistic medical stockpiling program for 1954 and in excess of the amount the Federal Civil Defense Administration has procured during the fiscal years 1953 and 1952. I believe we

have allowed enough to take care of the outfit satisfactorily.

We have some general provisions in here which are a little different than we have had before. Among the most important ones are sections 1214 through 1221 of the bill. These provide for the payment of moneys in satisfaction of judgments against the Government automatically without having to come to Congress, based on a review by the Comptroller General. If there is anything that would not bear the light of day, they can be referred to the Congress for action by the Comptroller General. This will save money, millions of dollars in interest on the judgments which has been paid yearly, and will avoid the terrific annoyance resulting from the fact that judgments obtained are not promptly paid. Under present procedure this is particularly bad during a recess of Congress, or while we are waiting for the opportunity to put them in a deficiency bill.

I think that is all I care to say at this time unless there are questions.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. I was very much interested in the gentleman's reference just made for moneys available for judgments. Will the gentleman give me the same again, please?

Mr. TABER. Would I explain it again?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Under sections 1212 to 1221 of the bill we have provided, and this was done at the insistence of the Comptroller General who submitted the matter to the Speaker and the Speaker referred it to our committee that whenever a judgment is obtained it goes to the Comptroller General for review. Unless the Comptroller General finds something in it that is questionable or wrong, it will be automatically and promptly paid instead of having to wait for a deficiency or for the convening of Congress. If he finds anything the matter with it, he refers it immediately to the Congress so that we can hold a hearing upon it and make whatever determination we desire. In that event we would have to appropriate the funds before it could be paid.

Mr. HOLMES. This is being done to facilitate payment?

Mr. TABER. This is being done so that people will not have to wait and so that the Treasury will avoid the payment of interest during the periods of delay due to recesses of Congress or to the time that elapses between rendering of judgments and the consideration of a deficiency bill or some other bill in which these funds could be carried.

Mr. HOLMES. I think this is a good move, and I congratulate the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. It is a forward-looking move and it will save some money. It does not create any grief.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Is it not true in the case of emergency supplies and equip-

ment referred to at page 52 of the report that all of that money has been committed?

Mr. TABER. Yes, that is true, but they have been unable to get delivery because of the enormous volume. We feel that this is all that they can effectively use. We have a very serious problem there of the rotation of these things and keeping them in shape where they will not deteriorate completely. I do not believe that the management of the set-up has yet grasped the importance of that and made the proper arrangements to protect the stockpiles that have been provided.

Mr. DEVEREUX. In connection with stockpiling these various supplies, is it not true that a limitation was placed upon the Civil Defense in receiving those supplies because they did not have adequate storage facilities; however, since that time that problem is being overcome, and they would be in position to better receive and stockpile these materials?

Mr. TABER. I hope they will, but we were not satisfied with the situation that they presented.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I understand that if they can present a good plan for stockpiling these various items that are necessary the committee will go along with the granting of more money to continue with this program?

Mr. TABER. I would expect as we go along that we would have to have more money from year to year. Whenever the situation is such that they can make out a good case I would be willing to go along with granting more funds for that purpose.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Are there any funds in this bill for the airfield at Grandview, Mo.?

Mr. TABER. There are not. That is not an item that is being considered seriously at the present time.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Is the sum of \$100 million appropriated in this bill to carry out the act recently passed to indemnify exporters against property that may be expropriated?

Mr. TABER. I have not heard of that. No budget has come to our committee for any such thing, and we have not considered anything of that character. There is nothing in this bill of that kind.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I would like to ask the gentleman if I am correct in my understanding as to that portion pertaining to the International Information program, that there has been allotted in the bill a sum of \$60 million, which contrasts with the amount requested by the President for the program of \$87 million; is that correct?

Mr. TABER. That is correct. But, of course, they have not gone ahead and

cleaned their picture up. They still have an enormous number of employees. They have gotten rid of about 75 out of 6,500, when they should have gotten rid of about 5,000 of the 6,500 and should have begun to get people in who could do the work instead of it being a drag on the country. That is the objective of our committee, to see that thing cleaned up.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. If my understanding is correct then, it is because of the unsatisfactory condition of the operation in the changeover from the old administration to the present time that the committee felt it should cut at this time; is that correct?

Mr. TABER. Well, the outfit has not, to my recollection, had anyone in charge of it that seemed to grasp the picture, and the committee was very much in hopes that that might happen. I think most of the members of the committee—I hesitate to speak for the chairman of the subcommittee and the other members of it who were present—feel that we must have a sense of responsibility and competency in dealing with that situation, and a willingness to find out what the picture is, and that it must come quickly. I felt, myself, that this reduction was very modest.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. In other words, if my understanding is correct, it is not that the committee feels that America should have a very small voice in world affairs, but because of the previous and to some extent the present condition of the operation.

Mr. TABER. We are not even getting a small voice. We are just getting ridiculous stuff, such as that which appeared in the hearings, and they are wasting their money on things that makes you sick to your stomach.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to inquire of the gentleman, since H. R. 6200 contains a total of 61 provisos and since the rule which makes this legislation possible waives all points of order, if he does not think this is an unusual way to legislate?

Mr. TABER. It is necessary to throw the provisos into one bill at the end of the session to cover all the items that have been passed. In order to handle that situation properly so that there will be no delay the routine general provisions are carried. Where we have to include something like this provision on judgments, which I described here, and which I am sure would appeal to the gentleman, we have to have a rule or we cannot have it considered.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Can the gentleman tell me if there is anything in this bill for the construction of the so-called Baker West and Baker East transmitter stations, construction of which would involve an expenditure of \$14 million?

Mr. TABER. There is not.

Mr. MACK of Washington. There was a considerable amount of money wasted on those projects. The Voice of America acquired in the Port Angeles area 1,200 acres of the best agricultural land in the State of Washington at a cost of \$400,000. Does not the gentleman feel that this land, now that the Voice has abandoned the idea of Baker West, should be sold by the Government and that money spent for this property recaptured?

Mr. TABER. I do.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe the testimony will show that there was no such intention on the part of the present administration to give up with regard to the land, the Baker West, but that that is being temporarily used by another Government agency.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Five tracts of the land in Baker West are being leased for haying purposes. The legal transactions in connection with these leases probably are costing the Federal Government more money than it is receiving from the leases. That land is the best agricultural land in the State.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, the State, Justice, and Commerce Subcommittee considered budget estimates totaling \$147,854,042. The total recommended in the bill for these 3 Departments is \$72,018,242 which represents a reduction of \$75,835,800 below the original estimates. For the Department of State the largest item is for the International Information and Educational Activities which was not contained in the regular State Department appropriation bill. The bill includes \$60 million to carry on the activities of this program.

The amount allowed is \$54,515,800 below the original budget estimate and \$27,900,000 below the amount of the revised estimate. The original budget estimate contained \$8,859,791 to purchase foreign currencies for the Fulbright program pursuant to section 1415 of Public Law 587, 82d Congress, whereas the revised estimate recommended language exempting the Fulbright program from that provision and included no funds therefore. The committee has eliminated this proposed exemption and expects those activities under the Fulbright program deemed necessary by the Department to be financed from the total amount recommended herein. Certain activities transferred from the Mutual Security Administration by the Bureau of the Budget are also to be provided for within the total amount allowed in the bill.

The amount appropriated in the 1953 regular act for the program was \$87,325,000. Pursuant to Public Law 298, 82d Congress, \$975,000 was transferred to the 1953 appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation" which, added to the regular ap-

propriations, made a total of \$88,300,000 available. Foreign currency funds totaling \$7,901,667 for the Fulbright program were also available during fiscal year 1953 without dollar appropriations.

It was represented to the committee that the revised estimate was an austerity budget. However, when there is included in that budget a request to double the amount for representation allowances from "\$50,000" to "\$100,000" the austerity of such a budget is highly questionable. The committee has placed a limitation of \$30,000 on the item "Representation," which is a reduction of \$20,000 below the amount for fiscal year 1953.

The very format of the budget justifications causes confusion when an effort is made to compare specific units with previous years. In spite of the fact that no firm plans were presented for reorganization of this activity, the organization structure presented in the justifications was considerably different from that presented in the 1953 estimate. The committee is interested in accomplishments rather than doctrine and philosophy.

Although the reduction in the budget estimate may appear to be severe, the amount provided herein is exactly the same as the sum contained in the regular Department of State appropriation bill for the item "Salaries and expenses" as it passed the House to carry on the regular consular and diplomatic activities of the Department, both in this country and in approximately 300 foreign service posts throughout the world.

Large sums have been included in the budget estimate for various programs of this organization in many of the countries considered to be friendly to this Nation. For example, the estimated amount to be spent in the United Kingdom, exclusive of certain administrative costs, was \$1,665,418 for 1954. Likewise \$415,237 was to be spent in Australia. It would appear that considerable savings can be made by substantially reducing or eliminating such programs.

The committee has been terribly disappointed with the accomplishments of this entire program. It is to be hoped that this program will be cleared up and established on a sound basis and that it be done quickly.

The committee has placed a limitation in the bill providing that not to exceed 7,500 average annual positions, including the pro rata portion of administrative support personnel, may be financed from this appropriation, and that the average number in each functional activity shall not exceed two-thirds of those now employed. In the reduction of personnel, it is expected that at least a proportional number in the higher pay brackets will be terminated as in the lower brackets.

The original budget estimate contained \$20,200,000 for acquisition and construction of radio facilities. This amount was eliminated in the revised estimate and no funds have been included in the bill for that purpose.

There is included in the bill \$220,000 to cover the expenses of the International Claims Commission's administrative operations for the fiscal year 1954. The

committee has included language providing that this amount becomes available only after enactment into law of the provisions of H. R. 5742 extending the period of operation of the Commission and increasing to 5 percent the amounts deducted from awards and ordered to be deposited into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

There are four items for the Department of Justice. Language is included in the bill which authorizes the Attorney General to transfer not to exceed \$250,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals" from appropriations contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953. The committee was advised that this transfer authority was necessary in order to provide for higher costs of court reporting, marshal, and guard travel in connection with the transportation of prisoners, and for communications.

The committee recommends \$8,072,696 for payment of adjudicated claims of certain persons of Japanese ancestry. Of the amount included herein, \$4,172,696 is for claims completed in fiscal year 1952 and the remainder for fiscal year 1953.

The bill includes \$14,546 for payment of certain claims for extra pay for Sunday and holiday work for immigration inspectors for fiscal year 1946 and prior years. These additional claims have been certified by the General Accounting Office.

The amount of the budget estimate, \$11,000, is recommended to liquidate obligations incurred during fiscal year 1951 for care of United States prisoners in non-Federal jails. A more prompt settlement of such obligations is expected hereafter.

The only item for the Department of Commerce is export control. The bill includes \$3,700,000 to cover the costs of this program in fiscal year 1954. This item was not included in the regular annual appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce since the legislation continuing this program had not been enacted at that time. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$1,100,000 in the budget estimate. Of the total amount allowed, \$900,000 is for the Bureau of Customs. The committee wishes to emphasize the fact that it does not consider the export control program to be a permanent organization.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand there was a very drastic cut in the Civil Defense appropriation; is that correct?

Mr. CLEVENGER. That item does not appear in this section that I am discussing. That comes in another section of the bill. I am speaking now of the section covering the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But the gentleman does not know if it appears in another section?

Mr. CLEVENGER. If it appears?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand that there was a cut in the budget appropriation recommended from \$125,000 to \$37,000. I understand the budget recommended \$150,000, and that was cut to \$37,000.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I will say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that that will be discussed in a later section.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Can the gentleman tell me who will discuss that section of the bill?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I am speaking now only of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The psychological warfare item comes in this appropriation, does it not?

Mr. CLEVENGER. It does not in this section.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That has been taken away from the State Department?

Mr. CLEVENGER. A great many things have been taken away from the State Department, I may say. Some of them have gotten completely out of control in the amounts of money that they were spending.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know that the gentleman has done a magnificent piece of work in trying to perfect the Voice of America, for instance. I believe the gentleman deserves a lot of credit for that.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I should like to say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that this is, I believe, the sixth year I have considered that item. Every year we have been hoping for something new and something better. Here is a comment that I made after we listened to the present Administrator, who is leaving us in a couple of weeks. It appears at page 613 of the hearings.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I shall read it with great pleasure.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I said:

You know you have not told us any new things today. The names have been different, but most of these statements we have listened to for the last 5 or 6 years, and each year they get bigger and bigger. I think the program should get smaller, cleaner, and sounder.

That expresses exactly how I felt after 6 years of working with this.

I made a further comment, "There has not been a new thing developed here today." And that was after an all-day hearing.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman. The gentleman has felt, as I have, that the Voice of America should be brought to Washington and should become Radio Washington, rather than operated from New York and by the commercial companies?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I will say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that the Voice of America should be in the control of the State Department, that somebody in Washington should have control of the input; because what goes out to the world might weaken us or make us seem ridiculous or involve us in difficulties, and perhaps completely without the knowledge of the State Department. That sort of operation is not a

good setup for any public information program.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It has already hurt us. The gentleman may remember that in the last Congress we recommended that a standing committee of the House be appointed to study the program and report back to the various committees, and the House their recommendations. I thought this would be done, but the Truman administration turned it down. This debate shows the need for that committee.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I appreciate the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio. I share, in part, his feeling that during the past several years the public information program has not been satisfactory. I was interested, however, in the statement of the gentleman that his hope was that it would become cleaner and smaller.

I wonder if the gentleman meant that. In other words, is this not true, that during the past several months we have had a great deal of information about various things that were first brought to light, concerning the operation of this program, and we may hope for a cleaning process? And if the program is cleaned up, then is it not the gentleman's feeling that these facilities should not only be maintained but that they should be strengthened and increased?

Mr. CLEVENGER. No; I do not go all that way with my friend from Wisconsin. I might say to my friend that we are paying hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for rent in the city of New York, much of it for warehouse space to store millions and millions of dollars' worth of electronic equipment, which perhaps should not have been purchased. Perhaps the gentleman would agree with me that this organization was already too big. You would agree with me that the thing is already too big. After all, what do we need most? What is nearest the heart of every American is a foreign policy that is short enough for all to understand and one clear enough to be impossible of distortion on the Voice of America or any place else. That has been the great trouble with this, there has been no proper monitoring of the input; there has been no proper check on the output.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I can understand the gentleman's feeling, if I can ask the gentleman a question—

Mr. CLEVENGER. Will not the gentleman agree with me that \$60 million is a lot of money if it is well spent?

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. With regard to that I would like to point this out to the gentleman: We are spending I think it is \$60 billion, or some such figure, for defense, mere material force. If we are spending \$60 million for our psychological effort that is about one one-thousandth of the cost of the mere physical force that we are providing in this Nation, the military. Now, if this program is cleaned up and if it does be-

come effective—it is not an easy thing, and this program can cause a weakening of the military forces behind the Iron Curtain such as we have seen some evidence of before—are you not thereby gaining a great deal with a very little effort psychologically that we are trying to oppose by mere physical force otherwise?

Mr. CLEVENGER. Here we have what? A captive audience in the occupied area. We have at least five radio programs going to them. You may not know it, but there is a second operation in Munich with nearly 1,100 employees.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I know that.

Mr. CLEVENGER. They are adequately covered, but still it gets back to this as a sharpshooting operation and not a burp-gun operation, that you center on target and you go where you want to go; in doing it you do not upset the neighbor of your target by ill-advised broadcasting such as we have had, and the woeful condition of the information libraries' activities all over the world. We tried in vain to find out something about that. Here we were told that there were a million or two million titles. We asked the question and asked if it was not easy just for any interested person to insert any kind of document into these libraries. They did not deny that.

Does mere size or mere waste of money guarantee the end result? And let me say, where it gets right down close to my heart—I know that balancing the budget is painful. If you do not believe that, get on the Appropriations Committee and have a lapse of 2 months between action by the House and the Senate, and let every interested person put the pressure on you; if you do not have shingles there is something rather abnormal about you. Balancing the budget is a painful operation. That is the reason why some accept bankruptcy without even calling it a calculated risk. In my opinion it is the highest risk that we are facing today: The ultimate bankruptcy of your country and mine if we do not do something to see that our money buys something when we spend it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The President of the United States recently sent up a reorganization plan which is now in the Committee on Government Operations, and I assume will be voted on by the members of that committee shortly in relation to information activities, Voice of America, and so forth. As a matter of fact, I am going to vote for the reorganization plan; that is what I think of it. I appreciate the difficulty of being a member of the Appropriations Committee, but to me, it is not only a question of balancing the budget, to me it would be awfully painful if we lost our country. I would not want to see that happen for JOHN McCORMACK's sake as well as for the sake of 160 million other Americans. But the effect of this cut, in my opinion, will be practically to destroy the reorganization plan of President Eisenhower. I commend that to the gentleman's attention.

Mr. CLEVENGER. That is the gentleman's opinion. I do not agree with him.

Mr. McCORMACK. That opinion exists among the officials of the gentleman's own administration.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to point out that the action of the majority members of this subcommittee and the full committee with regard to appropriations requests for the so-called Voice of America and for export control was not concurred in by the minority members of the subcommittee.

With reference to the international information and educational activities program, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] just a minute or so ago put his finger right on the heart of the situation when he said that the action of this committee in reporting out a total appropriation of only \$60 million—this is the figure shown in the committee report and the amount included in this bill, but I am going to show you in a minute that the figure is actually only \$50 million for 1954—has seriously jeopardized the entire propaganda program. As a matter of fact, the committee action throttles the throat of the Voice of America. It would create havoc with the proposed reorganization plan of President Eisenhower. When you consider that in this same bill there are included funds to the extent of \$22 million for our propaganda in Germany and Austria alone, to allow but \$50 million to cover the entire balance of the world, to carry our views and the facts to the peoples of Asia, behind the Iron Curtain, Western Europe, Africa and the Near and Middle East, South America, and elsewhere is sheer folly. If that is economy, it is some more of the usual senseless economy that we get from that side of the aisle.

Let me discuss with you the recommended figure, \$60 million. President Eisenhower asked for \$87,900,000 for this program in the present fiscal year, which began July 1, 1953. The committee cut this to \$60 million, and when I say "the committee" I want it understood that the majority members of the committee cut it to \$60 million. This becomes now really a program of only \$50 million a year. The committee cut is to the extent of 48.4 percent of the Eisenhower budget request without a single word of explanation to this House in regard to the details of the cut.

You heard glittering generalities from the gentleman from Ohio with regard to the action of the committee on this bill, but you did not hear him point out any of the details of the activities of the Voice of America that he was cutting. At the time of the markup on this bill the minority asked: "Since you are going to cut this appropriation to \$60 million, please allot so much of it for radio broadcasting, allot so much for press and publications, allot so much for the motion-picture program, and so much for

the exchange program. Show where you are going to make these cuts." But apparently no one had the courage to do that. They just made a blind meat-ax cut to the extent of almost \$47 million, or 48.4 percent, in the funds requested by President Eisenhower.

When you cut a program such as this from \$96,800,000 to \$60 million, we all know there are certain liquidation costs involved which are covered by law. I have it on the authority of the agency concerned, President Eisenhower's Voice of America, that this liquidation cost will amount to \$10 million, so that the net amount left to carry on will be about \$50 million. I am reading from a document prepared by them:

Extra cost of carrying existing level until reductions can be made in the first quarter of the fiscal year, plus terminal leave and other termination costs involved in canceling and closing out equipment and facilities, \$10 million.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from New York in just a minute.

We have a meeting of the mutual security appropriations subcommittee in 20 minutes. I hope to get a bar of candy, or something, for my lunch between now and then, but I am sure I will have time to answer any question of my good friend from New York. Before yielding, I should like to point out one matter in the committee hearings which might be of interest to the House in connection with a subject that has been widely discussed these many weeks. I shall read from page 592 of the hearings which were held as recently as the 22d of June.

The distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] addressed the question to Dr. Robert L. Johnson, the former president of Temple University, who resigned as Administrator of ILA last week and is going to return to Temple University. Dr. Johnson came to Washington at the request of President Eisenhower in February. He worked hard and long and was trying to do a decent job in regard to the Voice of America and our information program, but when he found he was being hamstrung by this committee and the majority on that side of the aisle, he had no alternative but to resign. In the time he was head of the Voice of America he learned that you cannot maintain an adequate vital program and keep our Voice before the world on the small amount of money allowed by the committee in this bill. Mr. PRESTON asked Dr. Johnson the following question:

How many books actually were removed from our overseas libraries?

Gentlemen, this is the 22d of June.

Dr. JOHNSON. I will ask someone else to give you that information.

Mr. Kimball, next in line to Dr. Johnson and the Acting Deputy Administrator, replied:

Mr. Chairman, the report on the books that should not be in the libraries disclosed that out of 100,000 titles only 25 titles had to be removed. All of those 25 titles were

titles which had been acquired by gift or by our taking over other libraries. They did not happen to be titles that were purchased through this appropriation program.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Just one or two things, Mr. Chairman, I think it might be appropriate to point out at this time following the remarks of my eloquent friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. He asked for examples of items that the majority thought perhaps represented a waste of money. One small item just happens to occur to me. I have not the record before me at the moment and I will not go into detail at this time, because it is a long and complex program. But if he will recall in the list of missions, the personnel of permanent missions alone, information missions in various countries, the Kingdom of Denmark, which the other day refused to permit NATO planes to use its airfields, is down in this budget and has been down in other budgets for over \$500,000 simply for maintenance of an information mission. Let me point out at the same time for the benefit of those who read this RECORD and the Members of Congress who may read it in the morning, that a very large proportion of the funds heretofore used and this year requested for this agency are used not to get behind the Iron Curtain, not to present the American view in the doubtful areas of the Near East and the Far East, but in the United Kingdom, in the Republic of France, in the Republic of Italy, in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in Canada, in Australia, and in New Zealand; in other words, a very large part of the funds that have been heretofore used and the new funds now requested are for maintaining missions and doing propaganda among those very allies, our independent equals, whether for the purpose of bypassing their governments or not, I do not know.

Point No. 2: In this request, it is very significant for the public to note that only \$20 million is requested for radio work. To the general public, the Voice of America means radio. The rest of it is books and magazines and movies.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, but the committee did not have the courage to say that the full amount should be used for radio. That is one of the things I have pointed out.

Mr. COUDERT. Let me point out as a practical matter that radio that is to be used to penetrate the Iron Curtain and radio that is to be used to inform those people in the Near East and Far East who may be teetering on the edge of an alliance with one or the other of the great groups is a different thing from propaganda in France or Great Britain.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey.

In answer to my friend, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr.

COUDERT], I must say he seems as genuinely appalled today as he was at the time of the hearings when he found out that the information program is directed to the United Kingdom, Denmark, Italy, and other allied countries. Perhaps we have not been as effective with our propaganda in Denmark as we should have been. That may account for the situation to which he alluded and which occurred recently. But the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN] and many of us know something of the value of the work done by the Voice of America and of the fact that we must have a strong Voice of America. However, there are some few of us who are using this appropriation bill to throttle the Voice by making such a cut as this, a cut which, incidentally, is being protested vehemently by the present administration.

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan. In 1946 as a member of the headquarters command in Frankfurt, Germany, I was sent up to Denmark and did a 7-month tour of duty in Copenhagen. The Voice of America came over the radio once a week. During the entire 7 months, I think I was the only person who listened to that program. The only program they had was the Hit Parade, and it was the same program every single week. The people in that country were not the least bit interested.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman for that contribution. Her experiences do not jibe with the recitations presented to the committee insofar as Denmark is concerned, as to the programming, the contents of the program, and the number of hours of broadcast.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. PRESTON. I wonder if the gentleman, in fact, is not referring to the Armed Forces radio to which she was listening, and not to the Voice of America.

Miss THOMPSON of Michigan. No, this was the Voice of America.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. MCCORMACK. So we now have a situation where on this subcommittee, the Republican members voted against the recommendation of President Eisenhower.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes, all four of them voted against it.

Mr. MCCORMACK. And the Democratic members voted for the recommendation of the President with reference to the Voice of America. We now have before the Committee on Government Operations a reorganization plan, I know I am going to vote for it. I do not know how the Republicans on the committee will vote. This appropriation for all practical purposes will not only seriously impair the effectiveness of the Voice of America, but for all practical purposes will destroy the reorgani-

zation plan which was recently sent up by President Eisenhower.

Mr. ROONEY. The action of the committee would throttle the Voice of America. It could never be revived without the expenditure of unnecessary millions and millions of dollars.

Mr. McCORMACK. So the country is now viewing the spectacle of the Democratic Party in the Congress being the responsible party whereas the Republican Party is completely divided. The people of America look to the Chief Executive and the Congress so far as the best interests of the country are concerned, but here in the House of Representatives the people can only look to the unity and forward vision of the Democratic Party for the best interests of our country.

Mr. ROONEY. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman. The thinking on the part of those in control is that there should be no Voice of America, but they do not have the courage to say so. They will get up here and say, "Oh, we would like to have a Voice of America if it were cleaned up, or if it were better, or if it were this, that, or the other thing." But, when it comes down to it, in committee they tell you that we should never have had a Voice of America, we never should have had a foreign aid program, we never should have had a mutual security program. We should just lie down and go to sleep and hope that the rest of the world rolls by.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, it is perfectly obvious to the Members who served on this subcommittee on the minority side that this is the beginning of the death of the Voice of America. I am sure, as I see the Members on my left nodding their heads affirmatively, that this is exactly what a great many on the left side of the aisle want to happen to this program.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. I would like to just quote the Republican platform which they adopted last July in Chicago. They said, "We shall again make liberty into a beacon light of hope that will penetrate the darkest places. That program will give the Voice of America a real function."

Their probata does not seem to agree with their allegata in this case.

Mr. PRESTON. Of course, it is just like the claim that they make with reference to the Air Force appropriation that we are going to get more planes for less money. Now they tell you that they are going to clean up this program and are going to send out more propaganda for less money. I would like to see them do it.

It is a deplorable situation at this very critical time in our national existence when behind the Iron Curtain people are waking up and where the seams in the curtain are cracking that, we in America, crawl back in our shell and give up on this proposition of propaganda to the world. When could it be

more necessary to carry a strong message to the enslaved people behind the Iron Curtain than right now when we see so much evidence of activity and of rebellion on the part of the people who are enslaved? Is it not now when we should be most active, when we are giving wheat to Pakistan to save starving peoples, and should not that message be carried over the entire world and hammered home not just here in one newspaper article to be read by a small percentage of the people, but to be hammered home day after day after day until everybody in the whole world knows that it is the policy of our country to give of our substance to the less fortunate people of the world, and recently when the President in his wisdom said to the people of East Germany who are suffering for a lack of food that we in America have surpluses and that it is with great pleasure that we would provide them with some of our surpluses so that you can have food for your suffering and undernourished children.

Yes; and that was bitterly condemned by the puppet rulers in East Germany. Is not this a golden opportunity to carry that message into every corner of this world? Of course, it can have tremendous impact in East Germany.

But if you follow the leadership on that side of the aisle, you would keep that a deep, dark secret, that we have made this offer. This program is the only medium we have to carry our message to the people of the world.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. Right in line with what the gentleman has said about the President's offer of \$15 million worth of food to the people of East Germany, I just read on the ticker a minute ago a paragraph to the effect that in defiance of the Red authorities, the Communist Soviet authorities in East Berlin, thousands of people today were flocking to two or three points on the border where food was being made available to them at reduced prices. They were stopping their jobs and walking away from their machines in order to get food, in defiance of the Red authorities. I just mention that, because it just came over the ticker and it shows the state of mind of the thousands behind the Iron Curtain. I concur fully in what the gentleman is saying.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

We know that there are just two ways we can fight these commies; one with bullets and the other with propaganda. How else can you do it? I want anyone to tell me what other methods we have. We have been trying to avoid the use of bullets, because we know what an atomic war will mean to civilization.

If I am correct in this premise, is it not a fact, then, that we are going down the hill when we cut this information program exactly half in two; and adopt such silly language as is contained in this bill, which says that every activity must be reduced by one-third—putting them all on an even basis? It will strangle what is left of the program.

I said to certain of my colleagues on the committee one day—and I want to repeat it here—"Why don't you have the courage to take every dollar out of this bill and bring it to the floor of the House and then let us offer an amendment and see what the will of the House is?" I said, "Do not cut this program in half, cripple it and make it useless, and then bring it out and put us in the unfortunate position of trying to get an amendment adopted sponsored by the minority, which is almost impossible."

They conceded to me privately that if they had the power they would kill it. Yes, they made those admissions, "Yes, I would kill the entire program."

Why should we in the House follow the leadership and listen to these voices on the floor who say, "This is a sound program. This is a reasonable figure. We can get a good program with this money," when we know privately that they do not even believe in the program? Can we follow that kind of leadership?

It is disheartening to see the Republican Party in Congress cut the ground from under a new and distinguished American President. But it is happening weekly here, and this is one of the finest examples of it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to my committee colleague from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. A letter has just been handed me, addressed to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], by the national commander of the American Legion, Lewis K. Gough, which partially reads as follows:

The House Appropriations Committee, however, has recommended a cut of about 33 percent of President Eisenhower's request. This actually will amount to approximately 50-percent cut in the program after payment of liquidation costs. We are convinced that this represents too small an appropriation. The American Legion, therefore, requests that the Congress appropriate sufficient funds to assure a vigorous and successful campaign in the war now raging throughout the world for the minds of men. Now is not the time to cripple this vital activity; instead, now is the time to strike at the weaknesses and strife behind the Iron Curtain.

The restrictions imposed by the House committee also would prevent any strengthening of the existing units of the agency.

And may I insert here the statement that the matter of such restrictions referred to was never discussed in the subcommittee meeting at the time of the markup of the bill:

To hold the various information programs to personnel limitation of two-thirds of those now employed would have the effect of freezing each operation into a status quo which the reorganization plan is intended to improve. Should a limitation be completely contrary to the mandate of the American Legion.

As their national commander, I know that the strengthening of this propaganda campaign of the United States is a matter of direct interest to Legionnaires, as it is to all Americans.

We will, therefore, appreciate very much what you personally can do to make certain, in this field, that the United States does not come up with too little, too late.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman, and I think it is a very significant

message from a great patriotic organization.

Now I would like to make some comment about what has been commonly called cleaning up this program. You know, when you cannot pinpoint any particular thing that irks you about a program, you just indict the whole thing by saying it is incompetent. They have indicted this program by saying it needs cleaning up. Dr. Johnson, a great American, took about 3 months to study this program, and I know he studied it; I know something about the hours he spent on it. When he appeared before the committee I asked him some questions about what he found in this program. I said:

Doctor, how many employees have you now?

He said:

Around 7,800 or 8,000, including the locals.

How many incompetents have you had to discharge?

Well, only one that we have discharged, that fellow in the movies. The other fellows we just told them that they had better resign or we would prefer charges.

How many would you include in that category?

I guess about six.

About six incompetents.

Dr. JOHNSON. Yes. I would say about six whom we regarded as security risks. I do not know, and Mr. McLeod does not know that they were disloyal, but there was enough about them to indicate that they were security risks.

After 3 months looking into this program Dr. Johnson removed 6 people. That is all he could find, and he went in there with a free hand to do anything he wanted to in an effort to do what some people call "clean up" this program.

The unfortunate thing about the propaganda program is that it is hard to evaluate. You say \$100 million is a lot of money to spend on propaganda. Well, if you could produce an end product that you could count and say, "I have produced so much of this," in terms of figures that you could really add up, then you might convince somebody that the program is good. But when you cannot evaluate a program—you send these messages out into the air; you know not where they fall—it is difficult to sell it to the public and the Congress. That is the big trouble with it. It is a gamble of colossal proportions; there is no doubt about it. Hitler tried it; it worked. Mussolini tried it; it worked. Stalin used it to put the people of Russia to sleep, and it was so successful in his own country that he has carried it into many other countries through propaganda. We know that it can work. I think Americans are as ingenious as any other people in the world; I think we are capable of using truth as a weapon as successfully as anybody else if given the opportunity to do it. This program is young. It has not had a fair experimental time or period in which to operate. We have used the trial and error method largely. We realize that mistakes have been made, but they were honest mistakes, and if given a fair chance it can do the job for America that propaganda and the carrying of truth has done for other na-

tions of the world. To kill it now in this atomic age when men everywhere in free nations are praying and working for one common goal, that is of avoiding war and trying to save this civilization from atomic destruction, to completely destroy the only other weapon we have to bring about these accomplishments and goal is folly, in my judgment.

I am not so sure but what the House of Representatives on tomorrow will reverse this subcommittee and restore enough money to this bill to carry on an adequate propaganda program. To do what we are here doing to my mind is fiddling while Rome burns. The following is an analysis showing how serious this cut really is:

JULY 10, 1953.

SUMMARY STATEMENT ON EFFECTS OF JULY 10 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ACTION ON 1954 IIA APPROPRIATION REQUEST

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMITTEE ACTION

1. Program funds were cut almost 50 percent from the Eisenhower Budget

[Millions]

Eisenhower budget:	
Dollar appropriation request.....	\$87.9
Authority to use local currency without dollar cost for Fulbright educational exchange program....	\$8.9
Total.....	\$96.8

Committee allowance:

Total appropriation, including dollars to purchase local currency for Fulbright program.....	\$60.0
Deduct estimates liquidation costs:	
Extra cost of carrying existing level until reductions can be made in the first quarter of the fiscal year, plus terminal leave and other termination costs involved in canceling and closing out equipment and facilities.....	\$10.0
Program level after liquidation.....	\$50.0
Percentage reduction (from \$96.8 to \$50 million).....percent--	48.4

2. One-third average staffing reduction required for all units

The following clause was added by the committee to the appropriation language:

"That not to exceed 7,500 average annual positions, including the pro rata portion of administrative support personnel, may be financed from this appropriation and the average number in each unit shall not exceed 66⅔ percent of the number now employed both as to the United States and local personnel, respectively."

A limitation of 7,500 average annual positions compares with a total of 11,070 positions in the fiscal year 1954 budget (8,813 IIA positions plus 2,257 positions representing the IIA portion of administrative support personnel). Because nearly all the positions requested in the fiscal year 1954 budget were filled on July 1, 1953, the application of this average annual limitation means that the postliquidation permanent level will be well below the 7,500 figure: assuming 10,500 to be the average number of positions during the first quarter, the average number of positions for the remaining three quarters would have to be 6,500 in order to achieve the overall annual average of 7,500.

Orderly reprogramming of reductions and proper organization of the new information agency are made impossible by the limitation of the average number in each unit to two-thirds of present employment.

The term "unit" is not defined. If it is interpreted to mean a major office in Wash-

ington and New York and a single post or relay base overseas, the application of this restriction would make operations almost impossible.

The application of the average limitation this late in the fiscal year means that at best a one-third average reduction will result in a post-liquidation permanent level of about 55 percent of the present staffing in each unit, since it will take until the end of the first quarter to terminate excess personnel.

Relay bases which operate around the clock 7 days a week at a remote location cannot maintain sufficiently effective operations if American and local staffing is reduced to 55 percent of present complements. Yet if, for this reason, the base is closed down completely, the additional staff savings cannot be applied to any other relay base or radio facility operation because each other unit would also have to reduce to the 55 percent level. In the same manner, smaller posts which might be completely ineffective at a 55 percent level would have to be closed. In many such instances, this would place additional burdens on other posts. Nevertheless, these posts would also be reduced to 55 percent present strength.

In Washington this would so reduce the size of regional bureau public affairs staffs in the Department of State that it is doubtful that the Secretary of State could properly implement his foreign policy guidance responsibilities under Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953.

Furthermore, it would appear that any reprogramings which add functions to an existing unit would face the 55 percent reduction in that unit, regardless of the fact that compensating reductions might be made elsewhere. This would require abandonment of many planned changes in connection with the reorganization of IIA, MSA, and Department of State administrative support functions in the new information agency.

Finally, decentralization to the field would be impossible in the face of the automatic reductions to the 55-percent level required at field posts by this language provision.

3. Appropriation language permitting use for radio-construction funds for "project pigeon" has been deleted

"Project pigeon" is a high priority project under consideration at the national level. The Budget Bureau approved the language change to allow the President to undertake this project immediately, if deemed necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR URGENT ADJUSTMENT OF COMMITTEE ACTION

1. Restore appropriation to \$80 million. This would be a reduction of approximately 10 percent from the original estimate of \$87.9 million, or slightly more than the June 12, 1953, overall percentage reduction recommended by the Budget Bureau in funds for Reorganization Plan No. 8 agencies.

2. Restore appropriation language which would permit use of local currency for the Fulbright educational exchange program without dollar cost, as requested in the President's budget.

3. Restore language which would permit use of construction funds for "project pigeon."

4. Delete language which placed a restriction on average annual positions in total and by unit.

ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF REDUCTION FROM \$97 MILLION TO \$50 MILLION PROGRAM

A cut of almost 50 percent in the IIA program means that in its first days of operation the new Information Agency will be required to plan and launch a sudden liquidation effort affecting every activity at home and abroad. Every liquidation decision delayed beyond August 1 will mean that each

day of delay will cause liquidation costs to rise above \$10 million and the eventual program level to sink below \$50 million.

There will be time—because there has to be time, regardless of cost—only to formulate with the Department of State and, possibly, to obtain approval at the national level, of the list of countries from which the information program will be withdrawn or reduced to a trifling residual function.

IIA planning studies, PSB directive, NSC decisions, the Jackson Committee Report, and the Hickenlooper report will be so much wastepaper in this process, since all have been based on a relatively constant program level within which readjustments could be made.

It is in this context that the following analysis has been made:

Proportions and history of the IIA budget, 1952-54

1. USIS missions:

About two-thirds of the \$19 million requested for the overseas missions would pay for 855 American and about 4,000 local employees. These figures create an impression of large missions which might be substantially reduced without seriously reducing effectiveness.

Actually, 69 percent of the 188 USIS posts have 3 or less American employees. Eighty-two percent of the posts have 6 or less Americans. Only 5 posts have more than 20. Complements of local employees are larger, of course, but fall into similar patterns. Of the 188 posts, 22 percent have 3 or less local employees, 35 percent have 6 or less, and over half have 9 or less. These facts were presented to the House Appropriations Committee on page 35 of the budget and a witness called attention to the appropriate tables. A substantial reduction in funds means the closing of many posts. Whole objectives, activities, and target audiences would have to be abandoned with the shrinking of available resources. Only in a few of the most crucial countries could total programs be maintained almost intact.

2. MSA political themes: The information support of mutual security political themes is to be transferred in 1954 from MSA to IIA. These themes include support of NATO and European integration, countering of Communist attacks on these endeavors, and winning the support of European labor. MSA spent \$11.5 million on these themes in the year just completed. In fiscal year 1954 only \$7 million was requested by IIA for these activities in Europe. Most of the present projects would be eliminated under a 50-percent program reduction.

3. Information media support to missions: There appears to be an impression that large sums of money are devoted to the production and distribution of vast amounts of media products, many of which could be dispensed with without serious detriment to the program.

Actually the budgets for the 3 information media other than radio—press, films, and information centers—have been reduced from \$25 million in 1952 to only \$15 million in 1954. Only 15.5 percent of the total IIA budget was requested for these 3 services combined. The products requested were closely tailored to the precise needs of individual country program.

All would be slashed further under a 50-percent program reduction, along with the elimination of posts, country missions, or basic segments of programs overseas. The decision to abandon an audience would eliminate the need for media products.

4. Radio broadcasting:

Of the \$21 million for radio broadcasting, the largest single estimate in the budget, about \$13 million is required for facilities operations alone. Of the remaining \$8 million, only about \$2 million is requested for programming to the free world, and a quarter of this amount is for the Arab world.

If radio were to absorb a proportionate 50-percent reduction, there would be serious question as to whether the amount of programming which would remain would justify the relatively large expenses of facilities operations which would be required, since most of IIA's domestic and overseas facilities are essential to penetration of the Soviet Union and its satellites. Solution of the dilemma created by the \$50 million level might require total abandonment of radio as an instrument of the information program.

Specific steps which might be forced by drastic cuts include: Abandonment of the two new Pacific relay bases, John and Jade, which would save about \$1.5 million in the last three quarters of 1954 (less mothballing costs). This step would represent abandonment of the effort, for which the Congress appropriated \$15 million in construction funds, to step up the signal to Communist and critical non-Communist areas of the Far East.

Abandonment of all free-world broadcasts, including the Arab areas, would save another \$1.5 million in 1954, plus some facilities operations costs.

Cancellation of the expansion of the programming center at Munich and the proposed recording center at Beirut, plus abandonment of the present programming activity at Munich, would save about \$1 million in 1954. Although decentralized radio activities have been recommended by all studies, they would be too expensive to support under a \$50 million level.

The mothballing of the shipborne transmitter *Courier* would save something under \$1 million. The *Courier*, presently an extremely effective facility relaying broadcasts to the Arab world and potentially available for other assignments in emergencies, would become unnecessary with the abandonment of Beirut and New York programming for the Arab world, and the withdrawal from the Far

East through abandonment of John and Jade.

Further facilities reductions and programming curtailment with respect to the Soviet Union and satellite countries would be necessary to achieve the additional four to five million dollar reduction if radio estimates are to be halved.

5. Exchange of persons: Drastic reduction of the exchange of persons program cannot be avoided if the total program is cut in half. This would mean (1) maintenance of fixed costs of Fulbright academic exchange programs in 24 Fulbright countries under bi-national agreements, and abandonment of all new agreements or expansions planned for 1954; (2) elimination of virtually all Smith-Mundt foreign leader and American specialist exchanges in Fulbright countries—the exchanges which relate most directly to current United States foreign policy objectives; and (3) very substantial reductions in all categories of exchanges in the 56 non-Fulbright countries.

6. Other program staff activities: This estimate covers all of the staffs and activities of IIA, and the regional bureau public affairs staffs of the Department of State, except for the IIA media service. The total estimate for 1954 is only \$2.5 million. Under the \$50 million level, a cut of at least \$1 million would be necessary. The ability of both the new information agency and the Department to undertake their responsibilities under Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 would be very substantially impaired, since the functions involved do not contract in proportion to the curtailment of operations.

7. Administrative support: This item would be reduced in proportion to the reduction of program expenses. It would be necessary to eliminate approximately \$7.5 million in servicing activities if the program is cut in half.

Proportions and history of the IIA budget, 1952-54

[In millions of dollars]

	1952 actual	1953 estimate	1954 Eisenhower estimate	1954 House committee
1. USIS missions.....	18.0	20.3	19.2	(?)
2. MSA political themes transferred to IIA.....	10.6	11.5	7.0	(?)
3. Media support to missions:				
Press.....	9.3	7.8	6.6	(?)
Motion pictures.....	10.5	7.1	6.4	(?)
Information centers.....	5.2	4.2	4.0	(?)
4. Exchange of persons ¹	15.4	14.1	15.3	(?)
5. Radio broadcasting.....	19.8	20.8	20.8	(?)
6. Other program staff activities.....	2.6	2.4	2.5	(?)
7. World administrative support and management services.....	15.4	15.8	15.0	(?)
8. Total program costs.....	106.8	104.0	96.8	50.0
9. 1954 liquidation costs.....				10.0
10. Total all costs ¹	106.8	104.0	96.8	60.0

¹ Includes funds for Fulbright exchange program, Public Law 584, as amended.

HOUSE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE ACTION ON REVISED PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES

The Congress is presently considering three separate appropriations which include funds for foreign information and educational exchange programs. These are the IIA appropriation, the Germany-Austria occupation appropriation (GOA), and the Mutual Security appropriation.

The original Eisenhower adjusted estimates for these 3 programs totaled \$136.5 million, including \$123.4 million in dollars and \$13.1 in Fulbright local currencies and special dollar exchange of persons funds.

On June 12, 1953, Mr. Dodge, after a thorough review of the three estimates, issued a revised allowance, and so notified Mr. TABER. The new allowance of \$125.6 million included \$112.5 million in dollars and \$13.1 in Fulbright local currencies and special dollar exchange of persons funds.

The reduction of \$10.9 was applied to the overall total, rather than to the individual appropriation requests. This action was based on Mr. Dodge's assumption that the new information agency, reviewing all three programs on a worldwide priority basis and in the light of forthcoming policy determinations of the executive branch, would be able to reduce the total cost of all programs by a substantial amount. In this connection the Bureau of the Budget made it clear to the House Appropriations Committee that flexibility among the three appropriations, and possibly their formal integration, would be necessary to achieve this objective.

The House Appropriations Committee, by its reductions of the IIA and GOA appropriations, has already proposed a maximum of \$94.8 million, if it is assumed that the pending MSA estimate of \$7.6 million is approved in full. This is a dubious assumption.

The maximum House committee approval of \$94.8 would still be \$30.8 below the revised Presidential allowance of \$125.6 and \$41.7 million below the original allowances of President Eisenhower in April.

Furthermore, the House Appropriations Committee has taken two positions which would prevent any effective reprogramming of the total funds made available to the new information agency. Its insistence on an average one-third reduction of staffing in every unit financed by the IIA appropriation would require across-the-board reductions of program activities as well as staffing. Its earmarking of German and Austrian public affairs funds, plus the requirement that most of these funds be made available only in the form of deutschemarks and shillings, would effectively prevent worldwide reprogramming by the new information agency, or, in the case of the exchange of persons program by the Secretary of State.

It is quite clear, therefore, that the flexibility contemplated by Mr. Dodge in his June 12, 1953, recommendation is denied by the action of the committee.

The sudden downfall of Lavrenti P. Beria—for 15 years the undisputed head of the dreaded Soviet secret police and for the past 4 months the second top-ranking member of the Communist hierarchy—is doubtless the most spectacular and the most significant event in the long series of spectacular events rocking the Soviet Union since the death of the dictator, Joe Stalin.

While the riots in East Berlin have exposed scissions in the totalitarian fabric which were carefully hidden from the West during Stalin's reign, while they now provide us with an eloquent demonstration of the indestructibility of the human spirit, the ouster of Beria has more far-reaching political implications.

Traditionally, a high-ranking Communist slated for the ax—either as a scapegoat for all the mistakes that his regime has committed, or as a symbol of real or potential danger to its existence—is not removed hastily. The ground must be carefully prepared beforehand.

Hence, the victim usually is first demoted and assigned to a relatively minor post either in the party or in the state apparatus. His name ceases to appear on the pages of the daily press. Eventually he disappears, and is then forgotten. Or, should his torturers decide to bring him to court, an indictment is published, accusing him of a staggering variety of crimes. Meetings of hundreds and thousands of citizens throughout the land are then held, where the execution of the "contemptible spy" is demanded. The victim appears in court, abjectly confesses to the charges against him, and is then shot.

But the case of Lavrenti P. Beria is different. His enemies had to move swiftly. If he had a force behind him—say, the members of the secret police—it could not be allowed to consolidate and to strike back. Soviet public opinion—for what it is worth—had to be thoroughly and cynically discounted.

For yesterday Beria was "the greatest son of the Georgian people," the "First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U. S. S. R.," the champion of "Soviet legality," the "flaming sword of the revolution." Yet today he

must be made to appear as an anti-party and antistate criminal, an agent of foreign powers, a doomed man.

This is another extraordinary example of what goes by the name of "Socialist justice." How many Soviet leaders have not been meted out the same fate? How many of them did survive the perennial purges, liquidations, executions? If one takes Communist statements, even at face value, one cannot possibly escape the conclusion that the mighty Soviet land has been ruled—since the very day of its inception—by gangs of traitors, spies, provocateurs, wreckers—indeed, by the most nauseating scum of the earth.

The entire directing staff of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917, save Stalin, and virtually the entire leadership of the Communist Party and Soviet state during the first years of Bolshevik rule were decapitated by Stalin. People's Commissars—the equivalents of our Cabinet members—party leaders and theoreticians, disciples of Lenin, colleagues of Stalin, diplomats, military leaders—they have fallen by the wayside.

The heads of the secret police have been accorded the same fate.

Why am I reciting these facts, most of which are familiar to anyone who has closely followed the events in Russia for the past 35 years or so? It is because, since the death of Stalin, there has arisen a school of thought, in this country as well as in Europe, which has welcomed the steps of the new Soviet regime as heralding a basic departure from the tenets of communism.

This school of thought sees the Soviet "peace offensive," as well as internal developments—such as the amnesty, the release of the doctors previously charged with being agents of foreign powers, and the stress on "collective leadership"—as a new "liberal" era in the U. S. S. R. Only several weeks ago the British author of a well-known biography of Stalin, Isaac Deutscher, published a book called *Russia: What Next?* He predicts, in the most astounding fashion, the "democratic regeneration" of Bolshevism. And only a week ago the July 11 edition of the British non-Communist but left-wing and highly influential magazine *New Statesman and Nation* remarked with satisfaction that "it is apparently now possible to change a government in a Communist country without condemning its members as traitors."

Perhaps the news about Beria will help to change the minds of the *New Statesman* and *Nation's* hopeful editors. Perhaps they will now realize that in a totalitarian state which knows no legality there is no other possible form of promotion, removal, or change of government except by purge, by trial, and by execution.

There are other people still insisting on taking the Communist myth for reality—people who do not see the chasm between Communist promise and fulfillment, between claim and performance. It is these people whom we, in our overseas information effort, must reach and to whom we must talk. Thus it is that the United States International Information Administration, through its vari-

ous media—the radio, press, films, and libraries—is faced with a task more pressing than ever before.

I hope that we of the Congress will give that agency the means necessary to continue its efforts to combat communism and to bring truth first to the millions of enslaved people behind the Iron Curtain but also to freemen everywhere.

We here are fortunate in that we have never seen a bomb fall upon our cities, nor felt the direct impact of a Communist attack upon our minds and spirits.

Yet, in a way, we pay a price for our good fortune. For the soldier has no illusions about war, and the resident of London, Paris, Berlin or Tokio does not take his defenses lightly. In like manner, the man who has seen the Communists at work with their brain-washings, their mob violence, their hate campaigns, their Stockholm petitions, their subversion of the artists and the intellectuals, their capture of national labor groups, their seduction of youth groups—that man has a frightening understanding of just what Communist propaganda can do to a man, a nation, or to the world.

We here in America have difficulty in appreciating the extent and violence of the Communist propaganda campaign in the cold war. I read in magazines and the press about the hate campaign, and for a moment it makes me angry. I remember the World Peace Congress and the millions of people—some of them United States citizens—who were duped into signing the Stockholm peace petition. I have seen pictures, and so have all of us, of the anti-American posters all over Europe, the signs from Rome to Tokyo: "Yankee, go home."

Yet for all this, I feel that we who have not actually experienced the Soviet propaganda barrage at first hand cannot fully appreciate the nature of this phase of the enemy's attack upon the free world.

I think that if the international Communists were to zero in on the United States Congress for a few days with a cross section of their round-the-world propaganda barrage, it would scare the daylights out of everyone of us. Yet we know that we are to come later, if the Communists succeed in their global plan to subdue our friends and allies. So we now sit here and ponder the advisability of reducing the President's modest overseas information budget by a whopping 50 percent. That is what the House Committee on Appropriations is really proposing.

What we are pondering, gentlemen, is whether or not the American citizen should be asked to spend about \$100 million—or about 55 cents of his tax money—on a counterattack against the Communists' \$3 billion propaganda war. We are debating whether or not it is worth the 9 cents it costs our information specialists to land on the target with an American message of freedom and democracy. This is the same America, mind you, that spent probably more than \$100,000 for every enemy soldier it hit—not killed, just hit—during World War II.

These are things I can understand. Here is 55 cents. I can spare it for this job, and so can every other American, I am sure. So let us keep on shooting those 9-cent information messages. It is the cheapest shooting—for a great prize—that the United States has ever been involved in.

We Americans are often puzzled and even exasperated when we hear of growing anti-American sentiment in various parts of the world. Unquestionably, it is one of our problems abroad.

Part of this attitude may be attributed to Communist propaganda, both direct and indirect. In many instances, the Reds influence the thinking of people by covertly suggesting reasons for hating the United States, just as the signers of the so-called Stockholm peace petition were victimized 3 years ago.

But apart from the Communist conspiracy to discredit and isolate this country, there are areas and countries where a strong anti-American sentiment has been set in motion by factors having nothing to do with Moscow's tactics. Sometimes, as in Iran, it is because we have not produced a panacea for solving a problem that was not of our making. In parts of southeast Asia, again, we are considered supporters of colonialism, which nationalistically inclined peoples there have come to detest.

Indonesia, on the other hand, is so excessively neutralist that it is difficult for us to circulate even straight news and nonpolitical information. The Burmese have come to link us, rightly or wrongly, with the form of Chinese nationalism of which they do not approve, although they have no liking for its opposite expression in Peiping. The left-wing Socialists of Denmark and some left-wing Laborites in Britain, on differing grounds, have also added to the hostility towards the United States.

In Iceland, there is a certain degree of anti-Americanism, possibly stimulated by left-wing groups in order to discourage the leasing of American airbases. This propaganda element is also present in other areas in the world.

The Red Chinese Government, as you know, has been particularly rabid in its attacks on this country. It even issued a so-called history of United States-Chinese relations for the past 100 years, purporting to show that we were always imperialists and that we instigated the Japanese aggression against China.

Now, we might simply ignore this unrelated mass of anti-American sentiment, or we might suffer in silence. Meanwhile, there is no silence on the part of the Kremlin, or of the Peiping radio, or of the multitude of Communist detractors who work against us day and night.

Against these assaults, some vicious but the greater part merely misinformed, we must have an adequate arsenal of informational weapons and defenses. These must not be improvised for the moment but must be available for every occasion and to meet with each situation according to its special needs. This is appropriately the function of the United States international information program. Surely, as a free people, we must

guard the ramparts of the world's freedom by disseminating the truth—continually, effectively, and successfully.

The Members will recall that it was only a few weeks ago that the President sent to the Congress his proposal to make over the International Information Administration into an independent agency.

This proposal was greeted by many of us as a sure step in the right direction of placing our cold-war information machine on a solid basis.

Approximately 2 weeks before this new agency is to be launched, now comes a proposal from the Appropriations Committee that we liquidate half of this operation through budget cuts and limiting legislation which would force an across-the-board personnel slash in every unit of the existing agency and without regard to the effects on any unit's ability thereafter to function.

This is a crazy way to run a railroad, or an international information program. The need for an efficient United States information program has never been greater, yet just as soon as our new President moves to give us an improved operation, it is proposed by the committee that we deal it a crippling blow.

Many people have criticized the United States information program over recent months, but few have suggested that we abandon any part of the psychological and information field of the cold war to the Communists.

Yet, this is what the recommendations of the House committee virtually ask us to do.

A great deal has been said in this Chamber about communism and about those traitors and misguided souls in our own country who have rendered aid to the Communist cause. Yet I can think of nothing we might do at this particular moment which is worse than to close down half of our round-the-world information operation.

Why hand over to the aggressive Communist propagandists the eyes, ears, and minds of millions of persons in the free world? Why start to abandon the millions of captives within the Iron Curtain whose hope and courage may be derived from the truth we get through to them by radio and other means? Why throw away the United States taxpayers investment of millions of dollars in information facilities, carefully built up over a period of time, until today we operate an efficient propaganda outfit on a financial shoestring of sorts?

Just one example of the economic waste proposed by this shortsighted appropriation is in the broadcast facilities. The taxpayer has invested \$35 million dollars to achieve transmitters strong enough to blanket the world in places where we need to possess a strong radio signal. Yet the proposed half-scale appropriation would put these facilities on a part-time operation.

It is as though General Motors were to spend millions developing a new factory and then, upon its completion, were to limit its output to a half or a third of its capacity. That would not be good business for General Motors. And it certainly is not good business for Uncle Sam in his information plants.

Before concluding, I wish to discuss the manner in which the IIA dealt with two recent and most important events.

IIA COVERAGE OF THE PURGE OF BERIA

The purge of Soviet Minister of Interior Lavrenti Beria, on July 9, gave IIA media a chance to present an accurate picture of the struggle for power taking place at the very core of the Soviet Empire. The Voice of America broadcast the news, background, and commentary in all languages. The press service carried the story to all missions for exploitation by USIS around the world.

The Voice flashed the news within minutes after the Moscow announcement and followed it with commentaries, congressional comment and interpretation by the American press, in all 41 languages. Broadcasts to the Russian people were repeated around the clock to penetrate the Soviet jamming.

IIA media emphasized the internal weakness of the Kremlin's so-called collective leadership and repeated earlier predictions that Stalin's death would bring on a bitter struggle between those who wield power in the Soviet Union.

Stories showed that no one can inherit Stalin's power by peaceful means, and that Beria's purge marks the beginning, not the end, of this bitter struggle. This life and death struggle for power in the Kremlin was compared with the peaceful change of government from one party to another in democratic nations. The Voice related Beria's fall to the failure of the U. S. S. R.'s satellite policy as demonstrated by the widespread unrest and rioting in the Soviet satellite countries.

The press service provided new material daily to all USIS missions.

On Friday, in addition to the quotes from the Moscow announcement, the wireless service carried a column on the power struggle in the Kremlin, the text of statements by Dulles, Bidault, and Salisbury, United States congressional comment, and biographies of Beria and his successor showing how both have been directly responsible for the deaths of untold numbers of persons.

A 400-word fast leaflet explaining how unrest in the satellites led to Beria's downfall was sent out.

On Saturday domestic editorial comment was sent by Signal Corps, and on Sunday the wireless file carried a wrap-up of United States editorial comment.

The wireless file and the Voice are continuing to carry comment and background to press daily. IIA output is raising questions designed to probe sore spots and weaknesses and to promote confusion and uncertainty among Communist rank and file, not only in the U. S. S. R. but also in the Soviet apparatus throughout the Soviet orbit.

IIA COVERAGE OF THE PRESIDENT'S OFFER OF FOOD TO EAST GERMANY

The President's offer of food to East Germany was broadcast by the Voice of America to all areas in all 41 languages. The story was played heavily, particularly to East German and European audiences. Commentaries sought to emphasize Soviet callousness in rejecting

the offer which was made without strings and for humanitarian reasons.

News broadcasts, including the Soviet refusal of the offer, were factual. Conclusions were left to the listener. The Soviet refusal of food for their hungry subject peoples was contrasted with their own quick request for aid during the famine in the Soviet Union in the early twenties. At that time, too, the Voice pointed out, the United States sent food promptly and with no strings attached.

Following the Soviet refusal of the offer, the Voice broadcast heavily to East and free Germany the fact that despite the refusal, the United States had not taken the Kremlin answer as final. Voice broadcasts pointed out that just this spring East German Premier Otto Grotewohl asked the Soviet regime to stop the shipments of food from hungry East Germany to Russia.

By noon Monday over 20,000 words had been written by the VOA news desk for use in foreign language broadcasts. Included in this was cross reporting of world reaction. Special German language VOA commentaries were relayed over RIAS.

The IIA press service carried the story and background to all USIS missions abroad. On Friday the full texts of the Eisenhower-Adenauer exchange of the United States note to the Soviet Union and the White House announcement as well as a 500-word backgrounder on United States aid to Russia since the days of czars were sent to all areas. On Saturday the United States statement on the Soviet rejection of the United States offer was sent by Signal Corps transmission to major posts. A column on the food situation in East Germany, the United States offer, and Governor Stevenson's interview in Berlin on the subject were sent in the wireless file to all areas.

On Monday more stories, congressional comment, editorial roundups from United States newspapers, the statement by HICOG, the reaction in West Berlin to the Soviet refusal on the offer were sent out.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SIEMINSKI].

(Mr. SIEMINSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, the first speech I made in the House as a freshman 3 years ago was in support of the Voice of America. I realized its value for good. I realized that this is essentially, as it has always been, a world in which ideas, properly used, have put man on the upward road. In the history of man's quest for the good life, especially after every war, people want to revert to the fireside, the plow, and their industries and forget the rest of the world. I think that tendency is natural today and it is normal. But those who would hurt us are not natural or normal. They would give us no rest. What they say, belies what they do and the way they do it.

I rise at this time to stress two points, then I shall relinquish the balance of my

time, and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

First, I was interested in the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] about spending so much money with our allies. I do not think there is a business we can cite in America that does not spend a good portion of its sales promotion money in retaining its present customers. You do not let them slide away while you try to regain lost customers and win new ones. The implication I got from the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] was that we had them as friends, so do not spend so much money in retaining them as friends. If I am wrong there I would like to be corrected.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIEMINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I take it that the gentleman is referring to countries, or at least including countries, in which American troops in large numbers are stationed permanently, in which American military aid is an annual contribution, to which the United States has been making economic contributions, which are partners of the United States under the NATO treaty, or otherwise; therefore, the gentleman takes the view that having supplied troops to defend them, arms to arm their troops, then to maintain their economy we must also spend money to tell the French and the British and the Australians and the New Zealanders what great guys we are?

Mr. SIEMINSKI. I would not say "what great guys we are." I would like to think of everything we do abroad as being for our own defense and for our own interest, that instead of having to defend off the shores of Bermuda and the island of Manhattan, we might get a little head start by being where we were not in 1914 and in 1941.

Second, I appeal to the publishers of America: wake up, and start fighting if you do not like the way your books are being handled. Our clergy is now aroused, fighting for the freedoms that are theirs under the Bill of Rights. Why must authors alone stand the brunt of defense? Where are their publishers? Are they not equally responsible. We have a very sacred thing in the freedom of speech and in the freedom of the press. The Government certainly has a right to purchase for its libraries whatever books it wants. Also to decline to purchase books that it does not want. This does not involve the abridgment of the press. To ban or condemn a book may come close to the abridgment of the press.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIEMINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman believe that books by Earl Browder or William Z. Foster should be in our public libraries abroad?

Mr. SIEMINSKI. You know, that is an interesting thing. In one of my books, printed in the early thirties, I am told, Public Housing is discussed favorably. I would like to have you today

tell some of its backers, including members of the clergy, that public housing is communistic and should therefore be banned. There was an editorial yesterday about Thomas Jefferson. He wrote a letter to a friend of his in France and in effect said, "If there is a book you fear, list why you fear it."

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Does not the gentleman feel that there is a distinction between such a book in a foreign library that criticizes America as compared with such a book being in the libraries of the United States?

Mr. SIEMINSKI. I will carry that answer in my extended remarks.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. There is a distinction there.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Suppose someone wanted to make a gift to our library and the State Department banned it, would you read the book because the State Department was opposed to it? That is a good question. I would like to know what the answer is.

Mr. Chairman, the point I am trying to bring forth today is that Communists have employed good ideas, beautiful language and the very finest principles to convey their unholy ideology and beguile people who in many cases are unsuspecting, into accepting their nefarious plots. They promise liberty, equality, democracy and abundance. All of these things are merely bait for the communist trap.

Are we to ban liberty, equality, freedom and democracy simply because the false prophets preach and write about them? Are we to cease our quest for abundance because the Communists also promise them?

To the Communists, these good things are but a cloak to conceal their diabolical purposes. They are the veritable "whited sepulchres that appear pure on the outside while on the inside they are filled with dead men's bones."

If we abridge the press, we strike out the very foundation of our freedom. We destroy the Constitution which is the only bulwark that protects us from communism or some other form of tyranny.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. First, Mr. Chairman, let me correct the RECORD with respect to the colloquy between the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST]. In their reference to radio messages to Germany in respect of the food just offered by the President to East Germany, they apparently overlooked the fact that the radio used in that case was radio RIAS in West Germany, the funds for which are not carried in this bill and which has nothing whatsoever to do with this bill. Now the gentleman from New York, my good friend and colleague [Mr. ROONEY] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], make much of the fact, first, that the Republicans on this subcommittee are out to destroy the Voice of America so that it will not reach the enslaved peoples. Well, now, let me correct that very simply by calling to the attention of the committee a few figures. Eighty-

seven million dollars was asked for by the Eisenhower administration for those activities. Of the \$87 million, somewhere between twenty-five and thirty million dollars, that is, between a quarter and a third, is intended for use in fully independent, self-sustaining, and equal partners of ours in NATO. Belgium is to get \$643,000. France is to get \$6,500,000. The Netherlands is to get \$934,000. New Zealand—just think of this, Mr. Chairman—New Zealand there is \$161,000 for propaganda in New Zealand, of all places. Four hundred and fifteen thousand dollars for Australia. The United Kingdom, one of the hearts of the NATO alliance in Europe, is down for \$1,655,000 for American propaganda, perhaps to tell the people what to tell their governments to do. So much for that. That leaves two-thirds of the budget, at least two-thirds of the budget, for propaganda to reach the people behind the Iron Curtain and in the border areas like the Near East and the Far East.

There is one other point that I think is of the utmost importance. These gentlemen have said that we on the Republican side are out to destroy the Voice of America because we do not think it accomplishes anything. May I call the attention of my friends on the other side to the real source of the view that would destroy the Voice of America because radio is not worth anything and accomplishes nothing.

Mind you, in these requests only \$20 million or thereabouts for radio is asked. There is enough money in the \$60 million granted to spend \$20 million for radio.

The minority whip, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], speaking in the House the other day on this subject of propaganda, said:

This is a battle that cannot be won by radio propaganda, telling others how good we think we are. It can be won only by example. We must demonstrate that we say what we mean and that we mean what we say.

Mr. Chairman, if there is anybody in this House that has advocated the destruction of the Voice of America, the elimination of our radio propaganda, it is the minority whip, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, and not the Republican members of this subcommittee, who are allowing \$60 million for a program that in my judgment could be done for much less, if confined to the essential and useful parts.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, it has been a pleasure to serve on the subcommittee of State, Justice, and Commerce under the very able leadership of my distinguished colleague from Ohio, Mr. CLIFF CLEVELAND.

The arduous task which confronts all subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee has been lightened by the cooperation and teamwork demonstrated by the minority and the majority members of our committee. Although we do not always find an area of agreement, nevertheless it is apparent at all times

that the interest and the welfare of the Nation is paramount.

Our chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELAND], has for many years strongly and capably brought to the attention of the Congress the unproductive activities of the Voice of America. For some time he was a voice in the wilderness, but in recent years his wisdom has been recognized and his efforts have saved millions of dollars for the American taxpayers. Other committees of Congress have benefited by his disclosures and have capitalized on his revelations.

Today, Mr. Chairman, I should like to bring to the attention of the committee some of the reasons why the majority of your subcommittee feel that the cuts made on this budget are justified and why further efforts must be made to correct what has obviously been a waste of the taxpayers' precious dollars.

I believe in an information program. I believe the foreign policy of our Nation can be strengthened by a proper and realistic approach to this important function of Government. Undoubtedly the free nations of the world can be strengthened and the oppressed behind the Iron Curtain encouraged, but I submit to my colleagues we have failed in the goal, or at least, not fully accomplished the potential by the present operations of the international information and educational activities.

Time will not permit a full evaluation of the program, nor a disclosure of many of the patent errors. I shall but touch on the high spots, or perhaps it would be better to say the low spots of the program.

It must be borne in mind that the House appropriated \$60 million for salaries and expense for the entire operation of the State Department, exclusive of the Voice of America. The budget request for the International Information and Educational Activities under the Truman budget was \$114,515,000. Your subcommittee by a majority of the committee has recommended \$60 million. Or, in other words, we have recommended for the activities of this Information Service the same amount that has been recommended to completely operate the State Department, with salaries and expenses, and man their posts throughout the world, and to carry on the foreign policy of this Nation.

It seems to me that when we are dealing with \$60 million, and we hear some of the gentlemen on the right speak of this bill, that one would think \$60 million was nothing. That has been the philosophy for some time. But the American people have come to consider that \$60 million is a great deal of money, and I think it is about time that this Congress came to consider it as a great deal of money also, and to demand a justification of an expenditure of that amount. What is the justification that was submitted to us? I am sure you will all remember the slogan of the recruiters of the United States Navy, "Join the Navy and see the world." That could very well be the slogan of the Information Service, "Join the Information

Service and see the world." Not through reports filed on their desks, but by actual travel throughout the world by many, many members of that Information Service. We have a great number of branches and activities of this Information Department, but I should like to confine myself for just a moment to the film libraries.

In August of last year, the motion-picture service sent a number of people "To attend meetings of film officers in Kyrenia to discuss the effectiveness of our overall program plans and film evaluation activities, and to consult with embassy officials on the effectiveness of the program films and establishment of a review of programs to evaluate such effectiveness."

Let me give you just a brief idea of one trip, one evaluation trip, and there were many of them. Here is the travel for the Voice of America or the Information Service last year. I wish you would examine it because there is trip after trip around the world, trips to all places in the world simply to go where a letter could have done as well from the ambassador to Washington, but instead someone was set out to get it. Here is just this one trip of last August.

I should like to read briefly from the record:

Here is Mr. Ralph G. Price, who left Washington and went to Paris, Rome, Athens, Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Basra, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Manila, Okinawa, Tokyo, Pusan, and Honolulu.

I won't read all of them, where they have gone, but they have all been made for the same reason; they have gone over there to evaluate this program and discuss it with Embassy officials.

Mr. Stearns went to Rome, Athens, Cyprus, and Ankara.

Mr. Remington went to Rome and Cyprus; I assume to do the same thing.

Mr. Faichney went to Rome, Italy; Athens, Greece; Nicosia, Cyprus; Beirut, Lebanon; Istanbul, Turkey; Athens, Greece; Rome, Italy; Nice, France, and Paris, France, for the same purpose—the same justification for the travel.

Elizabeth McFadden went to London, Beirut, Cyprus, Ankara, Rome, and Paris.

Mr. Edwards went to London, Beirut, Cyprus, Rome and Paris.

Becky Sanford went to London, Beirut, Cyprus, Ankara and Istanbul.

Mr. Guarco went to Paris and Rome for the same purpose.

Mr. Willis Warren went to Tokyo, Manila, Hong Kong, Saigon, Singapore, Bangkok, Pakistan, Beirut, Istanbul, Athens, Hamburg, Bonn, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, and Paris for the same purpose—the same justification.

Mr. Edwards took another trip about the same time to attend a conference, to attend in Paris a meeting of film officers from European countries and to consult with officials in Germany and Austria on motion-picture operations. He went to Paris, Bonn, Munich, and Vienna.

William Bacher went to Paris, Rome, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Istanbul, Ankara, Karachi, New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Burma, Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Virginia Krog went to Paris for the same purpose.

I have a list, and I call your attention to the record here. I wish you would read it and see the number of people who went around the world for the

evaluation of the film program of the Information Service.

This is but a sample. I have shown you the record. Let me give you another example.

This is but a sample, my colleagues. I hold in my hand a record of all travel last year. You will note that it is larger than a Sears, Roebuck catalog. I wish you would examine it for yourselves.

Offices have been maintained in Washington and New York. I have requested a breakdown of the travel between these two points for the last fiscal year. You will be interested to know that 2,157 trips were made between Washington and New York, and vice versa, consuming a total of 20.9 man-years, at a total cost of \$122,391. There is an estimate now for the trips for the present fiscal year of a total of 1,557 trips, with 14.8 man-years, at a cost of \$86,486.

Employees were sent from New York to do jobs in Washington and Washington employees did similar work in New York. A duplication of effort was noticeable in all operations. In one instance we found a photographer being sent to Europe to take pictures for a story and we had writers and photographers in Europe who admittedly could have handled the same assignment.

These are matters which, perhaps, the Budget Bureau did not have before them when they made the recommendation that has been referred to. In their justification for a large appropriation for films they refer to what they had titled "Progressive Taxation." We were interested to know why a program of "progressive taxation" would be of great interest in cementing the friendship of this Nation with the nations either behind the Iron Curtain or our friends, such as New Zealand or Australia, and the other countries that have been referred to.

The subject was Progressive Taxation. We asked them whether they had consulted the Ways and Means Committee of the House on the question of progressive taxation for a program showing the taxation of this Nation; whether they had talked to any Members of the House or of the Senate. In fact, we suggested to them that if they had a pretty good plan for taxation that they might bring it up here and show it to the Members of Congress, because we were at that time concerned about tax matters.

But we found that they had not consulted the Government in building up this program to show the world something about American taxation, but they had gone to Encyclopedia Britannica Film Co. The Encyclopedia Britannica Film Co. wrote the script for the Voice of America that was to tell the world the story of progressive taxation here in the United States.

I will say to my colleagues that it was an expensive venture. We asked for a copy of the script. When it came up to us it was the regular mimeographed script, but written in pencil on it was the word "rejected." They were asking for funds, in making their justification, on the basis of this script, but when the committee looked at it, when it was submitted to the committee, it was marked "rejected." I think it was re-

jected between the time that we asked for the script and the time that it got up here to the Hill.

On the question of what we are doing to take the true story of this country behind the Iron Curtain or to our friends around the world, they want us to appropriate millions and millions of dollars for this kind of program; and may I read to you just one or two brief excerpts from what they wanted us to permit them to tell these people.

Here is the script of Progressive Taxation. I am reading from the script, and the Members can find it in the RECORD. I thought it of enough interest that I asked the chairman to include it in the RECORD:

We think of yesterday in terms of regret * * * only yesterday we say to ourselves * * * the skies were bluer * * * the land fairer * * * the air clearer and sweeter * * * only yesterday.

I know how much that would mean to cement the relations of this country with our friends and break down the Iron Curtain.

And further, we would say to them in these films:

The grass had a special green * * * there were more trees * * * people were kinder and taller, inclined to be generous and noble.

And life seemed fuller and more luxurious and filled with a great promise of things to come—

And on and on. I should like the Members to read it and see whether they want the tax dollars of our people to go for that kind of material, to try to sell the people behind the Iron Curtain on life here in America. Do you think it is important for us to send this throughout the world? Do you think it is important for us to send throughout the world films on the penitentiary system in this country? That is what they have been showing. Are we to tell the people of the world how we treat the criminals in the United States? Is that good propaganda? Should our tax dollars be used for that purpose?

Of great importance they say is one of the films that has been shown all over the world How To Swim Better. Look at the record and see the list of subjects that has been covered. Is it important to our foreign policy that we send to these people a film to tell them how they can swim better? That is almost as ridiculous as bringing the biscuit bakers from London over here for them to learn how to bake biscuits in the United States.

One further matter—and I think this is serious and should be given careful consideration by this House before any attempt is made to increase this amount. When this program proves that it is effective, that they are doing a realistic and objective job, I am convinced that they will have no trouble with appropriations in this House. But year after year this same kind of program comes up to us and the same answer is given to us, "We will do better next year."

Korea is an important place, and we are all interested in it. They asked for some additional mobile units, a screen and a projector, to show films in Korea. We asked them what they were showing in Korea and what they were doing there.

They told us that they had films to show the Korean people, to tell the Korean people why we had troops in Korea.

We made inquiry of them: "What are you showing them? What are you telling the people in Korea for which you spent over \$2 million last year on this one program?"

What has been the story? They did not answer directly, but we kept after them on that score and when we finally got them to answer they said that in substance they were telling the people of Korea that we were going to drive the Communists out, that we were going to unify Korea, that we were going to give them a stable government.

Then we asked them what they were telling them this year, and they finally admitted that what they would have to tell them this year was an apology, an excuse as to why we did not do for them what we told them last year we would do.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. Coon].

Mr. COON. Mr. Chairman, here are a few facts about the motion-picture service of the International Information Administration.

According to the statement of the IIA, the motion-picture service helps to educate people abroad; first, because of the message that these pictures contain; and second, because of the drawing power of the pictures, which produces an audience that will then listen to the speaker, or be reached by some other means.

The moving pictures used in this program are mainly 16 millimeter, nontheatrical documentary films. A good share of these films are shown in outlying areas where they are no newspapers or movies, and radios are scarce. According to the IIA, in a lot of these areas the pictures are the only contact the people have with the outside world. The pictures are shown from mobile motion-picture projection trucks.

The motion-picture service had 355 mobile moving-picture projection units operating in 1953; 109 of these units were in the Far East, 67 of them in Europe, 118 were used in the Near East, and 61 in Mexico, Central, and South America. That is the general outline of what the motion-picture service does, as presented to us by that activity. It is up to us to decide how much this service and the IIA, of which it is a part, should spend in the year to come.

This decision raises two questions: The first question is whether the job these people are trying to do is an important one. The second question is whether these people are doing the job.

I do not think that many of us would doubt the need for the United States to get its story told to the world. Experience has shown that if we do not tell our story our way, someone else will try to tell it another way.

But while there is not much doubt as to whether there is a need for such a program as this, there is some doubt as to whether this program is doing the job it ought to do.

I want to say that I certainly do not claim to be an expert on the subject of motion pictures or radio programs. I

do not imagine many of my colleagues here are experts, either. But even though you need to be an expert to produce a motion picture or a radio program, I do not believe you need to be an expert to judge its results.

Judged in terms of results, the IIA program has been disappointing.

I have heard several reports that the quality of the motion pictures in overseas libraries is not as good as it could be—and should be. There has been plenty of comment that the Voice of America just is not high enough quality radio to attract and influence its listeners.

I understand that each year the international information program has come to the Congress with glowing promises of what it is going to do, and each year has not paid off on these promises.

I was surprised also to hear that the motion-picture program had more mobile propaganda units in Korea last year than in any other country in the world. Of the 109 units in the Far East, 28 of them were in Korea. We have spent billions of dollars and thousands of lives to fight a war in Korea. Is not that about enough?

I recognize that this program has probably done some good. And I can appreciate that there is apt to be more experimentation and waste in such a program than in other fields of work.

But the program has not done enough good or done it efficiently enough, or there would not be as much criticism as we have heard. And if experiments have to be conducted, they can often be conducted on a small, pilot basis. This limits the cost.

I can easily understand how those who run this program might find my attitude demanding. But we have to be demanding. We are accountable to the people. And if this program will make a clear-cut showing of clean, businesslike operation, and will demonstrate that it knows how to pinpoint its objectives and then reach them, I think it will find more support for its efforts.

To sum it up, I think the time has come for this information program to produce. I think this job should be done well or not at all. It is up to the motion picture service, along with the whole information program, to prove to the Congress and to the people that it has the right to survive.

I believe that during the coming year it will be better for the program to do a few jobs and do them well, than to do too many jobs, and fail to make a clear-cut showing of success.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I shall confine my presentation to chapter VII of the supplemental bill which deals with military construction funds for the Air Force, fiscal year 1954. I want to reiterate what I said at the time the civil functions portion of our committee work was before the House that it has been a pleasure to have a

group of men working on the subcommittee who have so studiously applied themselves to the work which was before us and who have shown a very practical approach to the problems that did confront us. I suppose it is fair to say that no Member of the Congress, at least no Member of the House of Representatives, is better qualified to furnish the House with information on the military construction problem than is the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY] who last year headed the military construction subcommittee. I point to the report which was issued by the Riley subcommittee in reference to investigation of military construction and also the report of that subcommittee on the Moroccan construction as being the most informative and the most factual reports that have been made available to the Congress on the overall construction problem and on the particular problem of our air case construction program in French North Africa.

The request that came before our subcommittee originally was in the amount of \$700 million. In the revision which took place in the early part of this year that amount was reduced to \$400 million. The action of our subcommittee was to permit the use of \$240,776,000, all of it, however, to be derived from previously appropriated but unobligated funds, so that no new money is included in this bill. In addition to this money approximately \$1.5 billion from previously appropriated funds remains available for obligation and may be used for obligation on previously funded projects. The \$240,776,000 is divided into \$68,289,000 for Air Force construction in continental United States and \$172,487,000 for Air Force construction outside continental United States.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. LANTAFF. In connection with the allocation of funds which the gentleman has just mentioned, I notice on page 32 of the report the statement:

The committee has denied estimates in their entirety for bases on which construction under the present program has not been initiated or has been seriously delayed. These bases are as follows.

They are enumerated and among them is the Homestead Air Force Base. Am I correct in my understanding that the reason that new funds were denied was the fact that there has already been programmed for expenditure at the base during fiscal 1954 in excess of \$15 million?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Homestead is to be built up as a permanent base. Past appropriations in excess of \$15 million have been made for this installation. Of that amount less than \$100,000 has been obligated as of May 31. This particular site fits very clearly within the terms of the statements that we have deleted funds for a number of places where construction has not been initiated, or seriously delayed.

Mr. LANTAFF. In other words, the base remains authorized and the Air Force is authorized to expend previously

unobligated but appropriated funds amounting to about \$15 million.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. That is correct.

Mr. LANTAFF. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I would like to call your attention to page 26 of the committee report where it is shown in the table that the Air Force had approximately \$1.8 billion of unobligated funds for construction on the 31st of May of this year. Our best estimate for the beginning of fiscal 1954 is about \$1.6 billion. Last year on our subcommittee we were confronted with a very difficult situation. The Air Force came in with a request for \$1.5 billion for construction. The time was late and the justifications hardly were in shape so that we could act intelligently on this huge request in the time that was allotted to us if we were to make an attempt to go through the base-by-base and line-item-by-line-item justifications. What the subcommittee finally did was to recommend \$1.2 billion on a grid basis. In other words, so much money was allotted for each of the various commands and the purposes were divided into various categories; lump sums were provided within those various spaces on the grid. As of the 31st of May of this year only about one-fourth of the money which was appropriated last year had been obligated. Some of that was due, of course, to the review which took place in the early part of this calendar year, but even if there had been no such review it was equally clear that the Air Force could not have obligated the funds which has been appropriated—the reallocation and the reprogramming and the reapportioning of funds which has been the plague of Air Force construction programs. This great delay takes place from the time that Congress has appropriated money until the money is actually let by contract and put into practical use by the Air Force. This year we have attempted to be very definite in telling the Air Force how the money that we are allowing them is to be used. If you will read the report, you will find an explanation of every reduction that was made by our subcommittee. Some of the material in our justification is classified and therefore it cannot be made part of the public record. If any of you have any questions about any individual installations, we can show you a page of the justifications, refer you to the report, and I believe that you will be able to very clearly find the answers to the questions that you may have. I think you may be able to find and the Air Force will be able to find exactly where that money is to be used. That should put an end to all of this reprogramming and reapportioning and reallocation that has been the cause for so much delay in the use of money in the previous appropriations for the Air Force construction program. If you will turn to pages 30 and 31 of the report, you will see a definite allotment of funds for each of the installations which are included in this program of military construction within the zone of the interior.

Obviously, due to security restrictions, we could not provide that detail with respect to installations overseas. In or-

der that the Air Force may be completely informed a classified letter has gone to the Secretary of the Air Force giving detailed instructions as to the uses to be made of the money that is recommended by the committee.

There were phases of the overseas construction program that do require comment. The first of those was the request for \$14,622,000 for the construction program in French Morocco. We were told from the beginning that this was to be a \$300 million program for 5 bases and the necessary support facilities. As of the time of our hearings, \$334 million had been appropriated and 2 of those 5 bases had not yet been started. Over \$250 million of the appropriated money had already been obligated. Still the representatives of the Air Force continued to talk in terms of a \$300 million program. That could be done only if many of the facilities for which funds had already been obligated were to be deleted and the entire Moroccan base complex was to be reprogramed all over again.

We hesitated a great deal before making the decision we finally did, and that decision was to specifically direct the Air Force to obligate no funds for 2 of the bases that they had planned for French Morocco. Perhaps this is a strategic decision, that it ought not to be the responsibility of this subcommittee to make, but there has been much indecision and those who should have made the decision long ago have refused to undertake the responsibility, so we had to make this interim decision until such time as we could find out from those in the executive branch, who are in positions of authority, what they plan to build and where they plan to build it on the various sites in French Morocco.

One of the things that caused us a great deal of heartsickness in the course of our hearings was the testimony with respect to the repair program on the two bases, at Nouasseur and at Sidi Slimane. There we had the consistent testimony of the people who should have known the most about this construction program, last September, that this program of repair and corrective work, could be completed for less than \$2 million. We had the testimony of the Chief of Engineers, General Pick. We had the testimony of General Hardin, the Assistant Chief of Engineers for military construction; of General Walsh, the division engineer for the Mediterranean division; of John B. Bonny, representing the Atlas Constructors, this huge combine of 5 large construction firms charged with the responsibility for the work in that area; and of Mrs. S. J. Porter, representing PUSAN, the architectural firm responsible there. I am going to place in the RECORD the testimony that was given at that time, in which every one of them staked his professional reputation on the fact that this work would not cost more than \$2 million in out-of-pocket money.

Page 175:

Mr. RILEY. I want to pin down this \$2 million figure. Is that a realistic maximum figure, in your opinion, General Hardin, or are you prepared to say?

General HARDIN. Yes, I am satisfied, with all the information that is available to us, that I do not anticipate any more disturbing information than what we have had given to us. With all the time that went into it and the conferences that were held in arriving at it, I feel that it is a satisfactory estimate.

Mr. RILEY. General Walsh, do you agree with it?

General WALSH. I do.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Porter?

Mr. PORTER. I do.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Bonny, does anyone in your organization agree with it?

Mr. BONNY. We have already agreed.

Mr. RILEY. And that is the opinion of everybody who has made a thorough examination and investigation of it?

Mr. BONNY. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. I do not see how we can do much better than that.

Page 176:

Mr. RILEY. The point on which I wanted to get everybody's opinion is this—and if you want to change your mind, now is the time to do it. When I go to Congress and tell them that it is going to cost a maximum of \$2 million to repair this job, I want to know that I am on firm ground.

General PICK. Mr. Chairman, I had not heard that \$2 million figure. I thought the maximum figure that was developed by Mr. Porter and Mr. Phillips was \$1,800,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Are you also satisfied that this figure of \$2 million that we have been using here is an outside figure for bringing both of those bases up to specifications?

Mr. PORTER. I do, sir, based on the out-of-pocket cost.

Mr. DAVIS. You have already staked your professional reputation on agreement with this, have you not, General Pick?

General PICK. Sir?

Mr. DAVIS. You have already staked your professional reputation on agreement with this; have you not?

General PICK. Yes, sir. When I was over in north Africa, I had all the talent that you see here and some more, and I went over the test data very thoroughly before going over there. Then, after getting over there, I went out on the ground and I saw some of these depression areas.

The testimony we had this year was just as definite and just as conclusive that it would cost substantially more than that.

With respect to the NATO bases, which are bases we are building up to our requirements in the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, it should be made clear that in accordance with the standards that we are now building up those bases, this country is spending about one and one-half times as much to build the bases up to our standards as the NATO organization is spending to build what they consider to be a primary or usable facility. Of course, we are paying about 40 percent of that original amount so that every time we build a base under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, this country is shelling out between 75 and 80 percent of the entire cost of each of those installations. We have denied funds in this bill for any such bases where the site had not definitely been fixed. We did the same thing with respect to funds which were requested for a certain number of bases in countries where agreements had not yet been made with the governments of those countries as to the construction of bases there. We took those actions

with respect to new NATO bases and bases in countries where agreements had not been fixed because of the experience we have had particularly in French territory of finding ourselves at a serious disadvantage in an attempt to work out a firm agreement once we went ahead and moved in and started our construction before any such agreement had been reached. We were definitely at a disadvantage and it has cost us additional funds because of that situation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Do they keep the agreements after they make them? What has the gentleman found as to that situation?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. For the most part, I would say they probably have although I am not sure just what the firm agreement with respect to the French Government is as of this date.

In summary, let me say that our subcommittee had no desire to hamper or interfere with an orderly Air Force construction program, but it is our desire to be presented with a showing that those in charge of our Air Force construction are now capable of proceeding on a definite program during the 1954 fiscal year. As I said, we did not permit them any new funds, but we did make two pledges to them, and those pledges are set forth in our report. We stand ready on short notice to come here to Washington and hold such hearings as may be necessary in order to permit them to transfer funds from one place to another so that their program can go forward. We made them a second pledge that we will entertain their request and give consideration to a request for new funds or for additional funds in January if they can show us a record of performance in the intervening time.

One more thing, Mr. Chairman, and I shall close. Some of you may have a question as to what the relationship of these funds is to the authorization bill now pending before the Committee on Armed Services. A number of you have received mimeographed sheets telling about this program because there may be some requests for money in your district. As outlined by the Department, the terms of that request to the Committee on Armed Services are that they can request these funds only within the limit of actual appropriated funds now available. In other words, they were told they could go to the Committee on Armed Services and get permission to transfer authorizations and funds from one place to another. In other words, it was giving them a chance to fix a priority among the various bases and installations that they had previously authorized, and on some of which they had funds now available, and newly determined needs of the Department.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Is there any provision in this appropriation bill which restricts the transfer of money allowed for upkeep and maintenance, to new

construction? I do not know whether the gentleman is aware of it, but it has come to my attention that at Orlando Base, the Air Force is now building up quite a moving picture production unit, completely in competition with the one existing at Long Island, which is being operated by the Signal Corps. I am not in a position to substantiate this, and I do not know whether the matter came before the gentlemen's committee or not, but apparently funds which are being used to build up that motion-picture industry have come from maintenance funds, not construction funds allowed by the Congress.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. This item is not contained in the present estimate before the committee. It is properly a part of the military functions bill recently passed by the House. I am not personally familiar with that situation, but if the gentleman will furnish me with a memorandum on it, I assure him that I shall get the available information and make him a report on it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Permit me, as a member of the Committee on Government Operations which, over a long period of time has received complaints and attempted to make investigations of waste in connection with all of the Government agencies, to compliment the gentleman on the very helpful statement that he has made.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, in January of 1952 the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, the former chairman of the Appropriations Committee and now the ranking minority member [Mr. CANNON], realizing that we were not receiving value for the money appropriated in various construction projects, set up a separate military construction subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the present chairman of the Appropriations Committee, on assuming the chairmanship this year continued that subcommittee. For a year and a half this subcommittee has studied the military public works program with a view of obtaining, if possible, a better administration of that program.

The committee has undertaken its work on a bipartisan basis. The personnel of the committee are as capable and as sincere as any with whom I have worked.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS], who is the present chairman of the subcommittee, has been on the committee with me for all of the year and a half. He has given unstintingly of his time and worked as diligently last year as he has this year as chairman of that committee.

The committee has had an excellent staff personnel, both last year and this year. We believe that considerable progress has been made in obtaining a more realistic construction program in all three of the armed services as a re-

sult of the formation of this subcommittee.

The committee feels, however, that further progress is necessary before a satisfactory program is achieved. The committee has been greatly concerned, as the chairman of the subcommittee has just told you, over the fact that vast sums of money have been appropriated before firm decisions have been made for their use and before adequate planning has been completed so that these projects could go to market.

Considerable progress has been made during the past year toward reaching the objective of a realistic program. The Director of Installations, an office created and requested by the Congress, has worked hard and we believe has contributed greatly toward the firming up of the program.

In order to eliminate the weaknesses in the program which the committee felt existed, planning money has been made available to the armed services so that a firmer program and a better prepared program could be submitted to the committee. However, the Committee of the Whole will observe by reference to page 26 of the committee report that vast sums of unobligated moneys are in the hands of the Air Force, which is the only one of the services to have requests to be considered here today. The committee is informed that the other two services, the Navy and the Army, have sufficient funds to continue for the next fiscal year their programs on the austerity basis which Congress has demanded. The appropriations bill which your subcommittee is submitting to you for your consideration today is an appropriation without new money. It is a reallocation of moneys already appropriated. This situation has been brought about through several reasons. One as I stated above has been the inadequate planning and programing in previous years. Another has been the decision by the Department of Defense to have an interim Air Force of 120 wings instead of the previously designated Air Force of 143 wings. Each time a major policy change has been made, it has been necessary to reprogram and revise the construction program, thus delaying actual construction.

By reference to page 26 of the committee report you will note that as of May 31, 1953, there were unobligated balances of approximately \$1,800,000,000. According to conservative estimates the Air Force would have on hand as of June 30 of this year approximately \$1,600,000,000. During the first 7 months of last year the Air Force was able to obligate slightly in excess of \$121 million a month. After the delay and change of policy in February of this year, the construction funds going to market have been considerably less than this. The committee believes, however, that with the better planning now in the Department of the Air Force that about one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty million dollars a month can be used judiciously in the construction program of the Air Force. In other words it appears to the committee that the Air Force has on hand unobligated construction

funds of as much money as they can well use for the next 8 or 10 months. In addition to the money referred to in this bill the Air Force will have on hand approximately \$1,500,000,000 from previously appropriated funds which may be used for obligation on previously funded projects. The committee wishes to make it perfectly clear that if the Air Force is able to obtain better results than the committee has estimated and show that they are obtaining good values for the money that they are spending and that they have need of additional funds to adequately take care of their needs to provide for the security of the United States, this subcommittee will gladly meet at the call of the chairman, either before the convening of the second session of this Congress, or in the early days of the second session of this Congress to give consideration to any practical and realistic proposals that the Air Force cares to submit. The committee feels very keenly, however, that when construction proposals are submitted to it for appropriations that a firm decision should have been made as to where the money requested is used and that adequate plans and estimates should be in hand so that the committee can obtain a clear idea as to where the money is to be spent, what it is to be spent for, and a realistic estimate of the cost of the project submitted. The committee also feels that there should be a decrease in the time when the appropriations are made and the money actually used. This Congress has gone on record as desiring greater control over the purse strings of the Nation. Certainly one way for Congress to control the expenditures for military construction is to close the gap between the period of appropriations and the actual use of the money. The committee is gratified that so-called cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts have been largely eliminated and that no contracts are now being given by this method involving more than \$25,000 without confirmation in writing from the Secretary of Defense.

The committee is gratified that great progress has been made in providing more or less standard plans for building on military bases which are repetitive in type. The committee advocates the use of the most practical materials in the areas in which such buildings are to be constructed and modifications to suit the topography and the weather conditions. However, the committee can see no good reasons for any great differences in design or area of buildings used for similar purposes, on the various bases.

Certain requests have been made for overseas construction bases. According to testimony before the committee some of the locations on which it is proposed to build these bases have not been agreed upon, and there are no definite treaties or agreements in regard to these locations. It is the opinion of the committee that they should not make appropriations where definite agreements are not in existence. The experiences of the committee in this regard in some other areas have not been a happy one. When and if these agreements are made and proper presentations are made, this sub-

committee will be glad to meet and give consideration to the requests and recommendations of the Defense Department.

The construction of the overseas bases in French Morocco are still giving concern to the committee. This program got off to a bad start and has never been fully brought into line. The committee has requested certain additional information which it hopes to obtain in the near future and after obtaining this information it will be glad to give further consideration to the requests in this area. The committee feels, however, that the funds which are available for construction in this area should be used on work which has already been started before obligations and contracts are made to start work on the two bases which are not yet under construction. This committee is not setting itself up as a board of strategy by saying what is needed or what is not needed in the way of a defense program in this region, but the committee is deeply concerned in obtaining practical construction results on projects which have been approved by the Defense Department. It feels that it is unwise to begin new construction unless definite plans have been made and line item estimates for necessary operational facilities have been submitted with realistic cost estimates for the committee to consider.

The committee believes that it is presenting to this Committee of the Whole a sound program and I hope the Committee will approve the recommendations of its Appropriations Committee.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the chairman of the committee why the civil defense was cut from the suggested \$150 million for civil defense down to \$37 million by the Committee on Appropriations?

I visited the tornado stricken area in Massachusetts and saw the terrible damage there and the suffering. I noted the great help that the civil defense rendered. First, the able Deputy Administrator of Civil Defense, Mrs. Charles Howard, visited the disaster area, later on Mr. Val Peterson. I was there 36 hours after the tornado myself and was amazed at the accomplishments of the civil defense organization. I noted their orderly procedure and their cooperation with all groups in the cities assisted. Not to have the American public, American families, notified as to what to do in case of an atomic bombing attack, for instance, seems to me to be very unfortunate. Not to have the medical supplies would be a tragedy. I was wondering why the Committee on Appropriations made such a cut in Civil Defense appropriations.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I would say to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts that this matter was quite fully gone into by the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in his opening remarks. There was a revised budget submitted by the present administration which took

out some of the funds previously requested which were in the \$112 million original request, which accounts for some of the reduction. The committee then proceeded to make a number of reductions, and I can say from my own recollection that that was in accordance with the overwhelming sentiment of all members of the subcommittee who did participate in the mark-up session.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue a little further the question of this Federal Civil Defense Administration budget and ask the gentleman from Wisconsin whether or not it is a fact that the so-called Eisenhower budget contained \$125 million for this agency, and that amount has been reduced by your committee to \$37 million.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I believe that is correct. But, a major portion of it can be attributed to the very large balance that was left over in the purchase of certain stockpiling supplies and the fact that large request was made there that appeared to be beyond the physical capabilities of those charged with the program to obtain those stockpiling supplies.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. In that connection, when I asked the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that very question, it was brought out that all of the funds had actually been committed, and the only reason they had not been received by Civil Defense is that they did not have the warehousing facilities to take care of them; they were simply waiting for the warehousing facilities, and just as soon as Civil Defense could say that they had the facilities to take care of those purchased items, that they would obtain an increase in the fund.

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman. I have another question? Is it not a fact that the administration of disaster relief has by Executive order been committed to the Federal Civil Defense Administration? I ask that having in mind that we recently had a tornado disaster in Massachusetts and that the Federal Civil Defense Administration gave a mighty fine account of itself.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. That is correct. According to a recent order that has been transferred, but the disaster relief funds, however, previously appropriated, when it was handled by another administrative means, are not included in this appropriation for Civil Defense.

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. One more question. I refer to page 41 of the committee report under the item of "Federal contributions." You have

given money for attack warning installations, some \$3 million. Then follow items for communications, medical supplies and training. Is it not a fact that there are certain other items that might be listed there except for the fact that there would be a goose egg alongside of them, namely, the amount of zero? I refer to items that were requested for welfare services, public-safety services, medical services, and to the fact that those funds have been eliminated without any reasons being given in the report. The result will be, will it not, that no Federal funds will be available to the States to assist them in securing such items of disaster equipment as cots, blankets, fire-fighting apparatus, and other things of that nature?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. That is true with respect to some of them. When you mention "medical," however, the report definitely does provide funds for matching for that purpose, and that is in addition to the strictly Federal program which runs into millions of dollars for stockpiling for that purpose.

As to the fire-fighting equipment, there were communities throughout the entire Nation that had some pretty big dreams of getting Uncle Sam to help them build up their fire-engine supply. The committee did not approve of those dreams and did not provide any money for that purpose.

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. I suggest to the gentleman that some of us are pretty tough on Federal contributions for various things we believe should be within the jurisdiction of the States. But would not the gentleman agree that emergency fire-fighting equipment to be used in a war emergency is a necessary and proper field for Federal aid?

(Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I seriously doubt that the sum recommended for the Federal Civil Defense Administration in this measure is sufficient to prepare adequate civil defense in this age of peril—when a serious atomic attack on this country can happen any day.

I should like to call attention to one particularly significant decrease in the funds toward informing and educating the public in civil-defense measures. The Federal Civil Defense Administration requested \$994,000 for this purpose. The committee has recommended that this be decreased to \$700,000. You may feel justified in failing to appropriate for defense supplies and facilities on the grounds of economy but there can be no defense of failing to educate the people in the steps they should take on their own initiative for their own personal defense.

The report on the 1953 supplemental appropriation bill stated:

This concept has as its basis the development of adequate attack warning communication and the training and education of the American people in matters of self-protection.

The committee at that time, by the way, recommended \$1,600,000 for public education and self-protection.

The Agency's original request for 1954 of less than a million dollars for this vital educational program may well have been too conservative in light of the tragic consequences of ignorance in emergency.

Recently the President told a news conference that the time has come when the American people must be given more information about atomic weapons, both United States and Russian. He said that it is time for us to be more frank with the people than has been the custom in the past. I have been in hearty agreement with the need for such an information program and even now am engaged to that objective. Once the people understand the tremendous force of modern atomic weapons, they will more readily and generously appropriate funds for protective measures.

The major responsibility in this field of informing and protecting the American people was imposed by the 81st Congress upon the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and properly so, for it is a Federal responsibility. How can we possibly inform 45 million American families on self-protection against atomic, biological, and chemical warfare for an expenditure of \$700,000 or even a million dollars over 1 year's period? In sharp contrast to this, the automotive industry spends hundreds of millions of dollars to sell its products each year. The automobile unlike civil defense has long been an accepted part of America's way of life, yet sound business practices in the industry require the many millions of dollars spent each year to sell and resell the automobile to the public.

At a time when so many of us both within and outside of Government are hammering on the necessity of having all of America's families know the true facts about the dangers we face and how they can protect themselves against its dangers, it seems quite unrealistic to reduce by nearly 30 percent the small amount asked for that program.

I believe that the people of this Nation will act wisely if they have the full truth and that our Government must be candid with the American people about the atomic dangers that confront us. We should at least vote Civil Defense the money requested for educating the people in self-protection.

Earlier I cited the committee's interest in early attack warning. It strongly believes in the concept of a good warning program which is primarily based on a siren system of warning the public.

Strangely enough, however, I know many, many people who do not know what the air-raid signals are and who do not know what to do when they hear them. To me, it does not make a great deal of sense for the House to financially endorse a stronger public-warning system and then make a 30-percent cut in the program which would, among many other things, educate the people to understand those signals and what to do when they hear them. If the public does not know what the sirens mean and the actions they must take to save their lives, then our siren system might just as well be mute for its value in alerting the people.

May I call your attention to a statement made by President Eisenhower, March 4, when he swore in the able Governor of Nebraska, Val Peterson, as Civil Defense Administrator:

The task of civil defense is vital to our national life. It demands a preparedness that can do more than limit the damage of a wartime disaster. It means developing a preparedness, vigilance so impressive as to deter aggression itself. * * * This awareness must touch every community, every citizen of our land. * * * The responsibility of the Federal Government is to provide leadership. This entails more than the stockpiling of supplies and the furnishing of technical guidance. It demands inspiring our whole citizenry to be alert to their collective task.

Obviously, the Congress by its own law—Public Law 920—shares with the President and the executive branch, the grave responsibility of leadership in this great voluntary program. Moreover, it shares responsibility with the executive branch for inspiring our whole citizenry to be alert to their collective task.

Knowing how severely the Congress has treated civil-defense appropriations in the past, I wonder how much leadership is now indicated by cutting an already modest appropriation by nearly 70 percent. I wonder, too, how we can arouse and protect our people; how much we can inspire them during the coming year with the investment of \$700,000. Ruthless economy can be blind folly.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read down to and including page 1, line 7.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CIVIL DEFENSE

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss briefly the cut in the appropriations for civil defense.

Mr. Speaker, as a woman and a Member of the House, I am profoundly disturbed by a House committee action that involves the lives of millions of my fellow Americans. The action I speak of would disturb all the women of America I feel sure, if they knew the full import of it.

I have seen much of war and the toll it takes in human life and suffering. In the First World War and in the years between it and World War II, I was engaged in the medical care and rehabilitation of the victims of war.

As a Congresswoman, I know that committee action, taken in haste and under heavy pressure, frequently is taken at

the expense of prudence and reason, and yet with the best motives in the world. That, I suspect is what has happened here.

The action that disturbs me is that of the Emergency Agencies Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in disallowing the \$82 million asked for by the Federal Civil Defense Administration for stockpiling medical supplies and equipment against the day of atomic attack on this country. That there is constant danger of such an attack, I submit, is not debatable. Our highest military authorities and our best intelligence tells us that this is so and that it will be until assurance of a permanent world peace can be found. There is no prospect of that now; nor can anyone see one for a long time to come. Such an attack would result in casualties in the millions and a destruction of property almost beyond imagination. With civil defense we can cut those casualties and the damage 50 percent, bring about the speediest rehabilitation of our stricken centers, and provide ourselves with the best insurance against disruption of our productive industrial capacity without which no modern war can be fought.

We have made a start at building civil defense, but there is a long way to go. I regret to say, the Congress, in repeatedly slashing the appropriations made for the Federal civil defense has been, perhaps, the major brake on our progress toward that goal. When we cut civil defense appropriation to the bone the States and communities, who look to Congress for leadership, in many cases, follow our example. Civil defense begins at home. But without Federal leadership and assistance, we cannot expect the States and communities to assume the burdens.

However, it is with the health and medical defense aspect of the civil defense problem that I am concerned today. Without Federal help, no city, however rich and populous, can hope to supply itself with the medical supplies and equipment it would need immediately after an atomic attack. By our law, the FCDA is duty bound to give the back-up medical supplies for our cities. They have submitted a reasonable program for this purpose and estimated the cost. It is this program, that the committee has curtailed.

The reasoning of the committee, as given in its report, is as follows: The FCDA asked for \$82 million for medical supplies and equipment. As of May 30, 1953, orders had been placed for such supplies in the amount of \$79,350,637. Of this amount only \$41,997,144 had been delivered. Hence, we will give you \$20 million, which, with the undelivered items, will provide a realistic medical stockpiling program for 1954.

This reasoning would perhaps be understandable were it not for, first, the peculiar conditions of the medical supply industry; and, second, the required methods of Government procurement for economy purposes. Delivery, as I will explain, is not the criteria. Actually, FCDA had obligated all the moneys allotted it and needs the sum it has asked for, which will be obligated in turn for the items needed to carry on its program.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 16, 1953
For actions of July 15, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 131

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	7,13,36	Foreign aid.....	18,28	Personnel.....	9
Assistant Secretaries.....	4	Forestry.....	14	Postal rates.....	35
Civil defense.....	21	Information.....	18	Prices, support.....	11
Claims.....	7	Interest rates.....	27	Reorganization.....	18
Committee assignment.....	10	Lands.....	2,8,14	Research.....	2
Cotton.....	2	Legislative procedure.....	19	Small business.....	7
Customs simplification.....	22	Legislative program.....	12	Taxation.....	1
Disaster relief.....	26,37	Loans, farm.....	4,15	Trade, foreign.....	3,24
Drought relief.....	6,13,30	Minerals.....	14	Transportation.....	33
Education.....	23	Natural resources.....	20	Treaties.....	25
Electrification.....	16,29	Nominations.....	4	Wheat.....	32
Food inspection.....	17,31	Peanuts.....	34	Wildlife conservation.....	9

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. House received estimate for drought loans. Senate committee voted to report FCA reorganization bill. Senate committee reported Davis, Short, and Arnold nominations. Sen. Johnson, Tex., asked use of Sec. 32 funds for drought relief. House committee ordered reported public-for-private timber-land exchange bill.

SENATE

1. TAXATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 5898, to continue the excess-profits tax until Dec. 31, 1953 (pp. 9093-4, 9098-100, 9102-28). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment S. 1400, to permit the Department to release the reversionary rights to a tract of rural-rehabilitation land in Wake County, N. C. (p. 9131).
Passed without amendment S. 2163, to transfer a cotton research station to N. C. (pp. 9131-2).
3. FOREIGN TRADE. Agreed to, without amendment, S. Con. Res. 40, requesting the placing of the inscription "United States of America" on containers of American-made goods for export (pp. 9133-4).
4. NOMINATIONS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nominations of John H. Davis and Romeo E. Short to be Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture and Carl Raymond Arnold to be FCA Governor (p. 9101).
5. FCA REORGANIZATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments S. 1505, to reorganize FCA (p. D708).
6. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Johnson, Tex., commended the estimate of \$150,000,000 for drought-relief loans but also recommended use of Sec. 32 funds for this purpose (p. 9098).

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 294, to make funds available to the Small Defense Plants Administration for July 1953, after the measure had been reported by the Appropriations Committee (S. Rept. 522)(p. 9094). This measure will now be sent to the President.

Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for payment of claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments (S. Doc. 58); to Appropriations Committee (p. 9094).

8. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1308, to provide for mandatory issuance of land patents to certain adverse possessors and to broaden the discretionary power of the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to parties who have paid taxes on certain public lands since 1901 (S. Rept. 588)(p. 9097).

9. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1571, to permit Federal employees to serve on the Alaska Game Commission if others are not available (S. Rept. 589)(p. 9097).

10. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Sen. Lennon was assigned to the Government Operations Committee (p. 9086).

11. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a FU local resolution favoring use of PMA committees and a resolution from farmer cooperative elevators favoring "adequate" price supports (p. 9096).

12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The equal-rights amendment was made the unfinished business. Sen. Knowland announced that there will be a calendar call today and Sat. (pp. 9101-2, 9128, 9135-6.).

HOUSE

13. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for 1954 of \$150,000,000 to this Department for drought-relief loans (H. Doc. 208); to Appropriations Committee (p. 9180).

Passed with amendments H. R. 6200, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1954 (pp. 9140-53). For items of interest, see Digest 127.

14. FORESTRY; LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 4646, to permit Government acquisition of private lands in exchange for public forest lands of equal value in connection with Government reservoir and other projects; H. R. 6186, authorizing the Interior Department to grant a preference right to users of withdrawn public lands for grazing purposes when these are restored from the withdrawal; H. R. 3306, relating to reservation of mineral rights in land patented under the non-mineral land laws; and H. R. 2839, enabling the Hawaiian Homes Commission to exchange available lands, as designated by the act of 1920, for public lands (p. D712).

The Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6217, relating to mining claims located on land with respect to which a permit or lease has been issued under the mineral leasing laws, or known to be valuable for minerals subject to disposition under the mineral leasing laws (H. Rept. 840)(p. 9180).

The Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1797, providing for transfer of a tract of land to Okla. A&M College (H. Rept. 842)(p. 9181).

15. FARM LOANS. Received proposed legislation from this Department to continue authority for housing loans under Title V of the 1949 act; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 9180).

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Walter J. Schmitz, Theological College, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God, the strength of those who hope in Thee, graciously hear our prayers and since without Thy help our human frailty is of no avail at all, grant us Thy grace that in keeping Thy commandments we may please Thee, both in our desire and in our achievements.

O God, who knowest that we because of our human frailty cannot withstand such great trials and perils as beset us and our peoples today, give us health of mind and body for right thinking, strength of will and courage to always set forth the principles of justice and charity, prompted only by the love of God and the love of our fellow men.

May the good God bless us and our country always and with abundance. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes today, following the legislative business of the day and the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

BUNDY SCHOOL AREA CITIZENS TERRORIZED

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is worth noting that on yesterday while the Secretary of the Interior was in Diamond, Mo., telling a group of Negroes on behalf of the administration that there were not going to be any second-class citizens in this Nation, the Washington Times-Herald on the same day was printing the facts about one of the Negro areas here in Washington, as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSAULT SCENE CALLED HELL'S KITCHEN—BUNDY SCHOOL AREA CITIZENS TERRORIZED

"Too terrified to complain" to police was the standard excuse of neighborhood residents as they painted a picture of Bundy playground—a picture that rivaled the infamous days of New York's once-dreaded "Hell's Kitchen."

Unashamed to admit they feared reprisals if they talked to law officers, residents told of teen-age gangs, rape, robbery, and drunken sprees.

The playground is where two women were allegedly assaulted by a gang of 12 juveniles last Wednesday. Police have also disclosed that another woman reportedly was attacked at the same place July 3. She is now in Gallinger Hospital.

The Reverend Izacc A. Miller, former pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, termed the Bundy area around Fourth, Fifth, P and O Streets NW., simply as "tough."

GIRL KEPT HOME

Miller, who has lived for 7 years at 509 P Street NW., said he never permits his 14-year-old daughter out of the house after dark because of the gangs.

Many children, he said, try to leave Bundy School early to escape harsh gang treatment.

Mrs. Irene Fowler, head of the Crystal Bible School at Fifth and P Streets NW., said she often telephoned police about the gangs who frequent Bundy late at night, but added, "The police seldom show up."

A grocer in the area said a teen-ager made a sexual attack on his wife last year.

Recalling many cases of yoke robberies and muggings, he said teen-age prostitutes have been operating in the area without any apparent restriction.

AFRAID TO INVESTIGATE

J. D. Woodley, of 1410 Fourth Street NW., told a reporter that he has often heard screams from the playground, but was afraid to investigate what was happening. He told of another man who was robbed and beaten while parking his car in a nearby alley.

Others told of brazen teen-agers engaging in sexual relations under street lights at night.

Police Capt. John E. Winters of the Second Precinct said the neighborhood is a heavily congested area. "We've had some vandalism around there," he added, "but no gang action has been brought to our attention."

The Reverend Miller, who is now pastor of Turner Memorial Church, Sixth and I Streets NW., said he tried to canvass the area during his tenure at the African Methodist Episcopal Church, but without success.

The area's rampant lawlessness is worse now, he said, than it was at the end of World War II when the Nation's social leaders termed juvenile delinquency worse than ever before.

SALARIES OF HOUSE PAGES

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include a resolution.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a resolution in relation to the pages who are our boys here in the House making available payment of salaries of 50 pages of the House of Representatives at the basic rate of \$1,800 per annum during the period of any recess or adjournment of the first session of the 83d Congress.

The resolution is as follows:

House Resolution 338

Resolved, That so much as may be necessary of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, miscellaneous items, 1953," is hereby made available for the payment of salaries of 50 pages for the House of Representatives, at the basic rate of \$1,800 per annum each during the period of any recess or adjournment of the first session of the 83d Congress.

The resolution would, first, enable these pages to attend school at the Capitol Page School during the fall semester when Congress is not in session. Without this pay these pages would not be able to afford this expense, because they live in all parts of the United States and do not have homes here.

Second. Interrupted schooling would be undesirable inasmuch as these pages would be forced to attend school in their respective States, which have different requirements than the page school. This makes it difficult for the pages to obtain needed requirements to graduate. Because in almost all States the fall semester does not end until February and the pages must be here the first of January and therefore they must take their examinations here.

Third. The doorkeepers, clerks and other employees are paid during this time but the pages are not. Why then should they not be considered as member of the team rather than part-time employees?

Fourth. The principal of the Capitol Page School and the president of the Parent-Teachers Club recommend this pay extension for the good of the boys and the school.

This resolution is not an appropriation because the money has already been appropriated.

These boys are all a part of our organization. We are all interested in them. They serve us with loyalty and fidelity. I hope that this resolution will be adopted.

LIMITING RESIDUAL OIL IMPORTS

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, please allow me to congratulate Representative SIMPSON and other members of the Ways and Means Committee who are responsible for the favorable report on H. R. 5894. Now I am hopeful that the full membership of this Congress will soon have an opportunity to vote on this vitally important issue.

H. R. 5894 will limit residual oil imports to 5 percent of domestic demand in the corresponding calendar quarter of the previous year. This is a pro-American bill that will hurt only the monopolistic ambitions of the international oil companies. It will give West Virginia's mines an opportunity to regain the business that has been unlawfully taken away by improper pricing practices on the part of the importers, and in so doing, it will give back to our coal miners and railroaders the jobs that foreign oil has stolen from them.

The college of commerce at West Virginia University has just published an analysis of markets for coal produced in our State. It is a comprehensive study whose author is James H. Thompson, assistant director of the bureau of business research. This study shows that 72 of the 163 million tons of bituminous coal that came from the mines of our State in 1951 were shipped to Eastern States and tidewater ports. When the 1952 figures are available, they will show that most of the 23-million-ton loss in our sales last year is chargeable to these 2 categories, for here is where foreign oil is raiding our markets. Railroads report that shipments eastward from West Virginia's coal fields were off considerably in 1952, and tidewater shipments took a tremendous fall, a decrease for which foreign residual oil is wholly accountable. Were it not for this waste product of foreign refineries that is being dumped at big consumer markets along the coast, this tidewater traffic would actually have registered a gain last year. It would have gained because of the increased activity in the electric-power utilities field, for these generating stations are traditional coal users and will go back to coal if the practice of dumping foreign products is eliminated.

This practice will be stopped only through congressional action. Domestic fuels can never compete with cheap foreign goods dumped illegally on our shores. Integrated oil companies can sell residual oil at whatever price they wish—or even give it away—so long as they can force the public to pay more and more for gasoline and other petroleum products. All losses sustained in the manipulation of residual oil can easily be absorbed merely by bumping up the price of the high grade products at the fancy of the management and stockholders of the importing companies.

Gentlemen of the Congress, the blueprint for putting an end to the importers' program for seizing control of domestic fuel markets is about to come before us. It is to be left to us to decide whether the coal miner, railroad worker, and other American citizens are to remain displaced persons in our economy while international oil companies continue in their special privileged position.

Or whether honesty and justice are to be returned to our national competitive structure. I ask that you vote "yes" on H. R. 5894.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 90]

Albert	Hand	O'Hara, Minn.
Barden	Hébert	Powell
Bowler	Holifield	Reed, Ill.
Celler	Hunter	Rivers
Cooley	Hyde	Roosevelt
Dawson, Ill.	Javits	Scherer
Dingell	Kearney	Shafer
Dolliver	Kersten, Wis.	Shelley
Durham	Kilday	Short
Fernandez	Kluczynski	Wheeler
Fisher	McVey	Wigglesworth
Fogarty	Metcalf	Winstead
Gamble	Miller, N. Y.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 387 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of H. R. 6200, with Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read the first paragraph. If there are no amendments to that paragraph, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479) and the act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except in Germany and Austria), the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), the act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), and the informational media guarantee program authorized by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including rents in the District of

Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$3,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$60,000,000, of which \$70,000 may be made available to one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting, under private auspices but under the supervision of the Department of State, radio programs to Western Europe and Latin America, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 865), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily

broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 7,500 average annual positions, including the pro rata portion of administrative support personnel, may be financed from this appropriation and the average number in each unit shall not exceed 66⅔ percent of the number now employed both as to United States and local personnel respectively.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY:

On page 5, line 17, strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$80,000,000."

On page 7, strike out the proviso contained on lines 8 to 13, inclusive.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which is now before you seeks to increase the amount allowed in this bill by the Committee on Appropriations for the entire program of the so-called Voice of America, all the International Information and Educational activities of the Department of State (excepting occupied areas), from \$60 million to \$80 million, which is the figure given me by the Eisenhower administration as being the least possible amount necessary to continue this vital program.

The Eisenhower administration, those in charge of these activities, point out that the committee cut is, in reality, not a cut of \$27 million-plus but a cut of almost \$47 million or 48.4 percent of the President's budget. The dollar appropriation request made to the committee was \$87.9 million. Further, there was requested authority to use \$8.9 million in local currency without dollar costs for the Fulbright educational exchange program. I should say that I am reading from a document given me by the present administration of the Voice of America.

To repeat, the amount of the requested authority to use local currency for the Fulbright educational exchange program is \$8.9 million. So that the total requested of the Committee on Appropriations by the executive branch was \$96.8 million. The committee allowed but \$60 million against this request, including funds for the Fulbright educational exchange program.

The Department says that they must deduct from this \$60 million, because of such action of the committee, the amount of \$10 million in order to liquidate the program to the extent to which it has been reduced by their action in allowing but \$60 million for the entire program.

Included in this \$10 million are terminal leave costs. You must remember that the Voice of America is presently operating under a continuing resolution and that the Voice of America today has approximately 11,000 employees.

There was a great deal of misinformation with regard to this program given

on this floor yesterday. At one point the gentleman from New York, my good friend and the distinguished chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, said in answer to a question by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN], at page 8960 of yesterday's RECORD:

That is correct. But, of course, they have not gone ahead and cleaned their picture up. They still have an enormous number of employees. They have gotten rid of about 75 out of 6,500, when they should have gotten rid of about 5,000 of the 6,500 and should have begun to get people in who could do the work instead of it being a drag on the country—

And so forth. That is what we usually hear from those who are entirely opposed to a Voice of America and who would completely still it. The fact of the matter is that the Voice of America today has not 6,500 employees, but about 11,000 employees. The further fact of the matter is that under the proposed committee action in allowing but \$60 million there would have to be discharged from the Voice of America almost 4,500 of those 11,000 employees and this at a time when world events are changing so importantly and so rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(On request of Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. ROONEY was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend.

Mr. TABER. I may say to the gentleman that I got my information out of the green sheets that came from the Budget. Maybe that was wrong; I do not know. If it was, that was why I was mistaken.

Mr. ROONEY. I knew the gentleman from New York would say that because over the years I have always found him to be eminently fair. Sometimes we agree on appropriations and sometimes we disagree, but I have never questioned the integrity or the motives of the gentleman from New York. He is a great American, a fine gentleman and a highly respect Member of this Congress.

Let me point out, continuing this analysis given me by the Eisenhower administration: You deduct \$10,000,000 liquidation costs by reason of the fact that you are proceeding with a level of about 11,000 employees right now, and during this month of July, with the approval of everybody on that side of the aisle. When you approved the continuing resolution you approved 11,000 employees for July. Under the action taken by this committee the administration must cut down by 4,500 employees, so \$10,000,000 will be needed to legally terminate these reductions in personnel, to take care of their terminal leave and other termination costs involved in canceling and closing out equipment and facilities. Therefore instead of allowing \$60,000,000 the committee actually allowed but \$50,000,000. How does that compare with another committee action contained right in this bill? A subcommittee under the chairmanship of the distinguished gentleman from New York

[Mr. TABER]—and I am also a member of that subcommittee—has allowed for our information programs in occupied Germany and Austria \$22,000,000; that is \$18,000,000 for Germany and \$4,000,000 for Austria. Those are comparative figures. You now want to allow the Voice of America but \$50,000,000 to cover the entire rest of the world, to cover the rest of Western Europe, to cover the Near East, the Middle East, Asia, and all the troubled areas of the world.

In connection with this matter let it not be said that there is any water in the budget request of the Eisenhower administration. The Eisenhower administration budget request was in the amount of \$87.9 million plus \$8.9 million in local currency. This morning at breakfast at the White House there was a discussion with regard to the matter of solidness of the budget figures being sent up to the Hill by the President and his Bureau of the Budget for our consideration. In this morning's discussion it was pointed out in answer to a question of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] that the executive departments were not sending inflated figures up here which they expected to have cut. It was stated that the figures sent up here on all the budget requests, including mutual security, have been carefully screened, and that there was not an extra or unnecessary dollar in them. We were advised that the Bureau of the Budget was not permitted to come to the Hill with any figures except rock bottom ones. I do not know whether or not that has been so in regard to all the appropriations requests this year, but I do know that if you do not accept this amendment today to allow not the \$87.9 million requested by the Eisenhower administration, but merely \$30 million, the figure in the pending amendment, you are going to do a great disservice to the United States of America and to your constituents at a time when we have troops in Korea, when we are engaged in a war in Indochina, when we see what is going on in the Kremlin, and with riots in East Germany and in Berlin, with all these world events happening, you would still the Voice of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(On request of Mr. McCORMACK, and by unanimous consent, Mr. ROONEY was given 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, let me call attention to a statement made today by the present head of the International Information Administration, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, formerly president of Temple University, who came to Washington at President Eisenhower's request in February and who to my knowledge has worked 16 and 18 hours a day since that time in trying to bring about a real program for the Voice of America. Dr. Johnson resigned when the committee cut to \$60 million was announced. His statement reads, in part, as follows:

In a short while I shall be leaving Government. One of the great dangers I have sensed during my term of office is that many of our most effective programs in fighting

communism are being impaired by unsupported charges that they are somehow soft on communism.

Many of the Members of the House know that there has been no more severe critic—the gentleman from Ohio included—than the gentleman from New York, the present speaker. You can recall the instance under our chairmanship when a request of the Voice of America for supplemental appropriations was cut 95 percent. That cut, which I believe was in 1951 fiscal year, stuck because it was based on facts. We stood here in the well of the House and gave you facts supporting the cut and practically unanimously you went along with us. The Senate went along also. That happened to that supplemental request that year because there was no merit in it.

But today we are being asked to take a blind, meat-ax cut. I doubt there are many who know the real consequences of this cut. I doubt very much that the committee has considered what this means to the Voice of America and to our propaganda and information activities abroad.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion may I say that I find myself 100 percent on the side of President Eisenhower and his International Information Administration in this particular instance. With all the sincerity at my command I ask you to adopt this amendment which would increase the amount from \$60 million to \$80 million and leave a Voice of America in business.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I wonder if the gentleman would tell the House how he stood on Eisenhower on preelection day?

Mr. ROONEY. I suspect the very astute gentleman knew the answer to that question before he rose; but, you see, now he is my President as well as well as yours and I am here to support him on the important matters that affect the security of the American people. I trust the gentleman will do likewise.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman's statement in admonition is perfectly correct. In addition, he is the leader of their party.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct. You may note the recent votes on such matters as extension of the excess profits tax demanded by President Eisenhower and the Mutual Security authorization requested by him and compare the vote on that side of the aisle with the vote on this side of the aisle in support of the President of the United States and you would wonder which party's President he is.

Mr. GAVIN. It is gratifying to me to see that the other side of the aisle has finally recognized the great leadership of President Eisenhower. It is regrettable that they did not realize that before.

Mr. ROONEY. Let me ask the gentleman if he will follow the leadership of

his commander in chief and for how long he will continue to do so?

Mr. McCORMACK. It is also gratifying to note that the present administration is following Democratic policies.

Mr. ROONEY. President Eisenhower and the present administration have adopted the Truman foreign policy. However, be that as it may, I trust this amendment will be adopted with the support of those on the Republican side of the aisle.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. Chairman, I listen always with the greatest interest to my eloquent friend from across the river in New York. I was particularly impressed by two things in his remarks, first the observation that budgets come from the administrative side of Government complete, perfect, and not subject to reduction because they are so perfect, which leads to the obvious conclusion that Congress might just as well fold up and go home. As far as I am concerned, I would be delighted to go home tonight, to enjoy July weather elsewhere.

As a matter of fact, I do not believe for a moment that the gentleman intended to say that the President takes the position that any budget request that comes down here is sacrosanct and that Congress should abdicate its functions of examination and the exercise of its own independent judgment in determining whether or not an agency can get along with less money. After all, the President is just one man, and he has thousands of subordinates who make the budget. He does not sit down and make the budget even at breakfast with the gentleman from New York and other colleagues on the committee.

Then I was very much surprised after the years that I sat here and heard the gentleman when he was chairman of this subcommittee cut this budget to pieces year after year after year, and now, in apparent deference to the President, he comes in here and we find him not moving to reduce a grossly overpadded budget for services that are very largely useless, but trying to raise the ante. I think that is a very interesting change.

Let me call the attention of the gentleman to the third supplemental bill of 1951, the request, I think, he referred to, where there was a request for \$97 million for this agency, and when he was chairman of the committee, my good friend from New York, it was reduced to \$9 million; a mere 90-percent reduction.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Those were supplemental appropriations requests to increase and enlarge the program. They were not vital appropriations the taking away of which would sound death for the effectiveness of the program as is proposed here today by this committee.

Mr. COUDERT. Well, if \$60 million is economic death, I would like to have a piece of it; a very small piece of it. \$60 million is money, even in a \$70 billion budget, and if we cannot begin saving a

million here and a million there there will be no saving, no economy, no balanced budget. And, there is no excuse for spending most of this money anyway.

Let me point out that that same item that the gentleman from New York referred to was reduced to \$9 million, and yet when it was all over the Voice still had at the end of the year \$17 million carried over and unexpended.

Now, gentlemen, let us not waste too much time on this. It is a perfectly simple proposition. This is an agency which engages in a large number of varied activities, some of which are justifiable, and some of which are not, in my humble opinion. The committee, however, left enough money \$60 million, to carry out all of its activities. We are satisfied that that is sufficient with an efficient, competent group running the operation. It is also significant, Mr. Chairman, that this cut to \$60 million has been known for a substantial time and there has been no complaint and no objection from the State Department. If this cut was going to destroy and wreck a program that Secretary Dulles and his colleagues believed should be continued, if they thought it was wrecking that program, is it conceivable that we would not have heard from them? We have not heard from them, and they have said nothing, and we are bound to assume they have acquiesced in it.

This is a program, apparently, that goes into a dozen different activities.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. COUDERT was permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. COUDERT. The essential part of this program that the public is familiar with and realizes the expense of is the Voice of America radio. In this budget request there was only \$20 million for radio, yet we have allowed \$60 million for the program.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I think you will find another \$3.5 or \$4 millions hidden away in the woodwork in the USES program, that we developed by corkscrew methods, was for radio.

Mr. COUDERT. Yes, that operates for the benefit of radio.

There is another approach that I referred to in my remarks yesterday in general debate that has some bearing on this \$87 million that was asked for this entire program. Let us see where the money was to be spent. Was it all to be spent penetrating the Iron Curtain? Was it all to be spent in educating the peoples of the Near East or the Far East on the virtues of America and American policy? Not at all. The greater part of this program calls for spending to influence opinion among our friends, allies, and equal partners in NATO and in the Pacific area, for spending money in Australia to influence Australian opinion, and in New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and Belgium. On top of military commitments, military aid, and economic aid, we have been in the past and are again intending to

spend money to tell all those people why we are sending our troops there, why we are giving them military aid, why we are sending economic aid.

Mr. Chairman, what is the matter with their governments? How would we like it if millions of dollars were spent in the United States by France or Great Britain to influence public opinion, with automobiles running around showing motion picture screens, with all the mechanics of propaganda that we are using in friendly countries. If we knocked out every dime for NATO countries, for the British Empire, for independent, self-sustaining friendly countries, we could knock out \$37 million and still leave every dime earmarked to reach behind the Iron Curtain, to reach the Near East, to reach the Far East. In fact, an amendment would be in order to reduce this amount to \$40 million and you would still be able to take care of all the necessary operations of a cold-war program.

No, Mr. Chairman, this \$60 million is generous. It will take care of all of our requirements in dealing with the Iron Curtain, the enslaved peoples to whom a gentleman on the other side referred to yesterday. It will provide ample funds to express the American view to the Near East and the Far East and reach through the Iron Curtain.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, that this amendment will not prevail.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to Mr. ROONEY's amendment, which proposes to increase the Voice of America appropriation by \$20 million. I oppose this amendment because I believe funds heretofore provided to the Voice of America have not been efficiently and effectively expended. Until the Voice of America is reorganized and revitalized so that we can be assured it will do a more effective job, I am opposed to giving it any increased funds.

I desire to speak, today, about the stupid, ridiculous and wasteful expenditure by the Voice of America of millions of dollars of American taxpayers' money upon a transmitter station called Baker West in the State of Washington.

When the administrators of the Voice of America proposed construction of the Baker West station in the State of Washington, the Voice administrators estimated that its cost would be \$17 million. There, already, has been expended, to date, on this installation \$4,473,290. The Voice of America has practically nothing to show for this enormous expenditure. Despite the expenditure of almost \$4½ million, not 1 acre of land has been cleared on the site of this station, not 1 foot of roadway constructed, not 1 building commenced, and not 1 truckload of material of any kind has been delivered to the site of this proposed station.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield.

Mr. TABER. And in spite of that, wasting money on those things that ought not to be done, they still had \$17 million to spare last year. Why can we not put them down where they belong?

Mr. MACK of Washington. The gentleman is correct. The only rational thing the Voice of America ever did in connection with this station was to employ radio engineers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to make a study as to where this station should be located. These radio engineers of the Massachusetts Institute recommended that the station be built at Copalis Beach, in Grays Harbor County, Wash.

The Voice of America administrators, then after having expended a considerable sum of money for the technical advice of these engineers, ignored the advice of these experts as to where the station should be established and decided to build it someplace else, near Port Angeles. At the Copalis Beach site the cost of the land was \$5 an acre, and yet the Voice of America people chose this other location and paid not \$5 an acre, but an average price of \$335 an acre for property for a site.

Bids were called for the construction of the Baker West station. More than a score of contractors submitted bids. These bids were then grouped in three classes, and designated A, B, and C groups.

The contractors best able financially and by experience to undertake this \$7 million project were placed in group A.

The bids of the contractors not quite so able financially or by experience to do the job were placed in group B.

The bids of the contractors who, in the opinion of Voice of America engineers, were least qualified financially and by experience to do the job were placed in group C.

The top authorities in the Voice of America then chose a contractor from group C, the group least qualified to do the job and awarded him the contract.

Does that sound like the exercise of common, ordinary business sense, by the agency which today is asking \$20 million additional to what this bill provided for the operation of the Voice of America? I do not think so.

The Voice of America people, in awarding the contract, wrote a clause into it which said that the contractor was to receive 8½ percent of the purchase price each month for any equipment he had on the radio station site.

Immediately, upon awarding the contract, the Voice of America administrators ordered the contractor to move his equipment onto the site ready to go to work. He did so, in compliance with Voice orders.

Nine months later that equipment was still on the site. Not a wheel of it had turned but the contractor, under the terms of his contract, was entitled to 8½ percent of its purchase price for every 1 of the 9 months it had lain idle on the site. In short, the contractor was entitled to payment from the Federal Government of 80 percent of what he had paid, 9 months previously, for this equipment although he had never used any of it on the job.

The Voice of America people did not suspend this contract until after protest against this stupidity was called to the attention of Congress and complaints made against it.

Martin Merson, present consultant of the Administrator of the Voice of America, in the committee hearings, called this particular phase of the contract handling ridiculous.

The contractor, some months ago when his contract was suspended, was interviewed by a reporter and asked about this provision of 8½ percent a month rental on his equipment, which had never been used. According to press reports, he said:

I didn't write the contract; the State Department did, and told me to sign it.

This is an old story and perhaps nothing can be done about correcting it. I repeat it merely in the hope that such inexcusable waste will not be repeated again and again at the taxpayers' expense.

There is, however, something important that can be done.

In acquiring property for the Voice of America transmitter station that was never built, the Voice people took away 13 farms, totaling about 1,200 acres, from farmers in the Port Angeles area and paid an average of \$335 an acre for them. This land, irrigated land, is among the best and most productive in the State.

This land, as a result of Government purchase, has been taken out of farm production and off the tax rolls of the local government.

The Voice people admit they have no further use for this land. It is my belief that this land which the Voice admits it no longer needs should be sold to private users with first preference given to former owners. In that way, the Federal Government might recapture some of the money wasted on this phantom Baker West project which was never built although \$4½ million was expended in planning to get it started. It ought to be renamed Blunder West.

During the hearings in committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] brought up the point that there was another agency of the Government that now wanted to acquire these 1,200 acres. It was not disclosed what agency this is.

More than 35 percent of all the landed area of the State of Washington is now owned by the Federal Government. The Federal ownership of land in Washington State at the present exceeds 15 million acres. I should think that somewhere in those 15 million acres which the Federal Government already owns in Washington State that this other agency could find 1,200 acres for its requirements that are not the choicest agricultural land in the State. These 1,200 acres of agricultural land now in this Voice radio station site should be sold back to their original owners or others, and the Government recapture some of the money that has been thrown away on this mishandled venture. Such a sale would place this land back into farm production and back on the tax rolls to provide funds for local schools and local highways.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman mentioned yesterday and again today that this land is lying there unused. I made the statement on yesterday and I make it again today that that land is being used. I think that the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. CLEVENGER], or any of the majority members of the committee, will substantiate the statement I make.

Mr. MACK of Washington. I think the gentleman is partly correct. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. WESTLAND], the Congressman from that district, was very active in the matter and persuaded the State Department to lease back some of this land to some of the original owners so that they could raise hay on it. Of the 13 farms taken away by the Voice of America from the original owners 5 are under lease for haying purposes.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman would be good enough to yield to me for another moment, I do not have any such use as raising hay in mind. I think if the gentleman would make inquiry, he would find out what is going on in his district.

Mr. MACK of Washington. This station is not in my district but I do know that 5 of these 13 farms have been leased back. What ought to be done with those farms is to sell them back to their original owners, and have the Government recapture the money that it wasted in unnecessarily holding land, for which it has no further use. The land ought to pay taxes to the local governments to support their schools and their highway-building programs.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment. The Voice of America has not done the job we should like to have it do. I think that is obvious enough to everybody. But the fact remains that it is potentially a most important and most effective weapon, and right at this stage we should do one of two things. The House should kill it entirely or we should vote it enough money to do the job which is needed. We should not compromise the question by halfway measures. Nor should we lay the groundwork for accusations that the program is later to be built up by supplemental appropriations after the appointees of earlier Democratic administration have been dropped.

The Voice of America will need all the funds recommended by the Eisenhower administration in the revised budget estimate. As I see it, the lack of wisdom of the committee cut has already been shown by new opportunities offered for the Voice of America through the stirrings of unrest behind the Iron Curtain. These stirrings of desperation have been intensified since the committee took action just a few short weeks ago.

Look around you and see the golden opportunities that now are ours to tell the world what communism means and to tell people behind the Iron Curtain that help is on the way.

Now, why should we have a Voice of America program? Let us think about this for a little. We know this: We know the conspiracy of the crime called communism remains the great menace of this age. We know that men learned long ago that ideas cannot be killed with bullets, nor can communism be killed by today's super weapons. We produce atomic bombs, we produce hydrogen bombs; all in order to hold communism in check. But only world education is going to kill communism. Do not forget this.

America must tell the facts and tell them boldly, clearly, repeatedly. America must recognize that we are in a war of ideas, more basically than a war of force. Otherwise it would not be true today that so many people in neutral nations do not know whether to believe us or the Reds.

These are times for ringing statements which set the basic differences between communism and democracy in a true perspective. In future effect it may well be worth the \$20 million the gentleman from New York proposes to add to this appropriation just to tell the world about the food which America wants to make available to the people back of the Iron Curtain.

Let us not forget, Mr. Chairman, that Russia has her weaknesses. Let us not forget that the Red leaders fear their own people more than they fear the West; and perhaps that is the thing that stays their hands today. They have the men and they have the guns, but they are afraid of their own people. They know that Russia is a primitive land, basically weak; and they know that only by brutal slavery and punishment can they get things done or can they hold millions of sullen people in line. The Kremlin does not trust its soldiers; it does not trust its farmers; it does not trust its workers; even their political supporters are suspect. Look at the executions that are taking place even today. The Red leaders know that a war might ignite revolution.

The West is missing its best bet when it passes up a chance like this to beat communism at its own game. Above all let us remember that this is a war for men's minds in which words are the most effective and the least costly weapons. Red Russia has used propaganda as a tool of conquest with telling effect; they have convinced millions of people in many parts of the world that we, the Americans, are bent upon imperialist aggression. We have given more of our substance to other people without expectation of profit or return than any other nation in history.

But that is not enough. In addition, we must offset Russian propaganda, and the best weapon to offset Russian propaganda is propaganda. We are living in a world at war. If we exclude Korea and Indochina it is a war fought with words instead of bullets; nevertheless, it is deadly serious war, one in which if we

do not win we stand to lose everything we hold dear. We must stand by our principles and spread truth to the world. If Russian lies continue to poison the minds of people who do not know the truth because we have failed to make them know the facts we face the frightening alternative of spending the lives of America's sons, and billions of dollars for an indefinite period for sufficient military might to protect ourselves against the fanatical hatred that Communist propaganda is relentlessly trying to build up.

Mr. Chairman, the good faith of this Nation and its willingness to meet anyone half way in the search for peace cannot be questioned; but let us not weaken ourselves either in weapons or in moral spirit and determination if our people are to hope for peace in our time. Let us not fail to use every weapon at our command.

I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. I was interested in the gentleman's defense of propaganda as a decisive weapon in the cold war. I wonder if the gentleman is familiar with the views expressed by his own leader, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], when he said the other day on another bill:

This is a battle that cannot be won by radio propaganda telling others how good we think we are; it can be won only by example.

Mr. SIKES. I am expressing my views as one Member of the Congress, and I believe I am expressing those of the President who has asked for \$80 million for this program. The gentleman from Massachusetts is well able to express his own views on the matter. I am supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has again expired.

(On request of Mr. ROONEY, Mr. SIKES was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that every member of this committee has all along been against holding the American people and our way of life up to the people of the world as a paragon of all that is good and perfect? We have never wanted the people of the world to be made envious of us. We have been trying to eliminate that sort of thing from the Voice of America for years, and, generally speaking, it has been eliminated. So that when the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] uses the quotation he did again today, I think it is time to call the facts to the attention of the House. No one stands for that sort of thing, we do not want any such programs, we have been highly critical of it all along.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman is not answering the words of the gentle-

man from New York. He is referring to the words of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and what he said was that it is examples we want, not radio or things of that kind.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not disagree with anything that the gentleman from Massachusetts has said. I agree with him that this is a battle that cannot be won by propaganda telling others how good we think we are.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. I spoke in general debate on this bill yesterday and I shall perhaps repeat, at least in substance, some of the things I said then as to why I feel the amount recommended by the subcommittee or by a majority of the subcommittee is sufficient to carry on this program and to do the kind of job this Congress wants done. I am sure that a majority of this committee, as well as those who are now offering the amendment, believe we should have an information program, one that can be directed behind the Iron Curtain to state the truth as to what we are trying to do, bring about world peace and to liberate those people who have been enslaved.

If that is what the Voice of America had been doing, if that purpose had been carried out, I am sure there would be no opposition to giving them the amount of money necessary to accomplish that purpose. But as the record has been in the past, so is it now. That is not the kind of job that is being done or that has been done. It is the opinion, I am sure, of a majority of the members of this subcommittee, at least the opinion of this Member, that with \$60 million appropriated here there will be sufficient money to carry on the program that it is the will of this House should be carried on, and that with \$60 million they will cut out some of the frills and the unnecessary programing that has been done in the past. Then when the program is adapted to the manner in which this House has expressed itself time and time again that it should be done, there will be no question about this House or this Committee appropriating the amount of money that is necessary to carry on that kind of a program.

On yesterday during general debate I pointed out the waste in travel. I should like to call to the attention of those Members who were not here yesterday that here is a list of travel by this agency in the last year. I wish you would look it over. I wish you would examine it and examine the number of trips that have been taken around the world by the employees of this agency.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Is that not just domestic travel in that book?

Mr. BOW. There is domestic and foreign, I will say to my chairman.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Domestic personnel.

Mr. BOW. Domestic personnel traveling throughout the world, trip after trip, to all four corners of the earth, by people who could just as well have done their job at a desk in Washington. An ambassador could have written a letter whereby they could have received the information, yet they would travel throughout the world. There has been too much said that by appropriating \$60 million that we are completely breaking down in our foreign relations.

I should like to point out to the members of this committee that the \$60 million that we are appropriating now for the so-called Voice of America is the exact amount that this House appropriated to carry on the entire functions of the State Department; \$60 million in salaries and expenses to take care of our foreign relations throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman, this is not our only goodwill gesture here today. The other day the House passed the mutual security bill which has in it some \$400 million for the United Kingdom. Will you tell me why we have to spend millions of dollars on a program to carry on an information service where we are spending \$400 million in another program? In France it is more than \$400 million under Mutual Security, but yet you want to spend millions of dollars again in France and in its territories with this program. Do we have to give them \$400 million and then spend millions of dollars to tell them why we have given it to them? I submit to you, my colleagues, that that is not necessary. We can cut out those programs, because if they do not appreciate the four hundred-and-some-million-dollars without our using millions of dollars to tell them why we are doing it, then we better cut out the \$400 million item, too.

Let me raise just one more question on the exchange programs that come into this bill. Do you know that in all the exchange programs, not only in this bill but the other agencies we have, we spent \$49 million last year in those programs alone?

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], what the original appropriation request was?

Mr. TABER. One hundred and four-teen million dollars.

Mr. GAVIN. And how much was granted?

Mr. TABER. Sixty million dollars; but the revised request that was sent up here recently was \$87 million.

Mr. GAVIN. Then the actual appropriation in this bill is \$60 million; is that right?

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. GAVIN. That is a great deal more than I think they are entitled to for the results obtained, and I congratulate the chairman on this reduction.

May I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] this question: Your amendment increases this appropriation from \$60 million to \$80 million; is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct. The Eisenhower budget request was \$87.9 million, plus another \$9 million in authority for the use of local currency, a total of \$96,900,000.

Mr. GAVIN. You say that it will cut how many employees off the payroll?

Mr. ROONEY. About 4,500.

Mr. GAVIN. Four thousand five hundred?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes.

Mr. GAVIN. That is a pretty fair start to placing this Voice of America program on a sound basis. Here is a chance for those Members of the House who have been talking about cutting down the budget and balancing the budget and effecting economies in the operation and conduct of the Government to vote against this amendment and save some \$20 million. I understand they now have some 11,000 employees conducting this program scattered all over the world. Cutting down some 4,500 employees may inject greater efficiency and produce better results.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I have only 3 minutes. Would the gentleman permit me to continue?

Mr. ROONEY. I suggest that the gentleman follow his Commander in Chief, President Eisenhower, in this matter.

Mr. GAVIN. I decline to yield further to the gentleman. He has taken considerable time. I have been waiting here for an hour and the time has been limited so we obtain but 3 minutes to discuss a matter involving \$20 million.

Mr. ROONEY. I yielded to the gentleman twice.

Mr. GAVIN. Now I greatly admire my very good and able friend from New York and I would appreciate if he would permit me to continue.

The other day we had the excess-profits tax legislation before the House. There was more controversy over that \$800 million burden we are asking American businessmen to pay than over any legislation that has been before this House for a long time because it was continuing a disagreeable tax that should be eliminated. However, when it comes to appropriations for continued spending there is but little controversy. The Members here vote \$100 million, \$250 million, and \$300 million. Where are we going to get the money, as my good friend Bob Rich would say. The other day on this mutual security proposition I heard the members of the committee on both sides glorifying each other and justifying the expenditure of some \$5 billion. Some day the folks back home

will awaken to what is happening on these giveaway programs and realize why they are unable to secure relief from these devastating taxes with which they are burdened.

It is about time we get down to common sense and give some relief to the American taxpayer. All I hear on the floor of the House is that the Voice of America is doing such an effective job, yet in all the press releases I read the countries all over the world are shouting "Go home, Yankee. Go home. Get out of here. Mind your own business." If it is such an effective instrumentality to gain good will for this fight against the communistic menace how come this attitude. I cannot see where we are producing any significant results. I think it is about time we become practical realists and fully understand where and why these millions of dollars are being spent. Stop up this spending which must eventually be paid by the American people. I feel certain if the folks back home knew the facts they would change the complexion of things and change it fast. Too long the American taxpayers have carried the load for all these programs and it is time they are afforded some relief rather than pile up more on the \$267 billion debt we now owe. If you want to help reduce the budget here is a good place to cut.

Mr. Chairman, I trust this amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SIEMINSKI].

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. My purpose in supporting it is in the hope that we do not compound blood shed in World War I and World War II in Europe and the Pacific, with World War III. That justifies anything you might say, it seems to me, for this bill. If it can save bloodshed in the future for America, and preserve its interests, it is worth while.

Now, three points. I want to reaffirm the remarks I made yesterday in the RECORD on the Voice of America. We are interested not only in gaining new customers, new friends, and regaining lost ones, but keeping those we now have. I spoke to this Polish MIG pilot, Lieutenant Jarecki, as soon as he came to New Jersey. I asked him about our offer of cash, \$100,000, and freedom, for any Iron Curtain pilot who would fly the coop. He said, "That is all right, but the Communists can turn it against you. As soon as you start offering bribes or cash they will say behind the Iron Curtain that the only way America can win your heart is with bribery."

There is no bribery in the Voice of America. Its job is to hold out the truth and the hope that people are going to be free. It has the job of kindling a glow in the hearts of people abroad not only on what America stands for but what their own heritage stands for. I hope that the Voice of America is talking a little bit about the background of the Russian people, and all the people in the satellites, about their courage under fire against the greatest odds in World War

II, and how the brigands in the Kremlin snatched the fruit of victory from them and turned it into ashes in their mouth. We must not just talk about America, we must talk about the people in those countries and the courage they have shown, and are showing, in hoping to realize a better and a freer tomorrow.

In closing, let us remember, as General Motors once said about Cadillac cars, in one of the most classic ads ever written, it is not what General Motors says about Cadillac cars, it is what is being said about Cadillac cars, what people think about them, what they say about them, what they know and do about them.

The test now of the Voice of America is not what anyone in America says about it but what the people abroad say about it on the ground, not the Government people, not the people in NATO, not anyone else except the people thirsting for the information that is ours to give and theirs to disseminate. God grant that truth shall yet make all men free.

And now, under a slight extension of my remarks, adding to those made yesterday, as referred to above—on our information program, two points:

First, I am delighted my views of yesterday find confirmation or support in the following news release of today made by others, which I have just taken off the ticker tape, in part:

The intention is from now on to control the purchase of books from Washington.

Yesterday I said:

The Government certainly has a right to purchase for the libraries whatever books it wants. Also to decline to purchase books that it does not want. This does not involve the abridgment of the press. To ban or condemn a book may come close to the abridgment of the press.

The motto on the face of the United States Supreme Court Building, here in Washington, reads, "Equal justice under the law," as I recall it. To further implement my colloquy of yesterday with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN] I would say books by the two people referred to or by any other people, I believe, can be removed, whether purchased by the Government or not. The manner in which books were recently removed, singling out learned and non-Communist authors, their books and ideas, with Communist authors, their books and ideas, resembled to me a mass lynching or slaughter of names and reputations, and I so stated in the House reading room several weeks ago to an official of the State Department. The manner in which the situation could have been handled, I also discussed with him. We have laws on the books banning obscenity. Can a book, like a person, be condemned at law and banned from society for advocating conspiracy to overthrow by force our Government? One would think so. I am inquiring as to the law on this, and on banning books otherwise not classed as obscene, publicly.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. WILSON].

(Mr. WILSON of California asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. JUDD.)

[Mr. JUDD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, yesterday afternoon, in the remarks that I made, which will be found on page 8997 of the RECORD, I gave evidence—and I can assure the House that it came from authentic sources—that in Italy alone the Communists are spending \$24 million every year for propaganda; that they have over 100,000 full-time workers most of whom are not being paid in their fanaticism to destroy our way of life; that in France, as we know, the Communists control the largest labor union; that there are thousands of Communists in the French civil service. There are 3 Communist daily newspapers in Paris, and 14 dailies and 61 weeklies in the provinces; that the party spends between \$35 million and \$38 million for propaganda each year, and uses thousands of workers.

That presents a problem to us. We are practical men and women. It presents a very, very serious situation to us as part of the overall picture in meeting the challenge that confronts us.

I think the committee has acted unwisely. I think this reduction for all practical purposes interferes so seriously with the operation of this program as to make it practically negative in its results.

I would admire those Members much more if they completely eliminated the program, although I would vote against such action. But if those who oppose the program would do so directly, instead of trying to kill it indirectly, and eliminate the funds completely for the program and say that we are not going to have any Voice of America or that we are not going to engage in this field, I would respect them more.

Only this morning in the Committee on Government Operations, of which I am a member, the approval of the Reorganization Plan which President Eisenhower sent up, to reorganize the Voice of America, came up for consideration. I favor the plan.

Today, in this appropriation bill we have recommended an appropriation which for all practical purposes defeats the very purposes of President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan. In addition to making a reduction in the appropriation, a very crippling limitation on this agency is represented in the language appearing in lines 11, 12, and 13 on page 7, which says: "from this appropriation and the average number in each unit shall not exceed 66⅔ percent of the number employed both as to United States and local personnel respectively."

That is a further restriction upon the reduced appropriation. If you are going to continue the appropriation, if you want to get the maximum benefit out of

the \$60 million appropriated, you ought to eliminate that language. However, the Rooney amendment should prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I assigned all of the reasons why I thought we should support the amendment to restore this money; I shall not repeat those reasons today. I simply want to say that in my opinion two things have happened recently that have tended to lull us to sleep in this country with respect to our responsibilities in opposing communism. First of all, when Stalin died and another man was chosen as his successor he apparently changed the program of Russia somewhat and gave the impression throughout the world that they were going to become soft, that they were going to free political prisoners, that they were going to change their attitude toward diplomatic representatives in Russia, and various other things which tended to fool many people in the world and many in America. Many people became convinced that here was a new era which would lessen the tension that had existed between our countries. Then came the prospects of truce in Korea which in my opinion today may be as fleeting as a rainbow. They are sitting at a table with our negotiators and meeting day after day, but the largest offensive in 2 years has just been launched by the Communists. Many think this is a good omen; that truce is right around the corner, that we can back up, we can slow down, we can rely on some of these signs as evidence of the lessening of antagonism between these two great powers in the world.

I think one thing that prompts some of the sponsors of this cut in the information program is the fact that these evidences have come forward at this time. I think a year ago a Republican Congress would not have cut this program this much, but it is the result of the feeling of more security, the lack of need for furthering the cold war because of the signs on the horizon. It is to be deplored that such a feeling exists in this country. We have been guilty of this before and we paid high in terms of dollars and blood every time we made the mistake. I hope that the wisdom of the House of Representatives—and rarely does it err on issues vital to the welfare of our country; it might err in the political field but when it comes to security rarely does the House of Representatives err—I hope it will not permit grave error here today and render this agency absolutely incompetent to perform the mission for which it was created.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] for 3 minutes.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I hope we can get some of this super-emotionalism out of the atmosphere before we vote on this amendment. You might think we had had no hearings on the result. There are 300 pages. If there is evidence of a reorganization or a betterment of this program the hear-

ings do not reveal it. It would be strange, as chairman of the Subcommittee on State, Justice, and Commerce, if the State Department or Information Service thought this cut was too deep that someone down there would not contact the chairman of the subcommittee and tell him so. I want to tell you that if I thought a program like you have had would not be bettered I would blush if I stood up here and asked you to vote \$60 million for a program like you have had. As I said, there are 300 pages in the complete hearing on this. One of the worst indictments of this program came from the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] who was one of the legislative creators of this agency. Did they follow through to see what their creature was doing? I have seen no evidence of it.

Last year we were hopelessly outnumbered on this committee, we were 2 to 5, yet the House of Representatives cut another \$53 million off it and they wound up the year with a surplus. Dollars are getting too precious.

I want to get all of the emotionalism out of this vote. Let us get our minds down to hard facts. The sum of \$80 million is just too much money to put into this program. Not one person from the State Department or Information Office has contacted me asking for more money or indicating that this program will be hurt.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the previous speaker, the chairman of the subcommittee, my very good friend from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER], stated that the State Department has not been in touch with him in regard to this drastic action of the majority members of the subcommittee. I am amazed at that statement. The State Department and the so-called Voice of America have gotten out a 7-page mimeographed explanation of the viciousness of this proposed cut—I have it here in my hand, 7 full pages—in which they describe how the Eisenhower budget has been cut 48.4 percent by the committee action.

It seems very strange that of all those on the majority side of the aisle it was only the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] who had the recklessness to get up here and defend President Eisenhower, his budget and his program. That seems very strange indeed, Mr. Chairman. This is the program of President Eisenhower. I keep repeating that in the hope that some of the folks on the other side of the aisle will succumb to rightful thinking and do the correct thing with regard to this amendment. If it is defeated here this afternoon the funds will be reinstated in the bill by the other body, and you know that very well as you sit here today. The same thing will happen with this bill that happened with regard to the State, Justice, and Commerce regular bill under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Ohio when he drastically cut out completely funds for the census of business and manufactures and agriculture. Of course,

funds for these censuses have been put back in the bill by the other body.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Is the gentleman's statement a personal attack on me or is it a statement of fact that all of those censuses have been put back in the bill?

Mr. ROONEY. Most of the censuses have been put back in the bill, the gentleman knows that. We are going to conference with the Senate at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Now, let us not get off on another subject, time is very limited, and I want to point out once again that President Eisenhower's budget has been cut 48.4 percent by this committee.

Are you going to sustain the President? I assure you that I shall make a fair effort to put everyone on record with regard to his vote on this amendment.

I trust my amendment will be adopted and that you will give the President a fair chance to improve the Voice of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I do hope that the Committee, when it comes to a vote on this, will vote thoughtfully. Here is the picture. For 4 long months we had a man in there who did not grasp what the situation was. He only got rid of 70 or 80 of those people that we needed to be gotten rid of, and he left thousands and thousands of incompetents on the payroll. The only possible way to get rid of them is to cut this appropriation to size and see that those people who are such a handicap to this organization and to the information program that our Government is trying to put across, are removed; see that the thing is cleaned up; support the Eisenhower administration and give them a chance in these critical days in the world to put across something, and do not keep them tied up with that everlasting gang of personnel that needs to be gotten rid of. That is the only way to make this an efficient organization and make it of use and effective in our foreign picture. Those who are in favor of giving them all this money and letting them keep all these people on the payroll are against an effective broadcasting setup for the United States of America. I want to see an efficient, effective setup, and that is why I am opposed to dumping \$20 million in this appropriation that there is absolutely no excuse for and which is a menace to the information program. By keeping this down, that is the only way that you can do anything. Now, if there had been anything in this action of the committee that the State Department objected to, whom would they have come to first? They would have come to me or they would have come to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER], the chairman of this subcommittee. They came to neither of us, and if they got out a lot of propaganda, that was just some of the cheap stuff that some of those on the payroll who should be gotten rid of must have put out.

Mr. Chairman, I do hope that the Members of this Committee will vote with their thinking apparatus and not with the idea of perpetuating those in positions who must be gotten rid of if this Voice is to be made effective for the United States of America.

Mr. Chairman, I hope you will vote down the amendment.

DON'T THROTTLE THE VOICE, NOW THAT ITS
THROAT IS CLEARING

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the remarks I am setting forth herein are by way of extension. I had expected to be on the floor earlier today to participate in the actual debate, as I did yesterday, but, unfortunately, I missed my plane from New York this morning and arrived here this afternoon just in time to vote in favor of the increase to the information program made necessary, in my opinion, by the substantial committee cut.

I can understand the sentiments of my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and of the distinguished gentleman of Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER], whom I also regard as my good friend, for both of whom this House has the highest esteem. I can understand their disposition to cut down this program to the bone and render it a virtual standby operation on the basis of the record of the past 6 years and of the program under the old policy of containment of communism.

CONTAINMENT AND THE VOICE OF AMERICA
INCONSISTENT

That was a discouraging policy, particularly when the top directive from Secretary of State Acheson was to do nothing that would interfere in the internal affairs of the Communist-slave world. That world is one in which lies and falsehoods are dominant and control the lives of 800 million victims.

How can you broadcast truth into that kind of a world without interfering considerably in its affairs?

There was, therefore, a fundamental inconsistency between the containment policy of Acheson and any attempt to broadcast the facts of life behind the Iron Curtain.

This inconsistency produced many stultifying effects. Many foolish practices were developed to try to harmonize Acheson's no interference with truth telling in a world of lies. As a result some individuals got into the operation who tried to sit on the fence between truth and falsehood who never should have had anything to do with the program.

Some think that the evidence, which during the past 6 months has shown certain things that were harmful in our information program, is a reason why it should be cut.

I think this is a reason why it should be strengthened rather than weakened.

For the first time now we are beginning to clean out the Augean stables.

We are getting the program in shape so it can be much more effective than ever before. I think the action taken today was largely because of a failure fully to appreciate this point.

This should never have become a partisan issue in any respect.

I think the democratic side of the aisle has sought to make this a political issue.

I know that when properly understood our side of the aisle will support an effective information program even to a greater extent than the other side of the aisle seems to have given this afternoon.

One of the most serious aspects of the committee's action was the limitation of two-thirds placed upon the number of employees. This would make it very difficult to put new blood into the organization.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the limitation, I may proceed for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. ROONEY. I must object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 91, noes 109.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. CLEVINGER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 102, noes 155.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and not to exceed \$16,700 for expenses of travel, \$500,000, to remain available until September 1, 1954; *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the 1st session of the 83d Congress, of S. 1514 or H. R. 4406.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 15, lines 17-20, strike out "*Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the 1st session of the 83d Congress, of S. 1514 or H. R. 4406."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered because that language is no longer needed. The purpose is to strike out a proviso that makes the appropriation effective only on the adoption of a certain bill. That bill has already become law, so we do not need the proviso any longer.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in the course of the debate this afternoon some of the speakers tried to justify an increase in this appropriation in order to meet the Communist threat. We seem to have some sort of an idea in this country that when any problem arises, the way to answer it is to appropriate money and hire a

lot of people to travel throughout the world.

We have overlooked the fact, the important fact, that Communists are working tirelessly and ceaselessly, without pay, because they believe in something. However much I despise communism, there is one thing I can say in tribute to the Communists: They believe in something and they are willing to fight for it and work for it and to devote themselves unselfishly in order to achieve it.

I think the Rosenbergs got what they deserved. But this may be said in tribute to them, that they were willing to die because they believed in communism.

Our great weakness in America and in the free world is that we have too few people who believe in democracy with anything that approaches the zeal, the sincerity, and the fanaticism that the Communists demonstrate.

You cannot change the world with paid officials traveling throughout the world. We have got to develop in Italy, in France, and in all the countries of the free world enough sincere advocates of democracy and the principles of freedom if we hope to combat communism.

But we have been spending money so long that our answer for every problem today is to write hot checks on the Treasury. As individuals we would not write hot checks, because we would be put in jail. But we sit in this body as legislators and day in and day out appropriate money that is not in existence. We cannot get the money; we cannot get it by taxation, and we cannot get it by selling defense bonds to those who have the money. The only other way we can get it is through the dishonest process of having the Federal Reserve System print greenback credit money.

I am tired of appropriating money until President Eisenhower, or Secretary Humphrey, or someone else can show us where we are going to get the money. They are either going to have to raise taxes to get it or we are going to have to reduce the expenditures of this Government, or we are going to have to exempt defense bonds and begin to sell enough bonds to get the money, if we hope to have an honest policy in this country.

There is such a thing as, Can you afford a given program?

I agree that some of the program has been helpful, but how can we continue to spend money that we do not have and that we can no longer get except by the most dangerous and dishonest policy any government can adopt, and that is the policy of outright inflation? So I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the time has come when we must begin to devise some way of recruiting sincere advocates of democracy. You cannot bribe the world to stay free. The ridiculous idea of offering a bonus of \$100,000 to men to turn traitors to their country; that we can pay everybody to resist communism. The Communists in this country and throughout the world have not required pay. I have seen literally scores of them before my committee. They are sincere; they believe in something; they are willing to work for it; they are not around

asking the Kremlin to give them a hand-out in order to support communism. As a matter of fact, the Kremlin did not finance the Communist program in the United States; they did not spend money to finance it. Our forefathers did not conduct the Revolutionary War by offering people bribes to do their duty to this country. The time has come when we are out of money with no prospect of getting sufficient money to finance our far-flung programs, and we must by sheer necessity begin to give sober thought to the idea of living within our means and confining our program throughout the world to the ability of the American people to pay for that program.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and not to exceed \$14,700 for expenses of travel, \$250,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the 1st session of the 83d Congress, of S. 106.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 16, lines 3 to 6, strike out the proviso: "*Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the 1st session of the 83d Congress, of S. 106."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is just like the others; the law which would be necessary for the authority for this appropriation has been passed and signed by the President.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Fuel, Navy," fiscal year 1949, \$25,543.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois: On page 19, after line 13, add a new paragraph:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

"CIVIL FUNCTIONS

"*Rivers and harbors and flood control construction, general*

"Not to exceed \$48,933 of the amount available under this head shall be available for payments to the Nutwood drainage and levee district, Illinois, as authorized in H. R. 4779: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the 83d Congress of H. R. 4779."

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to provide funds, \$48,933, that have been due the Nutwood Drainage and Levee District, Illinois, since 1945. Seven other districts at that time received their capitalized damage; this district did not. The Congress about a month ago made this authorization, and it is contained in House Document No. 144 of the 82d Congress.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. RILEY. Then I understand this money has been due this drainage district for some years.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Since 1945.

Mr. RILEY. Will the gentleman explain why it was not incorporated in previous appropriation bills?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars of it was incorporated in 1944. The \$48,933 now is due to a resurvey and study by the United States Army Engineers.

Mr. RILEY. If I understand this correctly, this has been authorized in a bill that has been passed by both Houses of the Congress; is that correct?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not think this is good legislation, but in view of the fact the Congress is moving toward adjournment and that this money has been due for some time, and has been authorized by both Houses of the Congress, we will not interpose any objection on this side.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SIMPSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; such minimum supplies for the civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the objectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which not to exceed \$1 million shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the appropriation act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed

Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by the United States, of any area for which such funds are made available, may be expended by the President for the procurement of such commodities and technical services, and commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into between the United States and the recognized government or authority with respect to such are containing such undertakings by such government or authority as the President may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to say anything on this amendment, but after listening to my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies], for whom I have the greatest admiration and respect, however, I am not in accord with his views on this matter in any respect. To me, it is ridiculous to come into a program like this and start pennypinching. Today, we are at-

tempting to tear down that which has already been built up. I think the propaganda program used by the Voice of America is one of the best ways we have in which to fight communism.

I hear a great deal of reference to Russia. The opponents of this amendment are not the only ones who know a few things about Russia and communism. I have given some study to this myself. I can say on good authority that Russia spends from 3 to 15 times as much money on propaganda as the United States does.

The Voice of America has had its effect. Today we can see through the Iron Curtain. Why quit when we have just begun to win the propaganda fight; and the cold war? Why quibble about a mere \$20 million for such a great program. I dare say that the \$20 million we spend here will do more good in bolstering the morale of other countries and fighting communism than any other \$20 million that we will spend, and I am for this amendment.

While we have just defeated the amendment to put the \$20 million back in the bill, I expect to vote for it on the motion that will be made to recommit.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to take the time of the committee. The spirit of the speech made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] is absolutely right. People who are devoted to communism this side of the Iron Curtain are generally those who have not had to live under it, individuals who have had held before them ideals and promises to be fulfilled in the event that a Red messiah should take over. They do not know the bitter fruit of Red fraud, theft, and torture, of Red rule in action.

I should just like to say one or two things for the benefit of the other body, if I may, in modesty, because they will do no good now on this floor. The amendment for the Voice of America increase has been defeated.

First. You have to realize that no matter what you do, you cannot tame the tiger. That is what Red rule is today. Peaceful attempts to tame the men in the Kremlin have hitherto failed. The Voice can muffle their snarl.

Second. To cite two examples of Red fraud: In Korea the Reds promised land to South Korean tenants and sharecroppers. If they would come into the Red network, all they would have to pay was 25 percent of their crop as taxes, they could keep the balance. Twenty-five percent quality crop, that was.

When the Reds took over, here is the story: A man came around just before sowing time. You all know this technician but I want to get it in the Record. The man came around and said: "What is your estimated yield this year?" The estimated yield was cited. This checked, the agent said, "Yes, on your acreage, being a good farmer you should have that yield. We will take 25 percent in quality crops, when you harvest."

When the harvest was brought in, they took only that crop, premium crop, rejecting the inferior, this meant 25 percent quality, but over 65 percent of

everything the man had grown that was marketable—no profit for him. That is one type fraud of the Reds the Voice of America could bring out.

Another, we found in Communist headquarters when we took over in North Korea, in Hamhung, a big poster. It showed a big ship. Stalin was on it with youth and other Red officials; it resembled one of those holidays for youth Hitler talked about; and coming sidewise, ready to crash into that big ship, was a little leaking skiff showing Uncle Sam with a punctured stovepipe hat, sitting in the bow, on which was shown the dollar sign, symbolic of profit, which the Russians do not have, bailing water out of the boat. His companions in the skiff were free-world leaders. On the mast was a big skeleton flag and the title of the poster was "The A-Bomb Ship of Death." Presumably Stalin would run us into the ground, grind us down. Mao Tse-tung was in the picture, on deck with Stalin.

The idea we face is this. Can they be tamed? Surely we must realize that, because we are a democracy, which means a fair distribution of goods to all our people and to all people of the free world, the cost of supervising and administering and preserving and defending and promoting even greater equities under our Constitution is not cheap, by any means. Neither is freedom.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire of the chairman of the committee, because on page 30 of the report there are some committee recommendations for appropriations for Air Force bases in Continental United States. I note there is a \$746,000 appropriation for the Minneapolis-St. Paul Wold-Chamberlain Airbase. My inquiry is, Has this appropriation been approved by the Committee on Armed Services?

Mr. TABER. It has. That is a Reserve training facility.

Mr. WIER. I am concerned, because with the growth of that Air Force base at Wold-Chamberlain Field, there are other institutions such as the large veterans' hospital, the heavily used commercial airport as well as the national cemetery connected with the Fort Snelling Base. They are rapidly being crowded out of space because of the continuing expansion of the Air Force needs. In addition to those two institutions we have a national cemetery up there, and I think the time is coming when the Wold-Chamberlain Airport is going to be very limited as far as the Air Force moving in and taking over the whole property.

Mr. TABER. This Air Force addition does not, according to what they told the committee, require any additional space. Mr. DAVIS, on page 265 of the hearings, said:

Here again, Reserve facilities are being constructed on land made available through other than purchase, is that correct?

Major PADUANO. That is correct, it is not Government-owned land.

They do not have to enlarge the field at all.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, just to follow that, I know that in other parts of the United States where we have had large commercial bases for other facilities, that the Armed Forces has moved in with either radar operation or some other operation, and because of the tremendous runways they have to have for their new jet planes they are taking over a great deal of the facilities of the commercial airfields, and there is in the city of Minneapolis-St. Paul a fear of this intrusion, being taken over by the Air Force for military purposes solely.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C., 55a); reimbursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive, \$7,900,000.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to remind the House of the action of the American Medical Association. I understand no effort will be made in the House to increase the appropriation for civil defense. I am told such an effort will be made in the Senate, and I think it will succeed.

I am informed that the board of trustees of the American Medical Association, in April 1953, formally stated its belief that—

It is inconsistent to support a large military establishment for national defense and not simultaneously support an adequate medical program for the protection of civilians.

The board of trustees urged the Congress "to support adequate appropriations for the medical and health aspects of civil defense, including planning, stockpile of essential medical materials, training and research."

I understand that the amount recommended by the House Appropriations Committee for medical stockpiling will allow only for an increase in blood plasma and related substances. No further increase in other medical supplies or in equipment for improvised emergency hospitals will be possible. We therefore would not be prepared, June 30, 1954, to take care of more than a fraction of the civilian casualties which might result from enemy attack on this country. This certainly is not consistent with the American Medical Association's recommendation to support "adequate appropriations" for stockpiling of essential medical materials.

An even more damaging consequence to the Federal Civil Defense Adminis-

tration's medical program is threatened in the House Committee's recommendation that the Health and Welfare program be allowed \$280,000 for operations. This is a reduction of \$180,000 from 1953. The health and medical program alone, without the welfare program, needs a minimum of about \$310,000 just to maintain its current staff of professional people, their clerical support, and the existing professional program. Therefore, if the health service shared with Emergency Welfare the \$280,000 appropriated for both health and welfare activities, the Health and Special Weapons Defense Office would have to dismiss all of its part-time consultants, many of whom have unselfishly devoted considerable amounts of time to developing specialized parts of the medical program and would have to dismiss approximately one-third of the professional staff which it has been so extremely difficult to recruit over the period of the last 2½ years. The consequences of such dismissals from the staff would be disastrous to the civil defense medical program. Health and welfare are distinctly separate activities of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The Health and Special Weapons Defense Office alone, exclusive of Welfare, needs a minimum of about \$310,000 just to maintain its current level of operations. Even these figures do not take into consideration the need for an additional \$170,000 for essential developmental projects in biological warfare defense, chemical warfare defense, radiological defense and other specialized aspects of the Health and Special Weapons Defense field.

It is very important, I believe, Mr. Chairman, that this money be inserted in the bill in the Senate in order that the people may have some adequate instruction in what to do if anything happens. I am told by a very reliable source and the American Medical Association that Russia has the means of hurting us desperately through some of the methods they can use in destroying large groups in our communities, not by atom bombs but by other methods.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to have this opportunity to speak briefly as to the activities and accomplishments of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

I regret very much that the Appropriations Committee has seen fit to take such very drastic action in its reduction of the amount recommended by Mr. Dodge, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, on March 25. Unfortunately, it seems to be an all too frequent occurrence that recommendations reaching us have little if any relation to the careful recommendations presented by the present administration through the Bureau of the Budget.

Surely, we can all recall the major emphasis the President placed upon the importance of civil defense to the security of the people of this country in his State of the Union message, but I want

to quote for emphasis a portion of the President's very sound statement:

There is but one sure way to avoid total war—and that is to win the cold war.

While retaliatory power is one strong deterrent to a would-be aggressor, another powerful deterrent is defensive power. No enemy is likely to attempt an attack foredoomed to failure.

Because the building of a completely impenetrable defense against attack is not possible, total defensive strength must include civil defense preparedness. Because we have incontrovertible evidence that Soviet Russia possesses atomic weapons, this kind of protection becomes sheer necessity.

There may have been errors made in the initiation of the Federal Civil Defense Administration program or there may have been matters which are the subject of honest differences of opinion among responsible people. Nevertheless, it seems to me it is the part of complete folly for us to wholly disregard the exhaustive studies which were made in the whole area of nonmilitary measures for the defense of the United States by Associated Universities, Inc. This required 18 months for completion and contains many significant concepts and principles. It is sufficient here to quote a brief excerpt from the report:

The report says further an attack with modern weapons would be much more damaging to our population, our property, our way of life, and to our democratic institutions generally than is realized by the public or even by many responsible Government officials. Project East River believes, however, that the situation is far from hopeless. Effective and specific corrective measures can be taken.

I do not think anyone can dispute the conclusion that the result of an attack of modern weapons upon this country is not generally realized by the public or even by many responsible Government officials both in the executive department and here in Congress.

In any event, I would not want the consideration of this bill in its present form to pass without indicating my own appreciation of the vitally important work that is being done by the Federal Civil Defense Administration and to compliment Governor Peterson, the Administrator, and my good friend, Mrs. Katherine Howard, the Deputy Administrator, as well as all of the personnel of that Administration. Undoubtedly, their difficulties arise from the very fact that they have been handicapped in the development of the administration's program through a comparative lack of adequate funds. I hope they will not consider the recommendation of the committee in this bill a source of discouragement. Rather, I would urge that they would redouble their already excellent efforts to inform the American people, and particularly the Members of Congress, of their work and of their objectives. Yesterday my colleagues from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS and Mr. CURTIS] commented upon the program and particularly on an important phase of it which is all too often not appreciated. I refer to the outstanding work of the civil defense organization in connection with national disasters. I have good reason to know of the fine

contribution made in the central Massachusetts area following the tornado there earlier this year and I understand that there have been similar instances in other parts of the country.

I do want to add that I have some knowledge of the difficulties of the problems facing this agency and of the extreme importance of its work through my association during most of the last war with the civil defense organization in Massachusetts as a director in one of its districts. I was very proud of the fine response which came from men and women in civilian life in Massachusetts. I know there were many intangible and extremely valuable results of the program as it was worked out at that time. I know that an equally fine contribution can and will be made by men and women all over this country if we here in Congress inform ourselves of the activities of this agency and see to it that the Federal Government measures up to its own clear responsibility in this field. I doubt if there are many in Congress who would care to frankly disagree with the President's statement that "total defensive strength must include civil defense preparedness." Certainly his background, his experience in the European theater in the last World War, and his judgment can well be relied upon by any of us who may be assailed by doubts simply because we do not have any real understanding of what this agency is attempting to do.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Howard, with other members of the Massachusetts delegation, I had the privilege of witnessing the outstanding work of the agency at its school in Olney, Md. In talking with the training staff and with those who had come from all over this country to attend the particular session of the school taking place when I was at the demonstration, I obtained the most convincing kind of evidence, not only of the quality of the training, but of the enthusiastic acceptance of the program upon the part of those who were there for training purposes. I might add that many of them were professional firemen and persons in other public-safety activities. Certainly they were not being duped or deceived as to the common everyday productivity of that training. It certainly would be a worthwhile experience for any Member of Congress to arrange to attend one of those sessions and to witness exactly what is going on. I know that the officials of the agency would be more than glad to make arrangements so that every Member of this Congress would have that privilege.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, while I recognize the futility in taking the time to voice opposition to the reduction in appropriations for the Federal Civil Defense Administration, I thought that the record should show that someone in this House did raise his voice in behalf of civil defense.

Evidently, it will take an atomic bomb, dropped on the dome of the Capitol, be-

fore this Congress will recognize its responsibility to provide adequate appropriations for civil defense. It is no wonder that it is difficult to make citizens in local communities understand the necessity of an adequate civil defense program when our legislators themselves apparently show such little interest in this all-important problem.

I was amazed at the statement made by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SIEMINSKI], who just a few minutes ago expressed his opinion that the Russians do not have atomic bombs. I can say to the gentleman that they do have, and I can give to him and to all other doubting Thomases absolute assurance that they not only have the bomb, but that they have them in numbers sufficient to conduct an atomic raid on our country. There is not a single area of population in our Nation safe from a sneak attack by planes carrying atomic weapons. It is about time we face up to the dangers threatening us and the world today.

But as I say, I know it will do no good to voice these warnings this afternoon because I am confident that the House has already made up its mind to go along with the Appropriations Committee in cutting the budget for the FCDA more than 70 percent below the budget estimates of the Eisenhower administration. Obviously the committee has shown little regard for the recommendations of the administration.

In this connection, I might point out that among the first visitors to the then President-elect Eisenhower in his temporary headquarters at the Commodore Hotel in New York were the Nation's leaders in the civil defense movement. They left the President-elect feeling that they had assurance that the new administration would give encouragement to an adequate civil-defense program. I know, as these men look upon this action of the House this afternoon, they will be dismayed and discouraged and feel that the administration has failed to keep what they believed to be commitments to an adequate civil defense program.

The Eisenhower budget estimate for civil defense was \$150,000,000. The Committee recommends here this afternoon total appropriations for civil defense amounting to \$37,770,000, a reduction of \$112,230,000 in the budget estimates. The reductions are directed all across the line in the problems affecting civil defense. Every phase of the program will be seriously hampered and severely crippled.

It is about time that this Congress makes up its mind whether it feels that the Nation should have an adequate civil defense program. Certainly it cannot have, if the Congress continues to deny to the administration adequate funds to provide for it.

The Clerk completed the reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under con-

sideration the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 330, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. ROONEY. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves to recommit the bill, H. R. 6200, to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment: Page 5, line 17, strike out "\$60 million" and insert "\$80 million"; and on page 7, line 8, after the word "films" and the colon, strike out the remainder of line 8 and the lines down to and including line 13.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. ROONEY. On that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question as taken; and there were—yeas 154, nays 244, not voting 34, as follows:

Roll No. 91

YEAS—154

Addonizio	Fine	Lanham
Aspinall	Forand	Lantaff
Bailey	Frazier	Lesinski
Barrett	Frelinghuysen	Long
Battle	Friedel	McCarthy
Bennett, Fla.	Garmatz	McCormack
Bentsen	Gary	McMillan
Blatnik	Gordon	Machrowicz
Boggs	Granahan	Mack, Ill.
Boland	Green	Madden
Bolling	Gregory	Magnuson
Brooks, Tex.	Gubser	Marshall
Brown, Ga.	Hagen, Calif.	Matthews
Brownson	Hagen, Minn.	Merrow
Buchanan	Hale	Metcalf
Byrd	Hart	Miller, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.	Hays, Ark.	Miller, Kans.
Campbell	Heller	Mollohan
Canfield	Herlong	Morgan
Cannon	Heselton	Morrison
Carlyle	Hillings	Moss
Carnahan	Hinshaw	Multer
Case	Holmes	Oakman
Chelf	Holtzman	O'Brien, Ill.
Chudoff	Hope	O'Brien, Mich.
Condon	Howell	O'Brien, N. Y.
Cooper	Jackson	O'Hara, Ill.
Crosser	Jones, Ala.	O'Neill
Davis, Tenn.	Jones, Mo.	Osmer
Dawson, Ill.	Judd	Patman
Deane	Karsten, Mo.	Patten
Delaney	Kee	Perkins
Dollinger	Kelley, Pa.	Pfost
Dorn, S. C.	Kelly, N. Y.	Pilcher
Doyle	Keogh	Preston
Eberhart	Kersten, Wis.	Price
Edmondson	King, Calif.	Priest
Elliot	Kirwan	Prouty
Evins	Klein	Rabaut
Felghan	Lane	Rains

Rayburn
Reams
Rhodes, Pa.
Richards
Riley
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Mass.
Rooney
Scott
Shelley

Sieminski
Sikes
Smith, Miss.
Spence
Staggers
Steed
Sullivan
Teague
Thompson, La.
Thornberry
Tollefson
Trimble

Wainwright
Walter
Watts
Whitten
Wickersham
Wier
Wilson, Calif.
Yates
Yorty
Zablocki

NAYS—244

Abbitt
Abernethy
Adair
Albert
Alexander
Allen, Calif.
Allen, Ill.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Andresen,
August H.
Andrews
Angell
Arends
Ashmore
Auchincloss
Ayres
Baker
Barden
Bates
Beamer
Becker
Belcher
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Bentley
Berry
Betts
Bishop
Bolton,
Frances P.
Bolton,
Oliver P.
Bonin
Bonner
Bosch
Bow
Boykin
Bramblett
Brooks, La.
Brown, Ohio
Broyhill
Budge
Burdick
Burleson
Busbey
Bush
Byrnes, Wis.
Camp
Carrigg
Cederberg
Chatham
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clardy
Clevenger
Cole, Mo.
Colmer
Cooley
Coon
Corbett
Cotton
Coudert
Cretella
Crumpacker
Cunningham
Curtis, Mass.
Curtis, Mo.
Curtis, Nebr.
Dague
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Wis.
Dawson, Utah
Dempsey
Derounian
Devereux
D'Ewart
Dies
Dodd
Dondero
Donohue
Donovan

Dorn, N. Y.
Dowdy
Ellsworth
Engle
Fallon
Fenton
Fino
Fisher
Ford
Forrester
Fountain
Fulton
Gamble
Gathings
Gavin
Gentry
George
Golden
Goodwin
Graham
Grant
Gross
Gwinn
Haley
Halleck
Harden
Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Nebr.
Harrison, Va.
Harrison, Wyo.
Harvey
Hays, Ohio
Hess
Hiestand
Hill
Hillelson
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hoffman, Mich.
Holt
Horan
Hosmer
Hruska
Ikard
James
Jarman
Jenkins
Jensen
Johnson
Jonas, Ill.
Jonas, N. C.
Jones, N. C.
Kean
Kearns
Keating
Kilburn
King, Pa.
Knox
Krueger
Laird
Landrum
Latham
LeCompte
Lovre
Lucas
Lyle
McConnell
McCulloch
McDonough
McGregor
McIntire
Mack, Wash.
Mahon
Mailliard
Martin, Iowa
Mason
Meador
Merrill
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Mills
Morano

Moulder
Mumma
Murray
Neal
Nelson
Nicholson
Norblad
Norrell
O'Konski
Ostertag
Passman
Patterson
Pelly
Philbin
Phillips
Pillion
Poage
Poff
Polk
Radwan
Ray
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Regan
Riehlman
Robeson, Va.
Robson, Ky.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Tex.
Sadlak
St. George
Saylor
Schenck
Scrivner
Scudder
Secrest
Seely-Brown
Selden
Sheehan
Sheppard
Shuford
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Small
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Stauffer
Stringfellow
Sutton
Taber
Talle
Taylor
Thomas
Thompson,
Mich.
Thompson, Tex.
Tuck
Utt
Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Velde
Vinson
Vorys
Vursell
Wampler
Warburton
Welchel
Westland
Wharton
Widnall
Williams, Miss.
Williams, N. Y.
Willis
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Tex.
Withrow
Wolcott
Wolverton
Young
Younger

NOT VOTING—34

Bowler
Bray
Buckley
Celler
Cole, N. Y.
Dingell

Dolliver
Durham
Fogarty
Fernandez
Fogarty
Hand

Hébert
Holifield
Hunter
Hyde
Javits
Kearney

Kilday	Reed, Ill.	Short
Kluczynski	Rhodes, Ariz.	Wheeler
McVey	Rivers	Wigglesworth
Miller, N. Y.	Roosevelt	Winstead
O'Hara, Minn.	Scherer	
Powell	Shafer	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Hébert against.
Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Wigglesworth against.

Mr. Powell for, with Mr. Shafer against.
Mr. Javits for, with Mr. Miller of New York against.

Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mr. Hand against.
Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Scherer against.
Mr. Bowler for, with Mr. Hunter against.
Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Hyde against.
Mr. Kluczynski for, with Mr. Wheeler against.

Mr. Hollifield for, with Mr. Dolliver against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Kearney with Mr. Kilday.
Mr. Short with Mr. Fernandez.
Mr. Reed of Illinois with Mr. Durham.
Mr. Cole of New York with Mr. Rivers.
Mr. Rhodes of Arizona with Mr. Winstead.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 5256, providing a retirement system for the Tax Court judges, and on H. R. 6287, a bill to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 1 year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a number of Members on both sides of the aisle have inquired of me when the bill dealing with excise taxes on moving-picture-theater admissions would be called up. There seems to be a great deal of interest in this bill. I thought it advisable to fix a definite date rather than to carry on as we would otherwise, because we have a number of bills that have been reported for some time and which will be brought on for action as we go on through the week. So after discussion with the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the minority leader, I announce that this bill will definitely come up for consideration on Monday next. I think the calling of the Consent Calendar is in order on Monday so we will call the Consent Calendar and then take up the consideration of that bill.

Action has been taken in the Committee on Government Operations in con-

nection with two reorganization plans that were before that committee. I understand there is no desire to have extended debate on them, so in view of that I am hopeful that we can dispose of those two matters either tomorrow or Friday.

The other measures that are on the whip notice will be reached as quickly as we can in the progress of the matters before the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 294. Joint resolution, continuing the availability of appropriations for the Small Defense Plants Administration for the month of July 1953, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2394. An act to amend the District Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 6117, House Resolutions 261 and 262.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AMENDING FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 329) providing for the consideration of H. R. 5740, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, so as to protect the public health and welfare by providing certain authority for factory inspection, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5740) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, so as to protect the public health and welfare by providing certain authority for factory inspection, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage with-

out intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half hour to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER], and I now yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 329, making in order the consideration of H. R. 5740, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, so as to protect the public health and welfare by providing certain authority for factory inspection, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 329 provides for an open rule with 2 hours of general debate on the bill itself.

H. R. 5740 has for its primary purpose the removal from interstate commerce adulterated and erroneously branded food, drugs, therapeutic devices, and cosmetics. It should be emphasized, however, that this does not prohibit the manufacture of adulterated and erroneously branded goods before they have entered the field of interstate commerce. This proposed bill is important because it specifically grants authority for the Food and Drug Administration to inspect factories in which these goods are manufactured, processed, packed, and held. The necessity for specifying that the Food and Drug Administration has this power arises out of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Cardif case in 1952, at which time the Court held that the present provisions of the act do not clearly provide that the refusal to admit a food and drug inspector constitutes a violation of that act.

This loophole in the present law makes it possible for manufacturers who do not maintain quality standards to compete unfairly with those firms who do maintain high standards of quality. President Eisenhower has asked that the power to inspect factories be restored to the Food and Drug Administration in order to safeguard the health of our Nation. A number of safeguards for the manufacturer have also been included in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the membership of the House will have the opportunity to consider the merits of this bill and adopt House Resolution 329.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it has already been explained that this is an open rule for 2 hours of general debate.

This bill, as the hearings before the Committee on Rules indicated, was introduced by virtue of the fact that the old law permitting these factory and other inspections under the Pure Food and Drug Act was held void so far as the imposition of any penalty was concerned, if the proprietor of the factory, the drugstore, or whatever the establishment was, refused permission to the Federal inspector to come on the premises and make what he regarded as the necessary inspection. This bill, therefore, was drawn to cure that apparent defect in the statute.

I think we may all agree that it is a wholesome and necessary thing to have laws dealing with the inspection of vari-

ous factories, food-processing plants, et cetera, that deal with the products mentioned in this bill.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I understood the gentleman to mention drug-store inspection. Does this bill go so far as to name drugstores?

Mr. COLMER. My understanding is, and the testimony before the committee was to the effect that it is broad enough to include drugstores. I might say to the gentleman from Minnesota that so far as I am concerned that is purely hearsay. I do not know that to be a fact.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Permit me to ask the gentleman further, would this bill provide for an examination of the books and records of any processing plant?

Mr. COLMER. The testimony before the Committee on Rules was to that effect; yes, sir.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In addition to factory inspections?

Mr. COLMER. The testimony was that the inspectors could inspect the personnel files, the records, or anything that they deemed necessary in order to make the inspection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. I think the gentleman is mistaken in his statement, if he will pardon me for saying so, because one of the things we attempted to do in this amendment and report was to make clear that they should not go to the extent they have in the past of examining all these things to which the gentleman from Minnesota referred. We have particularly placed the word "reasonable" in the amendment in three different places to be sure that these inspections shall be entirely plausible.

Mr. COLMER. I appreciate the learned gentleman's contribution. From his own statement, however, I would say that was a matter of interpretation and one that would be interpreted in the proper forum.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. This bill also gives them the right to search vehicles, whether it is your own vehicle or not.

Mr. COLMER. I take the gentleman's word for it; I frankly do not know; I have not had an opportunity to give that much study to it.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. The gentleman from Massachusetts is right.

Mr. COLMER. The question here, as I was saying a moment ago—I think we all agree that an inspection law is desirable and that these inspections should be made. I might add that it is not only to the interest of the general public but it is also to the interest of the processor of foods, etc., because when he has the benefit of the inspection service while the food or whatever it is is being processed, then he runs less risk of having that food condemned on the market thereby sustaining a considerable loss.

I know in the sea-food industry in which I am particularly interested we requested and secured from this Congress a law some 15 or more years ago for the inspection of sea food at the source, in order to prevent these enormous losses. Much of the sea food was inspected after it got into the market and was declared contraband and unfit for human consumption prior to the Federal inspection. So it is very desirable.

The question that is going to arise in the debate here is the question of the violation and of the penalty if the factory inspector goes in over the objection of the proprietor of the factory or establishment. It raises a very serious question, and one, frankly, upon which I want to hear further debate. I am somewhat torn here between a desire to see these inspections made on the one hand by competent officers, and on the other hand an apprehension about further invasion of personal and business rights by agents of the Federal Government.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. Will this create many more jobs that will have to be filled? Will it add great additional expense?

Mr. COLMER. That question should be more appropriately addressed to my friend the chairman of the committee. I would say, however, that I very definitely got the impression that it would not from the hearings before the Committee on Rules.

Mr. PRIEST. If the gentleman will yield, there is no testimony before the committee indicating that it would require any increase in personnel. The whole question was the use of personnel now being employed by the Administration.

Mr. COLMER. I think the gentleman from Tennessee will also agree that that is the one question involved here: Whether it should be made compulsory or not; in other words, whether some teeth should be placed in the bill.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to announce that my colleague from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] is ill and has been taken to the hospital. The reason I make that announcement is because he has taken a very active part in his committee with reference to this legislation. He is one of the members of the committee who wrote the minority report. He has very strong convictions in opposition to the advisability of passing this type of legislation. I have received unanimous consent for my colleague [Mr. O'HARA] to have the minority report included in the Record, but I shall modify that request and ask unanimous consent that the minority report immediately follow my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I am not a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign

Commerce, but I am not sure that this is desirable legislation. It may be. A good many of our food industries are subject to inspection, like the packing industry, where the Department goes so far as to provide the specifications for the type of packing plant that is to be constructed. There are Government inspectors in every department. The Government stands the cost of meat inspection and it is done for the purpose of protecting the public health. Whether their bill is designed for the same purpose or not, I am not sure, however, I shall listen to the debate.

May I ask the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce if this legislation would authorize a general fishing expedition where an inspector going into a factory under the guise of inspecting sanitary conditions might also inspect all the books and records of any organization?

Mr. WOLVERTON. It does not have that effect.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This in no way would authorize such an inspection of books and records and would be strictly confined to the facilities that are used and the products that are used in the manufacture of articles covered in the bill?

Mr. WOLVERTON. The language of the bill is very plain and if the gentleman will read the bill he will find that it will answer his own question.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. But I like to have it straight from the horse's mouth, from one of the best Members of Congress, an individual who has greater knowledge than I, a man I consider to be a leader on most of the vital matters considered by his committee.

The minority report to which I previously referred follows:

MINORITY REPORT

In the opinion of the undersigned there is a substantial question whether Congress may grant to the Food and Drug Administration the inspection authority provided by the amended bill. To express this opinion is not, as the majority report says (p. 12) "to contend that Congress is largely powerless to prevent or control interstate commerce in adulterated or misbranded merchandise, and that the majority of the statutes listed in appendix A are unconstitutional."

For more than 32 years—from 1906 to 1938—the Federal Food and Drug Act contained no provision whatever for factory inspection, and for 15 additional years—1938 to 1953—the law has provided for factory inspection upon the consent of the owner, operator, or custodian thereof. During all of these 47 years there has been, under acts of Congress, effective control of interstate commerce in adulterated or misbranded merchandise. As for the statutes listed in the report's appendix A, their constitutionality depends upon the circumstances and provisions pertaining to them respectively, and it is sufficient for this point to pass them with the comment that each and every one is readily distinguished, even upon the abbreviated excerpts set forth in the appendix, from the provisions for inspection contained in the proposed bill.

The length of the majority report belies the statement on page 9 that "there is no doubt that Congress may grant to the Food and Drug Administration the inspection powers which are provided for by the amended bill." It "protesteth too much." Pages liberally filled with assertions of congressional power, with conclusions designedly

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6200

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3

PUBLIC WELFARE

4

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$51,457.

6

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

7

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$24,234.

11

AUDITED CLAIMS

12

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, Title 47, section 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1951 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 194 (Eighty-third Congress), \$55,801.

21

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

22

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,

23

24

1 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
2 the fiscal years involved.

3 CHAPTER II

4 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

5 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 For payment to Jessie M. Hull, widow of Merlin Hull,
7 late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$12,500.

8 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

9 Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount
10 for "Stationery (revolving fund)", for the first session of the
11 Eighty-third Congress, \$800, to remain available until
12 expended.

13 CHAPTER III

14 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

15 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL

16 ACTIVITIES

17 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
18 State to carry out international information and educational
19 activities as authorized by the United States Information and
20 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-
21 1479) and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501),
22 and to administer the programs authorized by section 32
23 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended
24 (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except in Germany and

1 Austria), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-
2 224), the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225)
3 and the informational media guarantee program authorized
4 by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act
5 of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the
6 Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including
7 rents in the District of Columbia; employment, without re-
8 gard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)
9 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000),
10 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
11 for service in the United States relating to the translation or
12 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
13 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
14 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
15 the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed
16 abroad for service in the United States to and from the
17 United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-
18 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service
19 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); ex-
20 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities
21 provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed
22 \$6,000); entertainment within the United States (not to
23 exceed \$3,000); hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance
24 of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required
25 by the law of such countries; purchase of space in publica-

1 tions abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set
2 forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section
3 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; pay-
4 ment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
5 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
6 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
7 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the
8 Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing
9 and transporting to their former homes the remains of per-
10 sons, not United States Government employees, who may die
11 away from their homes while participating in activities
12 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and
13 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual
14 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
15 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and
16 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; and purchase
17 of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools,
18 or organizations; \$60,000,000, of which \$70,000 may
19 be made available to one or more private international
20 broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and
21 broadcasting, under private auspices but under the super-
22 vision of the Department of State, radio programs to Western
23 Europe and Latin America, which programs shall be designed
24 to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries in
25 those areas, and to build improved international understand-

1 ing: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for
2 representation abroad: *Provided further*, That passenger
3 motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of
4 this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to
5 section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C.
6 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such
7 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number
8 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-
9 ance of each such replacement, except station wagons, shall
10 not exceed \$1,400: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
11 the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
12 amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is
13 authorized in making contracts for the use of international
14 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
15 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
16 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
17 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or
18 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising
19 from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided*
20 *further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests pay-
21 ments may be made in advance for the entire term or any
22 part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appro-
23 priated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per
24 centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any per-
25 son or corporation holding an international short-wave broad-

1 casting license from the Federal Communications Commission
2 without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That
3 funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to
4 private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered
5 into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture
6 films: *Provided further*, That not to exceed seven thousand
7 five hundred average annual positions, including the prorata
8 portion of administrative support personnel, may be financed
9 from this appropriation and the average number in each unit
10 shall not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the number now employed
11 both as to United States and local personnel respectively.

12 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

13 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to
14 settle certain claims of the Government of the United
15 States on its own behalf and on behalf of American na-
16 tionals against foreign governments as authorized by Pub-
17 lic Law 455, approved March 10, 1950, including expenses
18 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
19 the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor
20 vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by section
21 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and
22 employment of aliens; \$220,000: *Provided*, That this para-
23 graph shall be effective only after the enactment into law of
24 the provisions of H. R. 5742 extending the period of opera-
25 tion of the Commission and increasing to 5 per centum the

1 amounts deducted from awards and ordered to be deposited
2 into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

6 MARSHALS

7 The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer
8 from appropriations contained in the Department of Justice
9 Appropriation Act, 1953, not to exceed \$250,000 to the
10 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys
11 and marshals", fiscal year 1953.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

13 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries
15 and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",
16 \$4,172,696.

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "Salaries
18 and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",
19 \$3,900,000.

20 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for payment of claims for
23 extra pay for Sunday and holiday services under the Act of
24 March 2, 1931, as construed by the Court of Claims in the

1 case of Renner and Krupp versus the United States (106
2 Court of Claims 676), fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal
3 years, \$14,546.

4 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

5 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Sup-
7 port of United States prisoners", \$11,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

9 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

10 EXPORT CONTROL

11 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
12 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to
13 export controls, \$3,700,000, of which not to exceed
14 \$900,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs,
15 Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control
16 program, and of which not to exceed \$70,000 may be
17 transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses"
18 under the Office of the Secretary.

19 CHAPTER IV

20 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

21 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "Addi-
23 tional income tax on railroads in Alaska", \$1,088.

1 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

2 WHITE HOUSE POLICE

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$100,000.

5 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 (Out of the postal revenue)

7 ELECTRIC CAR SERVICE

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric
9 car service", \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the ap-
10 propriation "Railway mail service, salaries", fiscal year
11 1948.

12 GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

13 The following corporations are hereby authorized to
14 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and bor-
15 rowing authority available to each such corporation, and in
16 accord with law, and to make such contracts and commit-
17 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
18 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
19 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
20 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1954 for
21 each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

22 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

23 Not to exceed \$1,116,000 (to be computed on an ac-
24 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Wash-
25 ington shall be available during the current fiscal year for all

1 administrative expenses of the bank, including services as
2 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
3 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided*, That necessary expenses (includ-
4 ing special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but
5 not including other personal services) in connection with the
6 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
7 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
8 bank or in which it has an interest including expenses of col-
9 lections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal
10 of any property in respect to which an application for a loan
11 has been made, shall be considered as nonadministrative
12 expenses for the purposes hereof.

13 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

14 Not to exceed \$9,500,000 (to be computed on an
15 accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance
16 Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year
17 for its administrative expenses, including purchase (not to
18 exceed eight for replacement only) and hire of passenger
19 motor vehicles; and use of the services and facilities of the
20 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
21 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
22 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee
23 basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase
24 of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for

1 administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount
2 which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages,
3 travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the
4 continental United States; the expenses of services performed
5 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination
6 of contracts or in the performance of legal services; and
7 all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
8 ment agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
9 administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corpora-
10 tion shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
11 accounting principles and practices.

12 CHAPTER V

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

15 For an additional amount for "Management and Pro-
16 tection", \$83,000.

17 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

18 For an additional amount for "Administration of Terri-
19 tories", \$239,000.

20 CHAPTER VI

21 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

22 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

23 EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

24 For expenses necessary to assist the President in im-
25 proving the management of executive agencies and in ob-

1 taining greater economy and efficiency through the establish-
2 ment of more efficient business methods in Government
3 operations, including services as authorized by section 15
4 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
5 at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem, by
6 allocation to any agency or office in the executive branch
7 for the conduct, under the general direction of the Bureau
8 of the Budget, of examinations and appraisals of, and the
9 development and installation of improvements in, the organi-
10 zation and operations of such agency or of other agencies in
11 the executive branch, \$500,000, to remain available until
12 expended, and which shall be available without regard to
13 the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the
14 Revised Statutes, as amended.

15 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
17 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employ-
18 ment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers
19 and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); not exceeding \$2,000
20 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not exceeding
21 \$300); \$200,000, together with the unobligated balance of
22 funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses, The White
23 House Office", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation
24 Act, 1953.

1 COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT POLICY FOR FEDERAL
2 PERSONNEL

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Committee on Retirement
5 Policy for Federal Personnel, created by the Act of July 16,
6 1952 (66 Stat. 723), \$200,000, of which not to exceed
7 \$3,800 shall be available for expenses of travel.

8 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

9 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

10 INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR
11 EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
13 Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended,
14 prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary
15 General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of
16 other international organizations, certain information con-
17 cerning United States citizens employed, or being considered
18 for employment by such organizations, \$1,200,000: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for advances
20 or reimbursements to the applicable appropriations or funds
21 of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of
22 Investigation for expenses incurred by such agencies under
23 said Executive order.

1 COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Inter-
4 governmental Relations, including expenses of attendance at
5 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,
6 and not to exceed \$16,700 for expenses of travel, \$500,000,
7 to remain available until September 1, 1954.

8 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

9 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Organ-
12 ization of the Executive Branch of the Government, includ-
13 ing expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
14 purposes of this appropriation, and not to exceed \$14,700
15 for expenses of travel, \$250,000.

16 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

17 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$300,000 of
18 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Salaries,
19 General Accounting Office" in the Independent Offices Ap-
20 propriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to the appropri-
21 ation for "Salaries and expenses, General Accounting Of-
22 fice", in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
23 1954, to be available for the cost of security investigations
24 required by law.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$70,000, which shall be available without regard to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for expenses of travel.

CHAPTER VII

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

Not to exceed \$240,776,000 of the unobligated balances of funds heretofore granted under this head shall be available, until expended, for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and interests

1 therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted
2 thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General
3 as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended;
4 and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

5 SEC. 702. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
6 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
7 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be
8 performed within the continental United States without the
9 specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense
10 setting forth the reasons therefor.

11 SEC. 703. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
12 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting
13 construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or
14 his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable
15 completion date for each project, taking into consideration
16 the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal
17 conditions affecting the construction and the application of
18 economical construction practices.

19 SEC. 704. None of the funds appropriated in this
20 chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or re-
21 activation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in
22 the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which
23 the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving

his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

“Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”,
fiscal year 1943, \$4,145.

“Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,
\$25,841.

“Fuel, Navy”, fiscal year 1949, \$25,543.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Construction, General

Not to exceed \$48,933 of the amount available under this head shall be available for payments to the Nutwood Drainage and levee district, Illinois, as authorized in H. R. 4779: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only

1 upon the enactment into law, during the first session of
2 the Eighty-third Congress of H. R. 4779.

3 CHAPTER IX

4 OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

6 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

7 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
8 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
9 in connection with the government or occupation of the
10 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
11 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
12 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
13 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
14 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
15 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
16 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
17 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess
18 of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
19 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and
20 dissemination of information, including preview and review
21 expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles
22 and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities,
23 facilities, and appurtenances; such minimum supplies for the
24 civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to

1 prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the
2 objectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies,
3 commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry
4 out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which
5 not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for administra-
6 tive expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the
7 Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the mili-
8 tary functions of the Department of the Army shall apply
9 to expenditures made by that Department from this appro-
10 priation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this
11 appropriation may be made outside continental United
12 States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without
13 regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised
14 Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or
15 provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a
16 citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expendi-
17 tures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary
18 to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709,
19 Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Pro-
20 curement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided*
21 *further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the
22 purposes of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas
23 in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives
24 of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and
25 in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof:

1 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and
2 unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by
3 the United States, of any area for which such funds are made
4 available, may be expended by the President for the pro-
5 curement of such commodities and technical services, and
6 commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appro-
7 priated for government and relief in occupied areas and not
8 delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termina-
9 tion of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may
10 be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and
11 economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That
12 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
13 shall be entered into between the United States and the
14 recognized government or authority with respect to such
15 area containing such undertakings by such government or
16 authority as the President may determine to be necessary
17 in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in fur-
18 therance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such
19 agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and
20 undertakings corresponding to the requirements and under-
21 takings specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid
22 Act of 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17,
23 1947) : *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder
24 may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules

1 and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the
2 department or agency concerned to pay ocean transporta-
3 tion charges from United States ports, including territorial
4 ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies
5 donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary non-
6 profit relief agencies registered with and recommended by
7 the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of
8 relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such
9 areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regula-
10 tions to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency
11 concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for
12 the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or
13 other general classification of commodities shipped to the
14 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates
15 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this
16 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to
17 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may trans-
18 fer to any other department or agency any function or func-
19 tions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall
20 be transferred to any such department or agency without
21 reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from
22 which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau
23 of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any
24 function or functions so transferred.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of \$17,500; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of educational, informational, and rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria; medical and health assistance for the civilian population of Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining

1 discipline and order (including trial and punishment by
2 courts established by or under authority of the President) ;
3 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
4 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
5 U. S. C. 111) ; purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance
6 of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices
7 abroad; purchase (for replacement only) and hire of passen-
8 ger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or Austria
9 of property donated for the purposes of this appropriation;
10 unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$500,000), to be
11 accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section 291 of the
12 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107) ; representation allow-
13 ances (not to exceed \$60,000) similar to those authorized by
14 section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22
15 U. S. C. 1131) ; and for administering, in Germany and
16 Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the
17 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.
18 1641 (b)) ; \$40,438,000: *Provided*, That provisions of law,
19 including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the De-
20 partment of State shall be available for application to ex-
21 penditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*,
22 That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as
23 amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the
24 purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may
25 utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation
2 may be made outside the continental United States, when
3 necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sec-
4 tions 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That for the purposes of this appropriation
6 appointments may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve
7 without regard to the four-year limitation contained in sec-
8 tion 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided fur-*
9 *ther*, That in the event the President assigns to the Depart-
10 ment of State responsibilities and obligations of the United
11 States in connection with the government, occupation, or con-
12 trol of foreign areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the
13 authorities contained in this appropriation may be utilized by
14 the Department of State in connection with such govern-
15 ment, occupation, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided*
16 *further*, That when the Department of the Army, under the
17 authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10
18 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel
19 of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving
20 in Germany and Austria, payment therefor by such per-
21 sonnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian
22 personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Ger-
23 many and Austria, respectively: *Provided further*, That
24 there may be transferred from this appropriation to the ap-
25 propriation "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad" not to exceed

1 \$5,348,000, which shall remain available until expended for
2 purchase of foreign credits (including currencies) owed to
3 or owned by the United States for acquisition of sites and
4 purchase or construction of buildings necessary for consular
5 activities in Germany, including design and technical services
6 and procurement of furniture and equipment for such build-
7 ings, at a total cost (including all amounts obligated for such
8 purposes in fiscal years 1952 and 1953) not in excess of
9 \$7,655,000.

10 CHAPTER X

11 EMERGENCY AGENCIES

12 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobiliza-
16 tion, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimburse-
17 ment of the General Services Administration for security
18 guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings con-
19 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,500,000.

20 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

21 DEFENSE TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary to enable the Commissioner who
24 is responsible for the supervision of the Bureau of Service,
25 Interstate Commerce Commission, to carry out functions

1 delegated to him under the Defense Production Act of 1950,
2 as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings
3 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$350,000.

4 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for the Office of Rent Stabiliza-
7 tion and such successor agency as the President may desig-
8 nate pursuant to section 8 of the Housing and Rent Act
9 of 1953 (Public Law 23, approved April 30, 1953), and
10 not to exceed \$290,000 for the liquidation of the Economic
11 Stabilization Agency, \$1,190,000.

12 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

13 EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Emergency operating
15 expenses", \$200,000; and appropriations granted under this
16 head for the fiscal year 1954 shall be available to enable
17 the General Services Administration to carry out its func-
18 tions arising out of the Defense Production Act of 1950,
19 as amended.

20 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

21 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

23 ACTIVITIES

24 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
25 Commerce to carry out its functions under the Defense Pro-

1 duction Act of 1950, as amended, including employment of
2 aliens; and reimbursement of General Services Administra-
3 tion for security guard services; \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That
4 no part of these funds shall be available for continuation of the
5 functions of the Industry Evaluation Board.

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

9 ACTIVITIES

10 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the
11 Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Produc-
12 tion Act of 1950, as amended, including hire of passenger
13 motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of at-
14 tendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
15 appropriation; \$500,000: *Provided*, That these funds shall
16 be available only for continuation of the Petroleum Adminis-
17 tration for Defense.

18 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

19 OPERATIONS

20 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,
21 in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense
22 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297),
23 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
24 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the
25 Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of

1 employees occupying positions of critical importance from
2 the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance
3 at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reim-
4 bursement of the General Services Administration for security
5 guard services; not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of
6 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and
7 not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary ex-
8 penses to be expended under the direction of the Administra-
9 tor for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determina-
10 tion thereon shall be final and conclusive, \$7,900,000.

11 FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

12 For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise
13 provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of
14 the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be
15 equally matched with State funds, \$9,870,000.

16 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

17 For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil
18 defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of
19 section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as
20 amended, \$20,000,000.

21 CHAPTER XI

22 CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

23 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
24 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
25 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting

1 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by
2 United States district courts and the United States Court of
3 Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 166,
4 Eighty-third Congress, \$2,732,954, together with such
5 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
6 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
7 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
8 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as
9 may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be
11 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
12 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
13 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
14 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
15 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
16 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

17 CHAPTER XII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 TITLE I—DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

19 SEC. 1201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
20 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in
21 accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor
23 vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
24 wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

25 SEC. 1202. Unless otherwise specified and during the

1 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained
2 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
3 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
4 United States (including any agency the majority of the
5 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
6 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
7 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
8 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
9 date of enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizen-
10 ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
11 of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person
12 who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That
13 for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any
14 such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that
15 the requirements of this section with respect to his status
16 have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any per-
17 son making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and,
18 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or
19 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
20 *further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to,
21 and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing
22 law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any
23 officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section
24 shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government.
25 This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of

1 the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with
2 the United States in the current defense effort.

3 SEC. 1203. Appropriations of the executive depart-
4 ments and independent establishments for the current fiscal
5 year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of
6 the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
7 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
8 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
9 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
10 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
11 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
12 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
13 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
14 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the
15 Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the
16 Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

17 SEC. 1204. No part of any appropriation for the cur-
18 rent fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be
19 paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he
20 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
21 approve the nomination of said person.

22 SEC. 1205. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall
24 be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current
25 and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated,

1 and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with
2 the understanding that latest published cumulative annual
3 pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be
4 furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume
5 for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal
6 Digest.

7 SEC. 1206. Funds made available by this or any other
8 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
9 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
10 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
11 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
12 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;
13 examination of budgets and estimates of appropriations in the
14 field; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of
15 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects specified
16 under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable
17 to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in
18 the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That
19 in the event any functions budgeted as administrative ex-
20 penses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other
21 funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be cor-
22 respondingly reduced.

23 SEC. 1207. No part of any funds of or available to any
24 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the
25 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase

1 or construction of any office building at the seat of Govern-
2 ment primarily for occupancy by any department or agency
3 of the United States Government or by any corporation
4 owned by the United States Government.

5 SEC. 1208. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
7 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
8 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
9 against the Government of the United States or who is a
10 member of an organization of Government employees that
11 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
12 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
13 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
14 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
15 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
16 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
17 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
18 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
19 a member of an organization of Government employees that
20 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
21 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
22 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
23 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
24 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
25 in a strike against the Government of the United States or

1 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
2 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
3 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
4 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
5 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
6 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
7 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
8 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
9 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
10 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
11 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
12 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 1209. No payment shall be made from appropria-
14 tions in this or any other Act to any officer on the retired
15 lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine
16 Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast and
17 Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period of
18 two years after retirement who for himself or for others is
19 engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or
20 negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department
21 of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey
22 and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.

23 SEC. 1210. During the current fiscal year, personnel and
24 appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses to
25 any department, agency, or corporation in the executive

1 branch of the Government, shall be transferred to any defense
2 activity under the jurisdiction of such department or agency
3 in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary for the
4 discharge of responsibilities relating to the national defense
5 assigned to such department, agency, or corporation by or
6 pursuant to law.

7 SEC. 1211. None of the funds provided by this Act shall
8 be used to pay employees at a rate in excess of that paid for
9 comparable work under the regular appropriations provided
10 to the departments and agencies concerned in the regular
11 1954 appropriation Acts.

12 SEC. 1212. During the current fiscal year, the provisions
13 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,
14 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,
15 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,
16 That said circular may be amended or changed during such
17 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the
18 Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House
19 of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of
20 the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than
21 January 31, 1954, of the operations of this order upon all
22 departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government:
23 *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of
24 any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to
25 occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of

1 the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service
2 cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot
3 be adequately protected otherwise.

4 SEC. 1213. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of
5 July 15, 1952 (66 Stat 862), foreign credits (including
6 currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be
7 used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appro-
8 priations are made for the current fiscal year (including
9 the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of
10 such credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to
11 the Treasury from the applicable appropriations of the
12 agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits may be used
13 until June 30, 1954, without reimbursement to the Treasury,
14 for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such
15 credits prior to July 1, 1953: *Provided further*, That such
16 credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales
17 of personal property may be used in whole or part payment
18 for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the
19 manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the
20 Treasury.

21 TITLE II—PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS

22 SEC. 1214. There are appropriated, out of any money in
23 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and out of the
24 postal revenues, respectively, such sums as hereafter may
25 be necessary for the payment, as certified by the Comp-

1 troller General, of judgments rendered by the district courts
2 and Court of Claims against the United States not other-
3 wise provided for: *Provided*, That such payments may be
4 made upon receipt of transcripts of the judgments from the
5 Attorney General.

6 SEC. 1215. Subsection (b) of section 2411 of title 28,
7 United States Code, is amended to read:

8 “(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a)
9 of this section, interest on judgments against the United
10 States under section 1346 of this title made final after review
11 on appeal by the United States shall be paid at the rate of
12 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original judg-
13 ment to the date of the mandate of the appellate court.”

14 SEC. 1216. Subsection (b) of section 2516 of title 28,
15 United States Code, is amended to read:

16 “(b) Interest on judgments against the United States
17 by the Court of Claims affirmed by the Supreme Court after
18 review on petition of the United States shall be paid at the
19 rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original
20 judgment to the date of the mandate of affirmance.”

21 SEC. 1217. Within sixty days after receipt of any tran-
22 script of judgment from the Attorney General, which in the
23 opinion of the Comptroller General should not be paid as ren-
24 dered, the Comptroller General shall refer such judgment to
25 the Congress, with a statement of his reasons therefor, and

1 any judgment so referred shall be paid out of the appropria-
2 tion herein made only pursuant to specific authorization con-
3 tained in a general appropriation act: *Provided*, That such
4 authorization may include limitations on amounts to be paid
5 as principal sums, interest, attorney's fees, and so forth.

6 SEC. 1218. The annual report of the Comptroller Gen-
7 eral shall include a statement of all the judgments certified for
8 payment by him during the previous year showing the dates
9 and amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor they
10 were rendered.

11 SEC. 1219. The provision of law codified as section 2518
12 of title 28, United States Code, shall not be applicable to
13 judgments payable hereunder.

14 SEC. 1220. This Act shall apply only to judgments here-
15 after rendered and all laws in effect at the time of entering
16 judgments prior to the enactment hereof shall remain in effect
17 with respect to such judgments.

18 SEC. 1221. This Title may be cited as the "Payment of
19 Judgments Act, 1953".

Passed the House of Representatives July 15, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 28, 1953
For actions of July 27, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 141*

CONTENTS (*No items of interest in No. 140)	
Agricultural appropriations.....54	Federal Register.....9
Appropriations.....1,2,31,47,54	Foreign aid.....1,47
Banking and currency.....14,32	Forestry.....10,19,27
Budgeting.....22	Foundations.....37
Claims.....41	Immigration.....23,52
Contracts.....7	Investigations.....37
Credit unions.....35	Lands, forest.....27
Customs simplification...4	public.....21
Drought relief.....2,53	reclamation.....21
Electrification.....26,51	transfer.....28
Famine relief.....6,18	Loans, farm.....29
Farm labor.....48	Minerals.....27,42
Farm loans.....29	Organization, executive.....11,34,39
Farm program.....15	Payrolling.....24
	Personnel.....8,24,30,40,55
	Postal rates.....43,46
	Poultry.....16
	Property.....22,38
	Reports.....14
	Rubber.....33
	Safety.....12
	Small business.....36
	Statehood.....49
	Statistics.....10
	Sugar.....13
	Taxation.....24
	Trade, foreign...20,45,50
	Veterans' benefits....8,30
	Water compact.....25
	Water conservation.....17
	Wool.....44

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed famine-relief and customs-simplification bills. Senate committee reported foreign-aid, drought-relief, and supplemental appropriation bills. Senate ratified sugar-agreement continuation. Both Houses received President's recommendation for Korea aid. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House passed orchard-loans bill. House committees reported bills on famine relief, public-for-private timber-land exchange, and banking loans on forest tracts. President signed agricultural appropriation bill. House received conference reports on 1st-independent-offices and Labor-HEW appropriation bills.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the President's message recommending appropriation of \$200 million for rehabilitation and economic support of Korea (H. Doc. 215); to Appropriations Committees (pp. 10144-5, 10232).
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6391, the foreign-aid appropriation bill (S. Rept. 645)(p. 10231). Sens. Bridges and McCarthy submitted amendments which they intend to propose to this bill (pp. 10242-3, 10247-9).
Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of continuation of the International Children's Emergency Fund (pp. 10247-9).
2. DROUGHT-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 305, the drought-relief appropriation bill (S. Rept. 646)(p. 10241).
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6200 (S. Rept. 677)(p. 10241). Sen. Bridges submitted amendments which he intends to offer to the bill (p. 10323).
4. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 5877, the customs-simplification bill (pp. 10268-79).
5. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report

on this bill, H. R. 4828, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 10308-23, 10162-72). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. Famine Relief. Passed as reported S. 2249, to enable the President, during the period ending Mar. 15, 1954, to furnish to peoples friendly to the U. S. emergency assistance in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements (pp. 10279-301). Under the modified bill, the aid would be limited to \$100,000,000.
7. CONTRACTS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6287, to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (S. Rept. 643)(p. 10231).
8. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 2451, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference to disabled veterans for Federal employment (S. Rept. 679)(p. 10323).
9. FEDERAL REGISTER. Passed without amendment H. R. 1806, to provide statutory authority for publication by the Administrative Committee on the Federal Register from time to time as deemed necessary (p. 10264). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. STATISTICS. Passed without amendment S. 2348, to repeal the authority for collection and publication of red-cedar shingles by the Census Bureau (p. 10266).
11. REORGANIZATION. The Vice President appointed Sen. Ferguson, Sen. McClellan, S. C. Hollister, and Robert G. Storey to the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (p. 10231).
12. SAFETY. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 1105, to incorporate the National Safety Council (pp. 10301-2).
13. SUGAR. Ratified Executive L, prolonging the international agreement regarding production and marketing of sugar (pp. 10302-8).
14. REPORT. Both Houses received from the President a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (H. Doc. 214) (pp. 10238, 10144).
15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Langer inserted various local statements on the present status of the farm program, etc. (pp. 10239, 10246-7).
16. POULTRY. Sen. Bridges inserted resolutions from the N. H. Poultry Growers Assn. (pp. 10240-1).
17. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Johnson, Tex., spoke in favor of developing Texas water resources (p. 10245).

HOUSE

18. Famine Relief. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6016, to make CCC commodities available to the President to meet famine or other urgent relief needs in friendly foreign countries (H. Rept. 983)(p. 10228).
19. FORESTRY LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (H. Rept. 969)(p. 10228).
20. FOREIGN TRADE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

JULY 27, 1953

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6200]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	\$168, 155, 584
Amount of increase by Senate committee	481, 569, 880
Amount of bill as reported to Senate (net)	649, 725, 464
Total estimates considered by the Senate	1, 296, 461, 464
Total estimates considered by the House	1, 069, 996, 084
Estimates not considered by House and contained in House Documents Numbered 16 and 199 and Senate Documents Numbered 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and —	226, 465, 380

Summary of bill

Chapter	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
I	District of Columbia.....	\$131,492	\$131,492	\$131,492	-----	-----
II	Legislative branch.....	-----	13,300	200,800	+ \$200,800	+ \$187,500
III	State, Justice, and Commerce.....	192,854,042	72,018,242	127,818,242	— 65,035,800	+ 55,800,000
IV	Treasury, Post Office.....	101,088	101,088	101,088	-----	-----
	Labor, Health, Education and Welfare.....	85,663,000	-----	-----	— 85,663,000	-----
V	Agriculture.....	7,500,000	-----	3,000,000	— 4,500,000	+ 3,000,000
VI	Interior.....	746,000	322,000	746,000	-----	+ 424,000
VII	Independent offices.....	82,050,000	2,920,000	76,500,000	— 5,550,000	+ 73,580,000
VIII	Military construction.....	700,000,000	(¹)	310,000,000	— 390,000,000	+ 310,000,000
IX	Defense.....	1,500,000	-----	3,700,000	+ 2,200,000	+ 3,700,000
X	Occupation programs.....	49,721,000	43,538,000	43,538,000	— 6,183,000	-----
XI	Emergency agencies.....	164,205,000	46,510,000	72,000,000	— 92,205,000	+ 25,490,000
XII	Claims and judgments.....	12,121,334	2,732,954	12,121,334	-----	+ 9,388,380
XIII	General provisions.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total.....	1,296,461,464	168,155,584	649,725,464	— 646,736,000	+ 481,569,880

¹ \$240,776,000 to be derived from unobligated balances of appropriations for prior fiscal years.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The increases in the bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Chapter II

Legislative branch:

Senate:

Payment to the widow of Senator Willis Smith, North Carolina-----	\$12, 500
Payment to the widow of Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire-----	12, 500
Total, Senate-----	25, 000

House of Representatives:

Payment to the widow of Joseph R. Bryson, South Carolina-----	12, 500
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Interparliamentary Union for 1953-----	150, 000
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The committee recommends that the following language be included in the bill:

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION FOR 1953

For carrying out the provisions of the Joint Resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Annual Meeting of the Interparliamentary Union for the year 1953, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia", approved July 13, 1953 (Public Law 110, Eighty-third Congress), \$150,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to advance to the President of the American Group such sums within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray incidental expenses, to be accounted for in the same manner as provided by law for Senate committees.

Total, legislative branch-----	187, 500
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Chapter III

Department of State:

International Information and Educational Activities-----	20, 000, 000
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The committee recommendation for an appropriation of \$80,000,000 includes funds for the purchase of foreign currencies under the program.

The committee recommends the following language authorizing the purchase of six automobiles:

purchase (not to exceed six) and

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter III—Continued

Department of State—Continued

The committee recommends the deletion of the following language:

Provided further, That not to exceed seven thousand five hundred average annual positions, including the pro rata portion of administrative support personnel, may be financed from this appropriation and the average number in each unit shall not exceed 66⅔ per centum of the number now employed both as to United States and local personnel respectively

and the insertion of the following provisions:

Provided further, That after the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire within one year of said effective date may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment authorized in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 922): Provided further, That upon the effective date of Reorganization Plan Number 8 of 1953, the President may authorize the Director of the United States Information Agency thereby created to carry out (under such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe) the functions of the Board of the Foreign Service with respect to personnel appointed or assigned for service in the United States Information Agency under the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended:

Provided further, That funds made available under the head "International Information and Educational Activities" in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, for purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception shall be available for such purposes relating to any radio facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State and for acquisition of quarters and necessary facilities for personnel required for operation of such facilities at remote locations outside the continental limits of the United States by purchase, construction, and alterations, and for initial furnishings of such quarters: Provided further, That the general provisions of the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954, shall apply to this appropriation: Provided further, That in the event that Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 establishing the United States Information Agency becomes effective: (1) compliance with the statutory requirements as to investigation or certification of personnel applicable to any one of the three predecessor organizations under said Plan (The International Information Administration of the Department of State, the Mutual Security Agency or the Technical Cooperation Administration) shall be deemed to constitute compliance until January 1, 1954, with all such statutory requirements for any position in the United States Information Agency

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter III—Continued

Department of State—Continued

The committee recommends that the following language be included in the bill:

: Provided further, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provision of any other law the Director of the United States Information Agency created pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any person transferred to such agency

The following language has been included in the bill by the committee:

: Provided further, That the operations of the International Broadcasting Service presently located in New York City shall be moved to the District of Columbia or its environs by June 30, 1954

Committee also recommends deletion of the following language:

of which \$70,000 may be made available to one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting, under private auspices but under the supervision of the Department of State, radio programs to Western Europe and Latin America, which programs shall be designated to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding

In striking the foregoing language, the committee recommends that the full intent and purpose of Public Law 402—80th Congress be applied whenever possible; it follows:

SEC. 1005. In carrying out the provisions of this Act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, including existing American press, publishing, radio, motion pictures, and other agencies through contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this Act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

International Claims Commission:

The committee recommends the deletion of the following proviso:

Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only after the enactment into law of the provisions of H. R. 5742 extending the period of operation of the Commission and increasing to 5 per centum the amounts deducted from awards and ordered to be deposited into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

Total, State Department----- \$20, 000, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter III—Continued

Department of Commerce:

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Export Control-----	\$800, 000
Of the total of \$4,500,000 which the committee allowed, \$1,125,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, and \$84,500 may be transferred to the "Salaries and Expenses", Office of the Secretary.	
Maritime Activities, operating-differential subsidies-----	35, 000, 000
The committee recommends the above amount with the following language:	
<i>For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.</i>	
Total, Department of Commerce-----	35, 800, 000

Chapter IV

Treasury Department:

Office of the Treasurer:

Contingent expenses, public moneys:

The committee recommends the following item be added to the bill:

For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys," \$66,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Treasurer," fiscal year 1954.

Post Office Department:

The committee concurs in the action of the House on the Post Office Department.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAIL

Since 1951 there has been a decided change in the Post Office Department's policy concerning the transportation of the mails. The committee desires to find out the reason for the shift in modes of transportation and ascertain the most efficient and economical method of carrying the mail. However, the committee directs the Post Office Department to report all proposed transportation changes 30 days before such change is to take effect. This report should include the total cost of each new route, the method of transportation selected, the cost of competitive service, and all incidental costs that may be involved.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter VI

Department of Agriculture:

Production and Marketing Administration:

Agricultural adjustment programs-----	\$3, 000, 000
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The committee recommends the adoption of the following language:

For an additional amount for "Agricultural Adjustment Programs", \$3,000,000, of which not more than \$700,000 may be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

The committee is of the opinion that if economy is practiced, the sum of \$3 million will be adequate. However, if it is found that this is not possible, the committee will consider a reasonable supplemental request at the next session of Congress.

Drought relief:

The committee recommends the following amendment:

The funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture in the Act of June 4, 1952 (Public Law 371) shall remain available until December 31, 1954.

Total, Department of Agriculture-----	3, 000, 000
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Chapter VI

Department of the Interior:

Office of Territories:

Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands-----	424, 000
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Chapter VII

Executive Office and independent agencies:

Council of Economic Advisers-----	75, 000
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The committee also recommends that the limitation on travel be increased from \$2,000 to \$25,000.

Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel-----	100, 000
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Commission on Foreign Economic Policy: Salaries and expenses-----	400, 000
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The committee recommends the inclusion of the following language:

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$400,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the Eighty-third Congress, of H. R. 5495.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter VII—Continued

General Services Administration:

Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia:

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following language:

*HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA*

Appropriation item under the heading "General Services Administration, Hospital Facilities in the District of Columbia" contained in the Act approved July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 637), is hereby amended by inserting after the word "appropriation" at the end of the first proviso and before the colon, the phrase "including in addition thereto Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:".

Small Business Administration:

Salaries and expenses----- \$2, 925, 000

The committee recommends the addition of the following language:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,925,000 and in addition, not to exceed \$1,575,000 may be transferred to this appropriation from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, for administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said Fund: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation of the Small Defense Plants Administration.

Revolving fund----- 70, 000, 000

The committee recommends the addition of the following language:

REVOLVING FUND

For the Revolving Fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$70,000,000.

Revolving Fund, Small Defense Plants Administration:

The committee recommends the addition of the following paragraph:

*REVOLVING FUND, SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS
ADMINISTRATION*

The Revolving Fund authorized by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of section 714 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall remain avail-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter VII—Continued

Small Business Administration—Continued

able during the fiscal year 1954 for payment of obligations and direct costs under contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1953.

Subversive Activities Control Board----- \$80, 000

The committee recommends the following language be included in the bill:

: Provided further, That the limitation on the purchase of newspapers and periodicals in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby increased from \$100 to \$500

Total Executive office and Independent Agencies----- 73, 580, 000

Chapter VIII

Military Construction, Department of Defense:

Department of the Air Force:

Acquisition and construction of real property-- 310, 000, 000

The committee recommends the deletion of the following language:

Not to exceed \$240,776,900 of the unobligated balances of funds heretofore granted under this head shall be available, until expended, for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

and the insertion of the following language in lieu thereof:

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress),

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter VIII—Continued

Military Construction, Department of Defense—Continued

the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$310,000,000 to remain available until expended.

General provisions:

The committee recommends the addition of the following section to the bill:

SEC. 705. Funds appropriated to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the headings "Military Construction", "Public Works", and "Acquisition and Construction of Real Property", respectively, in fiscal year 1954 and prior years, are hereby made available for military public works authorized for such departments by any law cited in any of such appropriations or any law enacted during the 83d Congress: Provided, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Army, and not to exceed \$1,500,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Navy, shall be available for the purposes of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 364), in addition to amounts previously made available for such purpose.

The committee has reviewed the estimates which were justified by the Department of the Air Force, and believe that new funds must be provided in order to finance the projects of the highest priority. After careful examination of the proposed projects, it is believed that this can be accomplished by providing \$310,000,000 and deferring projects of lesser priority.

The committee directs, therefore, that the Department of the Air Force proceed with the projects presented in their justifications.

The committee has directed the Air Force, by letter, to give first priority to certain classified projects.

Total, military construction ----- \$310, 000, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter IX

Department of Defense:

Department of the Army—Civil Functions:

Niagara remedial works-----	\$1, 500, 000
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The committee recommends the insertion of the following language:

NIAGARA REMEDIAL WORKS

For financing a part of the United States share of the cost of remedial works in the Niagara River, to be undertaken in accordance with article II of the treaty between the United States of America and Canada, ratified by the United States Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$1,500,000.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for financing a part of the United States share of the cost of remedial works in the Niagara River. This work is required in fulfillment of a treaty obligation. Article II of the treaty between the United States and Canada, ratified by the United States Senate on August 9, 1950, provided:

ARTICLE II

The United States of America and Canada agree to complete in accordance with the objectives envisaged in the final report submitted to the United States of America and Canada on December 11, 1929, by the Special International Niagara Board, the remedial works which are necessary to enhance the beauty of the Falls by distributing the waters so as to produce an unbroken crest-line on the Falls. The United States of America and Canada shall request the International Joint Commission to make recommendations as to the nature and design of such remedial works and the allocation of the task of construction as between the United States of America and Canada. Upon approval by the United States of America and Canada of such recommendations the construction shall be undertaken pursuant thereto under the supervision of the International Joint Commission and shall be completed within four years after the date upon which the United States of America and Canada shall have approved the said recommendations. The total cost of the works shall be divided equally between the United States of America and Canada.

On July 22, 1953, the Governments of Canada and the United States notified the International Joint Commission that they had approved the Commission's recommendations for remedial works necessary

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter IX—Continued

Department of Defense—Continued

to preserve and enhance the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and River. The estimated construction period for the recommended work is 4 years.

Covington, Ky.:

The committee recommends the addition of the following language to the bill:

Of the \$1,100,000 available under this head and allocated for the continuation of the Covington, Kentucky, flood-control project, so much as may be necessary may be expended for the purpose of installing adequate pumping capacity at the Twenty-fourth Street Station in such city in order to obviate the need for a ponding area in the vicinity of such station.

The language would authorize the use of such funds as may be necessary of the \$1,100,000 made available for fiscal year 1954 under this head and allocated to the Covington, Ky., flood-control project, for the purpose of installing adequate pumping capacity at the 24th Street station. The pumping facilities that are provided in the present plan will require a ponding area that will take up the sandlot baseball area of the Holmes High School, which is the largest high school in that part of the State. The area of Covington is rather restricted in this valley. Behind Covington is a rather steep bluff. The only possibility of expansion of this high school, other than condemnation of valuable city property or else going up on the hills at some distance, is the area it now has, a portion of which it is proposed to use as a ponding area. Another factor is that there is a sewerage line that traverses this pond and at times sewage would be ponded in the area.

Calumet River and Harbor, Ill.:

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following language in the bill:

Not to exceed \$108,000 of the amount available under this head shall be available for the widening of the channel of the Calumet River, Illinois and Indiana, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945.

The language would authorize the use of not to exceed \$108,000 of the amount previously made available for construction, for the widening of the channel of the Calumet River, Ill. and Ind. The committee was impressed by the testimony that the annual additional cost of the movement of vast tonnages of coal, alone, due to the delays in rail to water transfer at this point is approximately \$180,000, only for lack of this channel widening. The rail to water transfer facilities will be expanded at a cost of \$3 million to provide 2 loading towers.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter IX—Continued

Department of Defense—Continued

Missouri River, Kansas City to Sioux City----	\$2, 200, 000
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The committee recommends the addition of the following language to the bill:

For an additional amount for "Construction, general," including the objects specified under this head in the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1954, to remain available until expended, \$2,200,000.

The committee also recommended an appropriation of \$2,200,000 for bank stabilization on the Missouri River above Omaha, Nebr., to be allocated as follows:

Omaha to Sioux City-----	1, 950, 000
Vicinity of Miners Bend-----	250, 000
	2, 200, 000

Total, Department of the Army—	
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Civil functions-----	
	3, 700, 000

Chapter X

State Department:

Government in Occupied Areas:

The committee recommends the addition of the following language to the bill:

and the United States Member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary of \$14,800

The committee also recommends that the following be included in the bill:

or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence,

Government in Occupied Areas of Germany and Austria:

The committee believes these activities should be consolidated and integrated with the United States Information Agency. The committee directs the Department to take the proper steps to accomplish such purpose.

The committee concurs in the total amount allowed by the House of \$40,438,000 to cover conduct of relations, and consular activities, the public affairs program including the Fulbright exchange program, administration, and the consular buildings program in Germany and Austria. In accordance with the committee report on the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation, it is anticipated that the requirements for normal consular activities will be programed by adjustment in the various functions covered by the allowance.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter XI

Emergency Agencies:

Office of Defense Mobilization.....	\$750, 000
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The committee also recommends the inclusion of the following proviso:

: Provided, That contracts under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually

Defense transport activities.....	150, 000
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Department of Commerce:

Salaries and expenses:

Defense production activities.....	1, 500, 000
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The committee recommends that the following language be deleted:

: Provided, That no part of these funds shall be available for continuation of the functions of the Industry Evaluation Board

Department of the Interior:

Salaries and expenses, defense production activities:

The committee recommends that the following language be deleted:

“: Provided, That these funds shall be available only for continuation of the Petroleum Administration for Defense”

Federal Civil Defense Administration:

Operations.....	1, 250, 000
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Federal contributions.....	2, 130, 000
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Emergency supplies and equipment.....	20, 000, 000
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Total.....	23, 380, 000
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The Federal Civil Defense Administration is instructed to utilize insofar as possible existing warehouses and report to the committee the progress towards joint utilization with the Department of Defense for storage purposes.

Total, Emergency agencies.....	25, 780, 000
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Chapter XII

Judgments.....	9, 388, 380
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter XIII

General provisions:

The following section has been included in the bill:

SEC. 1314. Funds made available in this or any other Act shall hereafter be available for examination of estimates of appropriations in the field and the use of such funds for such purpose shall be subject only to regulations by the standing committees concerned.

The following amendment which was included in the law for fiscal year 1953 has been included in the bill by the committee:

SEC. 1315. (a) During the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation for the executive branch contained in this or another act, or of any funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this or any other act, shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees performing such duties. This subsection shall not apply to—

(1) Any person employed by an agency for which appropriations of funds were made available by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, and whose place of duty is in a foreign country

(2) Any person acting as chauffeur for—

The President of the United States

The Secretary of State

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Attorney General

The Postmaster General

The Secretary of the Interior

The Under Secretary of the Interior

The Secretary of Agriculture

The Secretary of Commerce

(3) Automobiles operated by—

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The United States Secret Service

The Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Interior, outside the District of Columbia.

(4) One-half of the chauffeur-driven automobiles in operation in the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce on July 1, 1951.

(5) Agencies for which appropriations or funds were made available by the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1953, or the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1953.

(6) The agencies named in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) In no event shall the number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current fiscal year at the seat of government under any appropriation or authorization for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, or the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service exceed 50 per centum of the number in use as of June 30, 1951.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter XIII—Continued

General provisions—Continued

Payment of Judgments Act:

The committee recommends that the following language included in the House bill be deleted:

TITLE II—PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS

SEC. 1214. There are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and out of the postal revenues, respectively, such sums as hereafter may be necessary for the payment, as certified by the Comptroller General, of judgments rendered by the district courts and Court of Claims against the United States not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That such payments may be made upon receipt of transcripts of the judgments from the Attorney General.

SEC. 1215. Subsection (b) of section 1346 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read:

“(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a) of this section, interest on judgments against the United States under section 1346 of this title made final after review on appeal by the United States shall be paid at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original judgment to the date of the mandate of the appellate court.”

SEC. 1216. Subsection (b) of section 2516 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read:

“(b) Interest on judgments against the United States by the Court of Claims affirmed by the Supreme Court after review on petition of the United States shall be paid at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original judgment to the date of the mandate of affirmance.”

SEC. 1217. Within sixty days after receipt of any transcript of judgment from the Attorney General, which in the opinion of the Comptroller General should not be paid as rendered, the Comptroller General shall refer such judgment to the Congress, with a statement of his reasons therefor, and any judgment so referred shall be paid out of the appropriation herein made only pursuant to specific authorization contained in a general appropriation act: *Provided*, That such authorization may include limitations on amounts to be paid as principal sums, interest, attorney's fees, and so forth.

SEC. 1218. The annual report of the Comptroller General shall include a statement of all the judgments certified for payment by him during the previous year showing the dates and amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor they were rendered.

SEC. 1219. The provision of law codified as section 2518 of title 28, United States Code, shall not be applicable to judgments payable hereunder.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter XIII—Continued

General provisions—Continued

SEC. 1220. This Act shall apply only to judgments hereafter rendered and all laws in effect at the time of entering judgments prior to the enactment hereof shall remain in effect with respect to such judgments.

SEC. 1221. This Title may be cited as the "Payment of Judgments Act, 1953."

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Chapter XI

Emergency agencies:

Economic Stabilization Agency.....	\$290, 000
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It is the sense of the committee that pending cases should be turned over to the Department of Justice for review so that the agency will not be continued by a continuation of these suits.

Total decreases.....	290, 000
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RECAPITULATION

Total increases by Senate committee.....	481, 859, 880
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Total decreases by Senate committee.....	290, 000
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Net increase.....	481, 569, 880
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Amount of bill as passed House.....	168, 155, 584
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Net increase.....	481, 569, 880
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	649, 725, 464
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ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitation on amount of corporate funds to be expended]

H. Doc. No.	Corporation	Authorization, 1953	Budget esti- mates, 1954	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—		
						Authorization, 1953	Budget esti- mates, 1954	House bill
16	Export-Import Bank-----	\$1, 125, 000	\$1, 200, 000	\$1, 116, 000	\$1, 116, 000	—\$9, 000	—\$84, 000	-----
16	Reconstruction Finance Cor- poration-----	15, 000, 000	13, 300, 000	9, 500, 000	9, 500, 000	—5, 500, 000	—3, 800, 000	-----
	Total-----	16, 125, 000	14, 500, 000	10, 616, 000	10, 616, 000	—5, 509, 000	—3, 884, 000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
194	Public welfare: St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	\$51,457	\$51,457	\$51,457		
194	Settlement of claims and suits-----	24,234	24,234	24,234		
194	Audited claims-----	55,801	55,801	55,801		
	Total, chapter I-----	131,492	131,492	131,492		
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	Beneficiaries of deceased Senators-----			25,000	+25,000	+25,000
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Beneficiary of deceased Member-----		12,500	25,000	+25,000	+12,500
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE					
	Stationery (revolving fund)-----		800	800	+800	
	Total, House of Representatives-----		13,300	25,800	+25,800	+12,500
	INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION					
	Expenses of annual meeting, 1953-----			150,000	+150,000	+150,000
	Total, legislative branch, chapter II-----		13,300	200,800	+200,800	+187,500

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—
					Budget estimates House bill
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
16	International information and educational activities.	\$114, 515, 800	\$60, 000, 000	\$80, 000, 000	—\$34, 515, 800 + \$20, 000, 000
16	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities	20, 200, 000			—20, 200, 000 —
201	International Claims Commission	240, 000	220, 000	220, 000	—20, 000 —
	Total, Department of State	134, 955, 800	60, 220, 000	80, 220, 000	—54, 735, 800 +20, 000, 000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
162	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals, 1953	(1)	(2)	(2)	—
162	Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry: 1952	4, 172, 696	4, 172, 696	4, 172, 696	—
	1953	3, 900, 000	3, 900, 000	3, 900, 000	—
162	Immigration and Naturalization Service salaries and expenses, 1946 and prior	14, 546	14, 546	14, 546	—
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
162	Support of United States prisoners, 1951	11, 000	11, 000	11, 000	—
	Total, Department of Justice	8, 098, 242	8, 098, 242	8, 098, 242	—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
S. 60	Maritime activities, operating differential subsidies-----	45,000,000	-----	35,000,000	-10,000,000 +35,000,000
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE					
162	Export control-----	4,800,000	3,700,000	4,500,000	-300,000 +800,000
	Total, chapter III-----	192,854,042	72,018,242	127,818,242	-65,035,800 +55,800,000
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
S. 63	Office of the Treasurer, contingent expenses, public moneys-----	(3)	-----	(3)	-----
162	Bureau of Internal Revenue: Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska-----	1,088	1,088	1,088	-----
196	United States Secret Service: White House Police-----	100,000	100,000	100,000	-----
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
162	Electric car service, 1948-----	(4)	(4)	(4)	-----
	Total, chapter IV-----	101,088	101,088	101,088	-----
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
198	Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program-----	900,000	-----	-----	-900,000
	Total, Department of Labor-----	900,000	-----	-----	-900,000

¹ Transfer authority of \$300,000.² Transfer authority of \$250,000.³ Language permitting transfer of \$66,000 from salaries and expenses, Office of the Treasurer.⁴ Language only, permitting transfer of \$10,000 from the appropriation "Railway mail service, salaries," fiscal year 1948.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
S. 66	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	Office of Education:					
	Salaries and expenses-----	\$263, 000	-----	-----	—\$263, 000	-----
	School construction-----	84, 500, 000	-----	-----	—84, 500, 000	-----
S. 61	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	84, 763, 000	-----	.	—84, 763, 000	-----
	Total, Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare-----	85, 663, 000	-----	-----	—85, 663, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION					
S. 61	Agricultural adjustment program-----	7, 500, 000	-----	\$3, 000, 000	—4, 500, 000	+\$3, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR					
195	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
	Management and protection-----	83, 000	\$83, 000	83, 000	-----	-----
195	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
	Administration of Territories-----	239, 000	239, 000	239, 000	-----	-----

16	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	424,000	-----	424,000	-----	-----	+ 424,000
	Total, chapter VI-----	746,000	322,000	746,000	-----	-----	+ 424,000
16	Department of the Air Force: Acquisition and construction of real property-----	700,000,000	(5)	310,000,000	-390,000,000	+310,000,000	
S. 59	Department of the Army—Civil functions:						
	River and harbor and flood control:						
	Niagara remedial works-----	1,500,000	-----	1,500,000	-----	+1,500,000	
	Covington, Ky., flood-control project-----	-----	-----	(6)	-----	-----	
	Calumet Harbor and River, Ill-----	-----	-----	(7)	-----	-----	
	Missouri River-----	-----	-----	2,200,000	+2,200,000	+2,200,000	
	Total, Department of the Army—Civil functions, ch. IX-----	1,500,000	-----	3,700,000	+2,200,000	+3,700,000	
16	Department of the Army—Civil functions, govern- ment and relief in occupied areas-----	3,721,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	-621,000	-----	
16	Department of State, government in occupied areas-	8 46,000,000	40,438,000	40,438,000	-5,562,000	-----	
	Total, ch. X-----	49,721,000	43,538,000	43,538,000	-6,183,000	-----	

5 \$240,776,000, to be derived from unobligated balances of appropriations for prior fiscal years.

6 Authorizes the use of \$1,100,000 of available funds.

7 Authorizes the use of \$108,000 of available funds.

8 Exclusive of consular buildings program.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES					
176	Office of Defense Mobilization-----	\$3, 250, 000	\$2, 500, 000	\$3, 250, 000	-----	+\$750, 000
176	Defense transport activities-----	500, 000	350, 000	500, 000	-----	+150, 000
176	Economic Stabilization Agency-----	1, 890, 000	1, 190, 000	900, 000	-\$990, 000	-290, 000
176	General Services Administration-----	490, 000	200, 000	200, 000	-290, 000	-----
176	Department of Agriculture-----	350, 000	-----	-----	-350, 000	-----
176	Department of Commerce-----	7, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	5, 500, 000	-1, 500, 000	-1, 500, 000
176	Department of Interior-----	725, 000	500, 000	500, 000	-225, 000	-----
	Total, defense production activities-----	14, 205, 000	8, 740, 000	10 850, 000	-3, 355, 000	+2, 110, 000
	FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION					
16	Operations-----	12, 000, 000	7, 900, 000	9, 150, 000	-2, 850, 000	+1, 250, 000
16	Federal contributions-----	30, 000, 000	9, 870, 000	12, 000, 000	-18, 000, 000	+2, 130, 000
16	Protective facilities-----	8, 000, 000	-----	-----	-8, 000, 000	-----

16	Emergency supplies and equipment-----	100,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000	-60,000,000	+20,000,000
	Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration-----	150,000,000	37,770,000	61,150,000	88,850,000	+23,380,000
	Total, chapter XI-----	164,205,000	46,510,000	72,000,000	-92,205,000	+25,490,000
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
200	Funds appropriated to the President: Expenses of management improvement-----	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	-500,000	-----
16	Council of Economic Advisers-----	300,000	⁹ 200,000	275,000	-25,000	+75,000
162	Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel-----	410,000	200,000	300,000	-110,000	+100,000
S. 67	Emergency migration-----	4,465,000	-----	-----	-4,465,000	-----
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
162	Civil Service Commission: Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations-----	1,550,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-350,000	-----
199	Commission on Foreign Economic Policy-----	500,000	-----	400,000	-100,000	-400,000
162	Commission on Intergovernmental Relations-----	500,000	500,000	500,000	-----	-----
197	Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government-----	250,000	250,000	250,000	-----	-----
	General Accounting Office-----	-----	⁽¹⁰⁾ -----	⁽¹⁰⁾ -----	-----	-----

⁹ And unobligated balance of 1953 appropriation continued available.¹⁰ \$300,000 of the unobligated balance of 1953 appropriation continued available.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Sen- ate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
S. —	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
	Small Business Administration:					
	Salaries and expenses	\$2, 925, 000	-----	\$2, 925, 000	-----	+\$2, 925, 000
	Revolving fund	70, 000, 000	-----	70, 000, 000	-----	+70, 000, 000
190	Subversive Activities Control Board	150, 000	u \$70, 000	150, 000	-----	+80, 000
	Total, chapter VII	82, 050, 000	2, 920, 000	76, 500, 000	—\$5, 550, 000	+73, 580, 000
166 S. 58 S. 65	Claims and judgments	12, 121, 334	2, 732, 954	12, 121, 334	-----	+9, 388, 380
	Grand total	1, 296, 461, 464	168, 155, 584	649, 725, 464	—646, 736, 000	+481, 569, 880

u \$200,000 is appropriated for this purpose in the first independent offices appropriation bill, 1954.

O

Calendar No. 676

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6200

[Report No. 677]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 27, 1953

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, with amendments

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, namely:

8 CHAPTER I

9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 PUBLIC WELFARE

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for “Saint
12 Elizabets Hospital”, \$51,457.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
3 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
4 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
5 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$24,234.

6 AUDITED CLAIMS

7 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
8 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District
9 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
10 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the
11 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code,
12 Title 47, section 130a), being for the service of the fiscal
13 year 1951 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House
14 Document Numbered 194 (Eighty-third Congress),
15 \$55,801.

16 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

17 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
18 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
19 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
20 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
21 the fiscal years involved.

22 CHAPTER II

23 SENATE

24 *For payment to Anna Lee Smith, widow of Willis Smith,*
25 *late a Senator from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500.*

1 *For payment to Lillian C. Tobey, widow of Charles W.*
 2 *Tobey, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire,*
 3 *\$12,500.*

4 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

5 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 *For payment to Ruth B. Bryson, widow of Joseph R.*
 7 *Bryson, late a Representative from the State of South Caro-*
 8 *lina, \$12,500.*

9 For payment to Jessie M. Hull, widow of Merlin Hull,
 10 late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$12,500.

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

12 Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount
 13 for "Stationery (revolving fund)", for the first session of the
 14 Eighty-third Congress, \$800, to remain available until
 15 expended.

16 INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION FOR 1953

17 *For carrying out the provisions of the Joint Resolution*
 18 *entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation to*
 19 *defray the expenses of the Annual Meeting of the Interparlia-*
 20 *mentary Union for the year 1953, to be held in Washington,*
 21 *District of Columbia", approved July 13, 1953 (Public*
 22 *Law 110, Eighty-third Congress), \$150,000, to be disbursed*
 23 *by the Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to*
 24 *advance to the President of the American Group such sums*
 25 *within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray in-*

1 *cidental expenses, to be accounted for in the same manner as*
2 *provided by law for Senate committees.*

3

CHAPTER III

4

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL

6

ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
8 State to carry out international information and educational
9 activities as authorized by the United States Information and
10 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-
11 1479) and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501),
12 and to administer the programs authorized by section 32
13 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended
14 (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except in Germany and
15 Austria), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-
16 224), the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225)
17 and the informational media guarantee program authorized
18 by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act
19 of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the
20 Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including
21 rents in the District of Columbia; employment, without re-
22 gard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)
23 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000),
24 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
25 for service in the United States relating to the translation or

1 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
2 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
3 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
4 the Attorney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed
5 abroad for service in the United States to and from the
6 United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-
7 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service
8 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; ex-
9 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities
10 provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed
11 \$6,000) ; entertainment within the United States (not to
12 exceed \$3,000) ; *purchase (not to exceed six) and hire*
13 *of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor*
14 *vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law*
15 *of such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad*
16 *without regard to the provisions of law set forth in*
17 ~~vision of the Department of State, radio programs to Western~~
18 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; pay-
19 ment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
20 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
21 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
22 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the
23 Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing
24 and transporting to their former homes the remains of per-
25 sons, not United States Government employees, who may die

1 away from their homes while participating in activities
2 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and
3 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual
4 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
5 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and
6 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; and purchase
7 of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or
8 organizations; ~~\$60,000,000~~ ~~\$80,000,000~~, of which ~~\$70,000~~
9 may be made available to one or more private international
10 broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and
11 broadcasting, under private auspices but under the super-
12 vision of the Department of State, radio programs to Western
13 Europe and Latin America, which programs shall be designed
14 to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries in
15 those areas, and to build improved international understand-
16 ing: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for
17 representation abroad: *Provided further*, That passenger
18 motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of
19 this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to
20 section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C.
21 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such
22 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number
23 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-
24 ance of each such replacement, except station wagons, shall
25 not exceed \$1,400: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding

1 the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
2 amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is
3 authorized in making contracts for the use of international
4 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
5 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
6 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
7 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or
8 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising
9 from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided*
10 *further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests pay-
11 ments may be made in advance for the entire term or any
12 part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appro-
13 priated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per
14 centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any per-
15 son or corporation holding an international short-wave broad-
16 casting license from the Federal Communications Commission
17 without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That
18 funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to
19 private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered
20 into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture
21 films: *Provided further*, That not to exceed seven thousand
22 five hundred average annual positions, including the prorata
23 portion of administrative support personnel, may be financed
24 from this appropriation and the average number in each unit
25 shall not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the number now employed

1 both as to United States and local personnel respectively
2 *Provided further, That after the effective date of Reorgani-*
3 *zation Plan No. 8, 1953, existing appointments and as-*
4 *signments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of*
5 *foreign information and educational activities which expire*
6 *within one year of said effective date may be extended for a*
7 *period of one year in addition to the period of appointment*
8 *or assignment authorized in section 522 of the Foreign Service*
9 *Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 922): Provided further, That*
10 *upon the effective date of Reorganization Plan Number 8*
11 *of 1953, the President may authorize the Director of the*
12 *United States Information Agency thereby created to carry*
13 *out (under such regulations as the President may from time*
14 *to time prescribe) the functions of the Board of the Foreign*
15 *Service with respect to personnel appointed or assigned for*
16 *service in the United States Information Agency under the*
17 *provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended:*
18 *Provided further, That funds made available under the head*
19 *“International Information and Educational Activities” in*
20 *the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental*
21 *Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Ap-*
22 *propriation Act, 1951, for purchase, rent, construction and*
23 *improvement of facilities for radio transmission and recep-*
24 *tion shall be available for such purposes relating to any radio*
25 *facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State and*

1 for acquisition of quarters and necessary facilities for per-
2 sonnel required for operation of such facilities at remote
3 locations outside the continental limits of the United States
4 by purchase, construction, and alterations, and for initial
5 furnishing of such quarters: Provided further, That the gen-
6 eral provisions of the Department of State Appropriation
7 Act, 1954, shall apply to this appropriation: Provided fur-
8 ther, That in the event that Reorganization Plan No. 8 of
9 1953 establishing the United States Information Agency be-
10 comes effective, compliance with the statutory requirements
11 as to investigation or certification of personnel applicable to
12 any one of the three predecessor organizations under said
13 Plan (The International Information Administration of the
14 Department of State, the Mutual Security Agency or the
15 Technical Cooperation Administration) shall be deemed to
16 constitute compliance until January 1, 1954, with all such
17 statutory requirements for any position in the United States
18 Information Agency: Provided further, That, until January
19 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law,
20 the Director of the United States Information Agency created
21 pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 may ter-
22 minate the employment of any person transferred to said
23 agency: Provided further, That the operations of the Inter-
24 national Broadcasting Service presently located in New York

1 *City shall be moved to the District of Columbia or its environs*
2 *by June 30, 1954.*

3 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

4 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to
5 settle certain claims of the Government of the United
6 States on its own behalf and on behalf of American na-
7 tionals against foreign governments as authorized by Pub-
8 lic Law 455, approved March 10, 1950, including expenses
9 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
10 the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor
11 vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by section
12 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and
13 employment of aliens; \$220,000: ~~Provided, That this para-~~
14 ~~graph shall be effective only after the enactment into law of~~
15 ~~the provisions of H. R. 5742 extending the period of opera-~~
16 ~~tion of the Commission and increasing to 5 per centum the~~
17 ~~amounts deducted from awards and ordered to be deposited~~
18 ~~into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.~~

19 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

22 MARSHALS

23 The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer
24 from appropriations contained in the Department of Justice

1 Appropriation Act, 1953, not to exceed \$250,000 to the
2 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys
3 and marshals", fiscal year 1953.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF
5 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

6 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries
7 and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",
8 \$4,172,696.

9 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "Salaries
10 and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",
11 \$3,900,000.

12 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for payment of claims for
15 extra pay for Sunday and holiday services under the Act of
16 March 2, 1931, as construed by the Court of Claims in the
17 case of Renner and Krupp versus the United States (106
18 Court of Claims 676), fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal
19 years, \$14,546.

20 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

21 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Sup-
23 port of United States prisoners", \$11,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

3 EXPORT CONTROL

4 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
5 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to
6 export controls, ~~\$3,700,000~~ \$4,500,000, of which not to
7 exceed ~~\$900,000~~ \$1,125,000 may be transferred to the Bu-
8 reau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of
9 the export control program, and of which not to exceed
10 ~~\$70,000~~ \$84,500 may be transferred to the appropriation
11 for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary.

12 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

13 OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

14 For an additional amount for "Operating-differential
15 subsidies", \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

16 CHAPTER IV

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

19 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, PUBLIC MONEYS

20 For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses,
21 public moneys," \$66,000, to be derived by transfer from the
22 appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the
23 Treasurer," fiscal year 1954.

1 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "Addi-
3 tional income tax on railroads in Alaska", \$1,088.

4 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

5 WHITE HOUSE POLICE

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
7 \$100,000.

8 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 (Out of the postal revenue)

10 ELECTRIC CAR SERVICE

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric
12 car service", \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the ap-
13 propriation "Railway mail service, salaries", fiscal year
14 1948.

15 GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

16 The following corporations are hereby authorized to
17 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and bor-
18 rowing authority available to each such corporation, and in
19 accord with law, and to make such contracts and commit-
20 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
21 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
22 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
23 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1954 for
24 each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

1 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

2 Not to exceed \$1,116,000 (to be computed on an ac-
3 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Wash-
4 ington shall be available during the current fiscal year for all
5 administrative expenses of the bank, including services as
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
7 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided*, That necessary expenses (includ-
8 ing special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but
9 not including other personal services) in connection with the
10 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
11 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
12 bank or in which it has an interest including expenses of col-
13 lections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal
14 of any property in respect to which an application for a loan
15 has been made, shall be considered as nonadministrative
16 expenses for the purposes hereof.

17 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

18 Not to exceed \$9,500,000 (to be computed on an
19 accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance
20 Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year
21 for its administrative expenses, including purchase (not to
22 exceed eight for replacement only) and hire of passenger
23 motor vehicles; and use of the services and facilities of the
24 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
25 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include

1 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee
2 basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase
3 of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for
5 administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount
6 which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages,
7 travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the
8 continental United States; the expenses of services performed
9 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination
10 of contracts or in the performance of legal services; and
11 all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
12 ment agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
13 administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corpora-
14 tion shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
15 accounting principles and practices.

16 CHAPTER V

17 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

18 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

19 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

20 *For an additional amount for "Agricultural Adjustment*
21 *Programs", \$3,000,000, of which not more than \$700,000*
22 *may be transferred to the appropriation account, "Adminis-*
23 *trative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act*
24 *of 1938".*

25 *The funds appropriated to the Department of Agri-*

1 *culture in the Act of June 4, 1952 (Public Law 371) shall*
2 *remain available until December 31, 1954.*

3 CHAPTER ~~V~~ VI

4 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

5 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 For an additional amount for "Management and Pro-
7 tection", \$83,000.

8 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

9 For an additional amount for "Administration of Terri-
10 tories", \$239,000.

11 *TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS*

12 *For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the*
13 *Pacific Islands", \$424,000.*

14 CHAPTER ~~VI~~ VII

15 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

17 EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

18 For expenses necessary to assist the President in im-
19 proving the management of executive agencies and in ob-
20 taining greater economy and efficiency through the establish-
21 ment of more efficient business methods in Government
22 operations, including services as authorized by section 15
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
24 at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem, by

1 allocation to any agency or office in the executive branch
 2 for the conduct, under the general direction of the Bureau
 3 of the Budget, of examinations and appraisals of, and the
 4 development and installation of improvements in, the organi-
 5 zation and operations of such agency or of other agencies in
 6 the executive branch, \$500,000, to remain available until
 7 expended, and which shall be available without regard to
 8 the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the
 9 Revised Statutes, as amended.

10 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 12 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employ-
 13 ment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers
 14 and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); not exceeding ~~\$2,000~~
 15 \$25,000 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not
 16 exceeding \$300); ~~\$200,000~~ \$275,000, together with the
 17 unobligated balance of funds appropriated for "Salaries and
 18 expenses, The White House Office", in the Second Supple-
 19 mental Appropriation Act, 1953.

20 COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT POLICY FOR FEDERAL

21 PERSONNEL

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Committee on Retirement

1 Policy for Federal Personnel, created by the Act of July 16,
 2 1952 (66 Stat. 723), ~~\$200,000~~ \$300,000, of which not to
 3 exceed \$3,800 shall be available for expenses of travel.

4 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

5 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

6 INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR 7 EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

8 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 9 Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended,
 10 prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary
 11 General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of
 12 other international organizations, certain information con-
 13 cerning United States citizens employed, or being considered
 14 for employment by such organizations, \$1,200,000: *Pro-*
 15 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for advances
 16 or reimbursements to the applicable appropriations or funds
 17 of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of
 18 Investigation for expenses incurred by such agencies under
 19 said Executive order.

20 COMMISSION ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 *For expenses necessary for the Commission on Foreign*
 23 *Economic Policy, including expenses of attendance at meet-*
 24 *ings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation.*

1 *\$400,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective*
2 *only upon the enactment into law, during the first session*
3 *of the Eighty-third Congress, of H. R. 5495.*

4 COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Inter-
7 governmental Relations, including expenses of attendance at
8 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,
9 and not to exceed \$16,700 for expenses of travel, \$500,000,
10 to remain available until September 1, 1954.

11 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

12 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Organ-
15 ization of the Executive Branch of the Government, includ-
16 ing expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
17 purposes of this appropriation, and not to exceed \$14,700
18 for expenses of travel, \$250,000.

19 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

20 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$300,000 of
21 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Salaries,
22 General Accounting Office" in the Independent Offices Ap-
23 propriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to the appropri-
24 ation for "Salaries and expenses, General Accounting Of-

1 fice", in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
2 1954, to be available for the cost of security investigations
3 required by law.

4 *GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION*

5 *HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

6 *Appropriation item under the heading "General Serv-*
7 *ices Administration, Hospital Facilities in the District of*
8 *Columbia" contained in the Act approved July 15, 1952*
9 *(66 Stat. 637), is hereby amended by inserting after the*
10 *word "appropriation" at the end of the first proviso and*
11 *before the colon, the phrase "including in addition thereto*
12 *Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:."*

13 *SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION*

14 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

15 *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of*
16 *the Small Business Administration, including expenses of*
17 *attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this*
18 *appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles,*
19 *\$2,925,000; and in addition, not to exceed \$1,575,000 may*
20 *be transferred to this appropriation from the Revolving*
21 *Fund, Small Business Administration, for administrative*
22 *expenses in connection with activities financed under said*
23 *Fund: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available*

1 *for necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation of*
 2 *the Small Defense Plants Administration.*

3 *REVOLVING FUND*

4 *For the Revolving Fund authorized by the Small Busi-*
 5 *ness Act of 1953, to be available without fiscal year limita-*
 6 *tion, \$70,000,000.*

7 *REVOLVING FUND, SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS*

8 *ADMINISTRATION*

9 *The Revolving Fund authorized by paragraph (2) of*
 10 *subsection (a) of section 714 of the Defense Production Act*
 11 *of 1950, as amended, shall remain available during the*
 12 *fiscal year 1954 for payment of obligations and direct costs*
 13 *under contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1953.*

14 *SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD*

15 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 16 *~~\$70,000~~ \$150,000, which shall be available without regard to*
 17 *the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the*
 18 *Revised Statutes, as amended: Provided, That no part of*
 19 *the foregoing appropriation shall be available for expenses*
 20 *of travel: Provided further, That the limitation on the pur-*
 21 *chase of newspapers and periodicals in the First Independent*
 22 *Offices Appropriation Act, 1954 is hereby increased from*
 23 *\$100 to \$500.*

1 CHAPTER VII VIII
2 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
3 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
4 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

5 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

6 Not to exceed \$240,776,000 of the unobligated balances
7 of funds heretofore granted under this head shall be avail-
8 able, until expended, for acquisition, construction, installa-
9 tion, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works,
10 military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as
11 authorized by the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936),
12 as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564,
13 Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public
14 Law 940, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28,
15 1951 (Public Law 455, Eighty-second Congress), and the
16 Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second
17 Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Re-
18 vised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and interests
19 therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted
20 thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General
21 as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended;
22 and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

23 *For an additional amount for acquisition, construction,*
24 *installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public*
25 *works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force,*

1 *as authorized by the Act of March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17),*
2 *the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936) as amended, the*
3 *Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Con-*
4 *gress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-*
5 *first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law*
6 *155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952*
7 *(Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress) without regard*
8 *to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and*
9 *the land and interests therein, may be acquired and construc-*
10 *tion may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title*
11 *by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised*
12 *Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles;*
13 *\$310,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

14 SEC. 702. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
15 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
16 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be
17 performed within the continental United States without the
18 specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense
19 setting forth the reasons therefor.

20 SEC. 703. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter
21 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting
22 construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or
23 his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable
24 completion date for each project, taking into consideration
25 the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal

1 conditions affecting the construction and the application of
2 economical construction practices.

3 SEC. 704. None of the funds appropriated in this
4 chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or re-
5 activation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in
6 the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which
7 the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving
8 his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such
9 facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at rea-
10 sonable rates.

11 *SEC. 705. Funds appropriated to the Departments of*
12 *the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the headings "Mili-*
13 *tary Construction", "Public Works", and "Acquisition and*
14 *Construction of Real Property", respectively, in fiscal year*
15 *1954 and prior years, are hereby made available for military*
16 *public works authorized for such departments by any law cited*
17 *in any of such appropriations or any law enacted during the*
18 *83d Congress: Provided, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of*
19 *such funds appropriated to the Department of the Army, and*
20 *not to exceed \$1,500,000 of such funds appropriated to the*
21 *Department of the Navy, shall be available for the purposes*
22 *of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the Act*
23 *of September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 364), in addition to*
24 *amounts previously made available for such purpose.*

CHAPTER VIII IX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

“Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts”,
fiscal year 1943, \$4,145.

“Transportation of things, Navy”, fiscal year 1948,
\$25,841.

“Fuel, Navy”, fiscal year 1949, \$25,543.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Construction, General

Not to exceed \$48,933 of the amount available under this head shall be available for payments to the Nutwood Drainage and levee district, Illinois, as authorized in H. R. 4779: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the Eighty-third Congress of H. R. 4779.

1 *For financing a part of the United States share of the*
2 *cost of remedial works in the Niagara River, to be undertaken*
3 *in accordance with article II of the treaty between the United*
4 *States of America and Canada, ratified by the United States*
5 *Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain available until ex-*
6 *pended, \$1,500,000.*

7 *Of the \$1,100,000 available under this head and allo-*
8 *cated for the continuation of the Covington, Kentucky, Flood*
9 *Control Project, so much as may be necessary may be ex-*
10 *pended for the purpose of installing adequate pumping*
11 *capacity at the Twenty-fourth Street Station in such city in*
12 *order to obviate the need for a ponding area in the vicinity*
13 *of such station.*

14 *Not to exceed \$108,000 of the amount available under*
15 *this head shall be available for the widening of the Channel*
16 *of the Calumet River, Ill. and Ind., authorized by the River*
17 *and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945.*

18 *For an additional amount for "Construction, general",*
19 *including the objects specified under this head in the Civil*
20 *Functions Appropriation Act, 1954, to remain available*
21 *until expended, \$2,200,000.*

CHAPTER IX X

OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; such minimum supplies for the

1 civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to
2 prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the
3 objectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies,
4 commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry
5 out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which
6 not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for administra-
7 tive expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the
8 Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the mili-
9 tary functions of the Department of the Army shall apply
10 to expenditures made by that Department from this appro-
11 priation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this
12 appropriation may be made outside continental United
13 States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without
14 regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised
15 Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or
16 provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a
17 citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expendi-
18 tures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary
19 to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709,
20 Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Pro-
21 curement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided*
22 *further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the
23 purposes of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas
24 in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives
25 of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and

1 in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof:
2 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and
3 unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by
4 the United States, of any area for which such funds are made
5 available, may be expended by the President for the pro-
6 curement of such commodities and technical services, and
7 commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appro-
8 priated for government and relief in occupied areas and not
9 delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termina-
10 tion of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may
11 be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and
12 economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That
13 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
14 shall be entered into between the United States and the
15 recognized government or authority with respect to such
16 area containing such undertakings by such government or
17 authority as the President may determine to be necessary
18 in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in fur-
19 therance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such
20 agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and
21 undertakings corresponding to the requirements and under-
22 takings specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid
23 Act of 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17,
24 1947) : *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder
25 may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules

1 and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the
2 department or agency concerned to pay ocean transporta-
3 tion charges from United States ports, including territorial
4 ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies
5 donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary non-
6 profit relief agencies registered with and recommended by
7 the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of
8 relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such
9 areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regula-
10 tions to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency
11 concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for
12 the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or
13 other general classification of commodities shipped to the
14 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates
15 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this
16 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to
17 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may trans-
18 fer to any other department or agency any function or func-
19 tions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall
20 be transferred to any such department or agency without
21 reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from
22 which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau
23 of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any
24 function or functions so transferred.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary of \$14,800; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of educational, informational, and rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Aus-

1 tria; medical and health assistance for the civilian population
2 of Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining
3 discipline and order (including trial and punishment by
4 courts established by or under authority of the President) ;
5 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
6 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
7 U. S. C. 111) ; purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance
8 of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices
9 abroad; purchase (for replacement only) and hire of passen-
10 ger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or Austria
11 of property donated for the purposes of this appropriation;
12 unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$500,000), to be
13 accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section 291 of the
14 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107) ; representation allow-
15 ances (not to exceed \$60,000) similar to those authorized by
16 section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22
17 U. S. C. 1131) ; and for administering, in Germany and
18 Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the
19 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.
20 1641 (b)) ; \$40,438,000: *Provided*, That provisions of law,
21 including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the De-
22 partment of State shall be available for application to ex-
23 penditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*,
24 That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as
25 amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the

1 purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may
2 utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation
4 may be made outside the continental United States, when
5 necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sec-
6 tions 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Pro-*
7 *vided further*, That for the purposes of this appropriation
8 appointments may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve
9 without regard to the four-year limitation contained in sec-
10 tion 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided fur-*
11 *ther*, That in the event the President assigns to the Depart-
12 ment of State responsibilities and obligations of the United
13 States in connection with the government, occupation, or con-
14 trol of foreign areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the
15 authorities contained in this appropriation may be utilized by
16 the Department of State in connection with such govern-
17 ment, occupation, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided*
18 *further*, That when the Department of the Army, under the
19 authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10
20 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel
21 of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving
22 in Germany and Austria, payment therefor by such per-
23 sonnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian
24 personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Ger-
25 many and Austria, respectively: *Provided further*, That

1 there may be transferred from this appropriation to the ap-
2 propriation "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad" not to exceed
3 \$5,348,000, which shall remain available until expended for
4 purchase of foreign credits (including currencies) owed to
5 or owned by the United States for acquisition of sites and
6 purchase or construction of buildings necessary for consular
7 activities in Germany, including design and technical services
8 and procurement of furniture and equipment for such build-
9 ings, at a total cost (including all amounts obligated for such
10 purposes in fiscal years 1952 and 1953) not in excess of
11 \$7,655,000.

12 CHAPTER X

13 EMERGENCY AGENCIES

14 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

15 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobiliza-
18 tion, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimburse-
19 ment of the General Services Administration for security
20 guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings con-
21 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation, ~~\$2,500,000~~
22 \$3,250,000: *Provided, That contracts under this appropri-*
23 *ation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by*
24 *section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),*
25 *may be renewed annually.*

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DEFENSE TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the Commissioner who is responsible for the supervision of the Bureau of Service, Interstate Commerce Commission, to carry out functions delegated to him under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, ~~\$350,000~~ \$500,000.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Rent Stabilization and such successor agency as the President may designate pursuant to section 8 of the Housing and Rent Act of 1953 (Public Law 23, approved April 30, 1953), and not to exceed ~~\$290,000~~ for the liquidation of the Economic Stabilization Agency, ~~\$1,190,000~~ \$900,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Emergency operating expenses", \$200,000; and appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954 shall be available to enable the General Services Administration to carry out its func-

1 tions arising out of the Defense Production Act of 1950,
2 as amended.

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

6 ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
8 Commerce to carry out its functions under the Defense Pro-
9 duction Act of 1950, as amended, including employment of
10 aliens; and reimbursement of General Services Administra-
11 tion for security guard services; ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$5,500,000
12 ~~÷ Provided, That no part of these funds shall be available~~
13 ~~for continuation of the functions of the Industry Evaluation~~
14 ~~Board.~~

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

18 ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the
20 Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Produc-
21 tion Act of 1950, as amended, including hire of passenger
22 motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of at-
23 tendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
24 appropriation; \$500,000: ~~Provided, That these funds shall~~

1 be available only for continuation of the Petroleum Adminis-
2 tration for Defense.

3 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

4 OPERATIONS

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,
6 in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense
7 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297),
8 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the
10 Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of
11 employees occupying positions of critical importance from
12 the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance
13 at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reim-
14 bursement of the General Services Administration for security
15 guard services; not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of
16 newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and
17 not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary ex-
18 penses to be expended under the direction of the Administra-
19 tor for such purposes as he deems proper, and his de-
20 termination thereon shall be final and conclusive, ~~\$7,900,000~~
21 *\$9,150,000*.

22 FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

23 For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise
24 provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of

1 the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be
2 equally matched with State funds ~~\$9,870,000~~ \$12,000,000.

3 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

4 For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil
5 defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of
6 section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as
7 amended, ~~\$20,000,000~~ \$40,000,000.

8 CHAPTER ~~XI~~ XVII

9 CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

10 For payment of claims for damages as settled and deter-
11 mined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
12 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
13 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by
14 United States district courts and the United States Court of
15 Claims, as set forth in *Senate Documents Numbered 58 and*
16 *65, and House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-third Con-*
17 *gress,* ~~\$2,732,954~~ \$12,121,334, together with such amounts
18 as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
19 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
20 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
21 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as
22 may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Pro-*
23 *vided,* That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be
24 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
25 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-

1 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
 2 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
 3 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
 4 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

5 CHAPTER ~~XII~~ XIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 TITLE I—DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

7 SEC. ~~1201~~ 1301. Unless otherwise specifically provided,
 8 the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year,
 9 in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 10 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor
 11 vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station
 12 wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

13 SEC. ~~1202~~ 1302. Unless otherwise specified and during
 14 the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained
 15 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
 16 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
 17 United States (including any agency the majority of the
 18 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
 19 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
 20 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
 21 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
 22 date of enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizen-
 23 ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
 24 of the United States prior to such date, ~~or~~ (3) is a person
 25 who owes allegiance to the United States *or* (4) *is an alien*

1 *from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United*
2 *States for permanent residence: Provided, That for the*
3 *purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such*
4 *person shall be considered prima facie evidence that*
5 *the requirements of this section with respect to his status*
6 *have been complied with: Provided further, That any per-*
7 *son making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and,*
8 *upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or*
9 *imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided*
10 *further, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to,*
11 *and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing*
12 *law: Provided further, That any payment made to any*
13 *officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section*
14 *shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government.*
15 *This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of*
16 *the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with*
17 *the United States in the current defense effort.*

18 SEC. ~~1203~~ 1303. Appropriations of the executive depart-
19 ments and independent establishments for the current fiscal
20 year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of
21 the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
22 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
23 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
24 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
25 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,

1 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
2 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
3 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
4 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the
5 Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the
6 Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

7 SEC. ~~1204~~ 1304. No part of any appropriation for the
8 current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be
9 paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he
10 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
11 approve the nomination of said person.

12 SEC. ~~1205~~ 1305. No part of any appropriation contained
13 in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall
14 be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current
15 and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated,
16 and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with
17 the understanding that latest published cumulative annual
18 pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be
19 furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume
20 for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal
21 Digest.

22 SEC. ~~1206~~ 1306. Funds made available by this or any
23 other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal
24 year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Govern-
25 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C.

1 841) , shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
2 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
3 Columbia; examination of budgets and estimates of appropri-
4 ations in the field; services in accordance with section 15 of
5 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects
6 specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
7 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
8 specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as adminis-
10 trative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from
11 other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall
12 be correspondingly reduced.

13 SEC. ~~1207~~ 1307. No part of any funds of or available to
14 any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for
15 the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the pur-
16 chase or construction of any office building at the seat of Gov-
17 ernment primarily for occupancy by any department or
18 agency of the United States Government or by any corpora-
19 tion owned by the United States Government.

20 SEC. ~~1208~~ 1308. No part of any appropriation contained
21 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
22 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
23 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
24 against the Government of the United States or who is a
25 member of an organization of Government employees that

1 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
2 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
3 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
4 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
5 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
6 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
7 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
8 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
9 a member of an organization of Government employees that
10 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
11 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
12 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
13 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
14 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
15 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
16 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
17 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
18 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
19 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
20 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
21 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
22 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
23 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
24 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
25 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the

1 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
2 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

3 SEC. ~~1209~~ 1309. No payment shall be made from appro-
4 priations in this or any other Act to any officer on the retired
5 lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine
6 Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast and
7 Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period of
8 two years after retirement who for himself or for others is
9 engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or
10 negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department
11 of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey,
12 and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.

13 SEC. ~~1210~~ 1310. During the current fiscal year, personnel
14 and appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses
15 to any department, agency, or corporation in the executive
16 branch of the Government, shall be transferred to any defense
17 activity under the jurisdiction of such department or agency
18 in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary for the
19 discharge of responsibilities relating to the national defense
20 assigned to such department, agency, or corporation by or
21 pursuant to law.

22 SEC. ~~1211~~ 1311. None of the funds provided by this Act
23 shall be used to pay employees at a rate in excess of that paid for
24 comparable work under the regular appropriations provided

1 to the departments and agencies concerned in the regular
2 1954 appropriation Acts.

3 SEC. ~~1212~~ 1312. During the current fiscal year, the pro-
4 visions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3,
5 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,
6 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,
7 That said circular may be amended or changed during such
8 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the
9 Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House
10 of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of
11 the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than
12 January 31, 1954, of the operations of this order upon all
13 departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government:
14 *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of
15 any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to
16 occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of
17 the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service
18 cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot
19 be adequately protected otherwise.

20 SEC. ~~1213~~ 1313. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of
21 July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including
22 currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be
23 used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appro-
24 priations are made for the current fiscal year (including

1 the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of
2 such credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to
3 the Treasury from the applicable appropriations of the
4 agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits may be used
5 until June 30, 1954, without reimbursement to the Treasury,
6 for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such
7 credits prior to July 1, 1953: *Provided further*, That such
8 credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales
9 of personal property may be used in whole or part payment
10 for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the
11 manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the
12 Treasury.

13 *SEC. 1314. Funds made available in this or any other*
14 *Act shall hereafter be available for examination of estimates*
15 *of appropriations in the field and the use of such funds for*
16 *such purpose shall be subject only to regulations by the stand-*
17 *ing committees concerned.*

18 *SEC. 1315. (a) During the current fiscal year, no part*
19 *of any appropriation for the executive branch contained in*
20 *this or another Act, or of any funds made available for*
21 *expenditure by any corporation included in this or any other*
22 *Act, shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian*
23 *employee of the Government whose principal or primary*
24 *duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Gov-*
25 *ernment-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus*

1 or ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically
 2 authorized to be used for paying the compensation of em-
 3 ployees performing such duties. This subsection shall not
 4 apply to—

5 (1) Any person employed by an agency for which
 6 appropriations of funds were made available by the Inde-
 7 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, and whose place
 8 of duty is in a foreign country

9 (2) Any person acting as chauffeur for—

10 The President of the United States

11 The Secretary of State

12 The Secretary of the Treasury

13 The Attorney General

14 The Postmaster General

15 The Secretary of the Interior

16 The Undersecretary of the Interior

17 The Secretary of Agriculture

18 The Secretary of Commerce

19 (3) Automobiles operated by—

20 The Federal Bureau of Investigation

21 The United States Secret Service

22 The Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and
 23 Interior, outside the District of Columbia

24 (4) One-half of the chauffeur-driven automobiles in op-

1 *eration in the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce*
 2 *on July 1, 1951*

3 *(5) Agencies for which appropriations or funds were*
 4 *made available by the Department of Defense Appropriation*
 5 *Act, 1953, or the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1953*

6 *(6) The agencies named in subsection (b) of this section.*

7 *(b) In no event shall the number of passenger-carrying*
 8 *vehicles which may be operated during the current fiscal year*
 9 *at the seat of government under any appropriation or au-*
 10 *thorization for the Department of Labor, the Department of*
 11 *Health, Education and Welfare, the National Labor Rela-*
 12 *tions Board, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad*
 13 *Retirement Board, or the Federal Mediation and Concilia-*
 14 *tion Service exceed 50 per centum of the number in use as of*
 15 *June 30, 1951.*

16 TITLE II—PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS

17 SEC. 1214. There are appropriated, out of any money in
 18 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and out of the
 19 postal revenues, respectively, such sums as hereafter may
 20 be necessary for the payment, as certified by the Comp-
 21 troller General, of judgments rendered by the district courts
 22 and Court of Claims against the United States not other-
 23 wise provided for: *Provided*, That such payments may be
 24 made upon receipt of transcripts of the judgments from the
 25 Attorney General.

1 SEC. 1215. Subsection ~~(b)~~ of section 2411 of title 28,
2 United States Code, is amended to read:

3 “~~(b)~~ Except as otherwise provided in subsection ~~(a)~~
4 of this section, interest on judgments against the United
5 States under section 1346 of this title made final after review
6 on appeal by the United States shall be paid at the rate of
7 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original judg-
8 ment to the date of the mandate of the appellate court.”

9 SEC. 1216. Subsection ~~(b)~~ of section 2516 of title 28,
10 United States Code, is amended to read:

11 “~~(b)~~ Interest on judgments against the United States
12 by the Court of Claims affirmed by the Supreme Court after
13 review on petition of the United States shall be paid at the
14 rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original
15 judgment to the date of the mandate of affirmance.”

16 SEC. 1217. Within sixty days after receipt of any tran-
17 script of judgment from the Attorney General, which in the
18 opinion of the Comptroller General shall not be paid as ren-
19 dered, the Comptroller General shall refer such judgment to
20 the Congress, with a statement of his reasons therefor, and
21 any judgment so referred shall be paid out of the appropria-
22 tion herein made only pursuant to specific authorization con-
23 tained in a general appropriation act: *Provided*, That such
24 authorization may include limitations on amounts to be paid
25 as principal sums, interest, attorney's fees, and so forth.

1 SEC. 1218. The annual report of the Comptroller Gen-
2 eral shall include a statement of all the judgments certified for
3 payment by him during the previous year showing the dates
4 and amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor they
5 were rendered.

6 SEC. 1219. The provision of law codified as section 2518
7 of title 28, United States Code, shall not be applicable to
8 judgments payable hereunder.

9 SEC. 1220. This Act shall apply only to judgments here-
10 after rendered and all laws in effect at the time of entering
11 judgments prior to the enactment hereof shall remain in effect
12 with respect to such judgments.

13 SEC. 1221. This Title may be cited as the "Payment of
14 Judgments Act, 1953".

Passed the House of Representatives July 15, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JULY 27, 1953

Reported with amendments

under terms satisfactory to the Secretary and to the water users: Provided further, That."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Insert the language proposed by the Senate with the following amendment: In line 1 of said amendment strike out "(b)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change "December 31, 1956," where it appears in said amendment to "December 31, 1954," and change the period at the end of the amendment to a colon and add the following: "Provided further, That after June 30, 1954, no funds appropriated by this or any other Act and no funds which are available or which may become available from any source whatever shall be used for administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, except as may be specifically authorized by law: *Provided further*, That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$250,000."

Mr. CORDON. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 20, 26, 29, 51, and 57.

The motion was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

By unanimous consent, the following additional reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CARLSON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, with amendments:

S. 2451. A bill to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 679).

By Mr. CARLSON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, without amendment:

S. 1688. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (Rept. No. 681).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 251. A bill to amend section 1923 (a) of title 28, United States Code, relating to docket fees (Rept. No. 680).

ADDITIONAL BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. HENDRICKSON (for Mr. TAFT), by unanimous consent, introduced a bill (S. 2492) for the relief of Henryk Schwartz, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL QUOTA IMMIGRANT VISAS TO CERTAIN ALIENS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him

to the bill (S. 1917) to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas to certain escapees, German expellees, and nationals of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line — insert:

"EMERGENCY MIGRATION

"For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out such migration program as may be authorized by law, including transfer of not to exceed 65 passenger motor vehicles from the Mutual Security Agency or the Department of State without reimbursement; not to exceed \$9,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from this appropriation; and not to exceed \$756,000 for the making of loans; \$4,000,000; *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the 83d Congress, of either S. 1917 or H. R. 6397."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert:

"CHAPTER V. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

"For providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by title III and IV of the act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended, including not to exceed \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$84,500,000, to remain available until expended, and of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for carrying out title IV of said act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6049, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert: "": *Provided further*, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the

provisions of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency created pursuant to reorganization plan No. 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any person transferred to said agency."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert: "": *Provided further*, That the operations of the International Broadcasting Service presently located in New York City shall be moved to the District of Columbia or its environs by June 30, 1954."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert:

"RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN KOREA

"There are hereby made available out of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1954 and certified by the Secretary of Defense to be saved as a result of the armistice in Korea, not to exceed \$200,000,000, to be available, under such terms and conditions as the President may specify and through such officers or agencies as he may designate, for relief and rehabilitation in Korea: *Provided*, That funds made available hereunder shall be used only in such parts of Korea as the President deems to be not under Communist control."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted five amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6200, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1954, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments; see foregoing notices of motions to suspend the rule.)

ADDITIONAL MATTERS PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

The following additional matters were ordered to be printed in the Appendix:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

Letter dated July 23, 1953, from J. L. Van Volkenburg, president, CBS Television.

By Mr. COOPER:

Two editorials from the New York Times of today, one entitled "The Last Full Measure," the second entitled "The Stocktaking," both relating to the war in Korea.

RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. I move that the Senate now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 10 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 28, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 27, 1953:

UNITED NATIONS

The following-named persons to be representatives of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve no longer than December 31, 1953:

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts.
James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina.
Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, of Ohio.
James P. Richards, of South Carolina.

The following-named persons to be alternate representatives of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve no longer than December 31, 1953:

Archibald J. Carey, Jr., of Illinois.
James David Zellerbach, of California.
Henry Ford II, of Michigan.
Dr. Charles M. Mayo, of Minnesota.
Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York.

IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. John E. Gingrich, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Chief of Naval Material.

The following-named officers of the Naval Reserve for permanent appointment in the grade of rear admiral in the Naval Reserve:

REAR ADMIRAL, LINE

Ellery Wheeler Stone
Gilcs Chester Stedman
Luis de Florez
Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss
Edmond Joseph Moran

REAR ADMIRAL, SUPPLY CORPS

Wilfred James McNeil

The following-named officers of the Naval Reserve for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the line and staff corps indicated, subject to the prescribed qualifications:

LINE

William A. Read	Edward C. Holden, Jr.
Richard R. McNulty	William W. Drake
Karl L. Lange	Charles L. Labarge
James Morton Ross	Harry P. Stolz

MEDICAL CORPS

Richard A. Kern
Alphonse McMahon

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Robert C. Johnson

- 1/30/53
23. FORESTRY. Sen. Maybank discussed the history and growth of the timber industry in the South (pp. 10861-4).
24. RECLAMATION. Received Interior's report on a plan of improvement for the Washita River Subbasin, Red River Basin, Okla. and Tex.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 10701).
25. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6200, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 10703-20). Sens. Bridges, Ferguson, Cordon, Saltonstall, Hayden, Russell and McCarran were appointed conferees (p. 10720). Agreed to all Committee amendments with one exception not affecting this Department (pp. 10703-6).
- By Sen. Young, to provide an additional \$4,500,000 to this Department to carry out the corn-acreage allotment program (pp. 10713-4).
- By Sen. Bridges, to provide \$84,500,000 for school construction in Federally affected areas, to be effective only upon enactment of H. R. 6049 (pp. 10707-8).
- By Sen. Bridges, to earmark not to exceed \$200,000,000 of Defense Department funds, which are certified by the Defense Secretary as saved as a result of the Korean armistice, for relief and rehabilitation in Korea (pp. 10708-10).
- By Sen. Bridges, to provide \$4,000,000 to carry out an emergency refugee program, to be effective only upon the enactment of either S. 1917 or H. R. 6481 (p. 10711).
- By Sen. Bridges, to provide an additional \$250,000 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (p. 10712).
- By Sen. Bridges, to authorize 215 super-grade positions in the Defense Department (p. 10712).
- By Sen. Fulbright, authorizing contracts in excess of 1 year with respect to certain foreign credits to insure that the agreements under the International Information and Educational activities will be unaffected by the bringing of foreign currencies under the appropriation procedure (pp. 10719-20).
- By Sen. Hayden, providing \$450,000 additional for the Mexican farm-labor program (p. 10718).
- By Sen. Ferguson, permitting use of funds for Council of Economic Advisers' members appointed during recess (p. 10718).
- By Sens. Maybank and Mundt, barring use of funds for new furniture in Government departments if excess or rehabilitation furniture is available (p. 10711).

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. PERSONNEL. S. 2530, by Sen. Douglas, to amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for Federal civilian employees; to Finance Committee (p. 10702).
- S. 2533, by Sen. Mansfield, to provide a lump-sum death payment to beneficiaries of employees of the Forest Service killed while combating forest fires; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 10702).
- H. R. 6663, by Rep. Friedel, to increase the amount of earnings allowed social-security beneficiaries; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 10852).
- H. R. 6664, by Rep. Heller, to extend and improve the old-age and survivors insurance system, to provide permanent and total disability insurance and rehabilitation benefits; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 10852).
27. CCC. S. 2526, by Sen. Butler, Neb., to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10702).

13. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. The "Daily Digest" states: The Agriculture Committee agreed on a bill on national apportionment for 1954 cotton acreage allotments (H.R. 6665), setting the national minimum allotment at 22.5 million acres. Also agreed to provisions to take care of hardship cases; regarding land factor and history; that there would be no reduction below 70.5%, 1952 acreage, which means that no State would have to take a reduction of more than 29.5% of the 1952 acreage; and that California and Arizona would receive a bonus acreage, over and above their share in the 22.5 million acres, which will not count in the cotton history in such States (p. D816). Rep. Wickersham commented on this proposed bill (p. 10839).
14. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Bow spoke against Federal construction of a dam at Hells Canyon (pp. 10840-42).
15. RESEARCH. Received a Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters petition requesting an increase in the National Science Foundation appropriation (p. 10853).

SENATE

16. FAMINE RELIEF. Conferees were appointed in both Houses on S. 2249, to authorize CCC to make agricultural commodities owned by it available to the President to assist in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements of peoples friendly to the U.S. (pp. 10720, 10805).
17. DEBT INCREASE. Both Houses received the President's message recommending an increase of \$15,000,000,000 in the statutory debt limit (H. Doc. 220) (pp. 10826-7, 10873). Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted a statement presented by the Administration in support of the increase (pp. 10827-8).
18. FOREST LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 2069, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (S. Rept. 731) (p. 10883).
19. PENALTY MAIL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6281, to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government mail matter (S. Rept. 732) (p. 10883).
20. LAID TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment H.R. 3107 and H.R. 2458, to convey certain national-forest lands in Basalt, Colo., and Cherry Point, N. C. (p. 10734). These bills will now be sent to the President.
21. SUBMERGED LANDS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5134, providing for U. S. jurisdiction over submerged lands in the outer continental shelf (pp. 10720-1, 10734-9, 10742-6, 10859-61, 10864-72). This bill will now be sent to the President.
22. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 6185, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (pp. 10876-7). This bill provides that veterans must receive passing grades in civil service examinations before they may receive credit for preference points; and that before an eligible entitled to 10 points preference may be placed on the top of the register, he must have at least a compensable disability of 10%.
 Sen. Carlson spoke on the steps taken during the last six months to strengthen the civil-service system, and he inserted Mr. George H. Moore's (member, CSC) statement on this matter (pp. 10721-2).

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 6281) to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter, heretofore received, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ADDITIONAL HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 62. An act to amend section 3178 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

H. R. 6465. An act to amend paragraph 1530 of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to footwear; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 304. An act to provide for the admission to Saint Elizabeths Hospital, in the District of Columbia, of certain citizens of the United States adjudged insane in foreign countries; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Resolution by Bexar County Pomona Grange, Texas, relative to reciprocal trade.

Editorial entitled "Texas Must Conserve Water Against Dry Seasons That Will Come Again," published in the *Paris, Tex., News* of July 21, 1953.

Article entitled "The Biggest Inch," written by Curtis Bishop, and published in the magazine *Texas Parade* for July 1953.

By Mr. BEALL:

Sermon preached by Father Brown at the silver jubilee mass of Father Thorning, pastor of St. Josephs Church, Carrollton Manor, Md., associate editor of *World Affairs* and advisory editor of the *Americas*.

RECOMMENDATION FOR COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN TO MEET IN ADVANCE ON SECOND SESSION AGENDA

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in in the body of the *RECORD* a statement regarding the agenda for the second session of the 83d Congress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

I wish to make a suggestion on legislative procedure to which I have given a good deal of thought. I feel humbly but firmly that this suggestion could be most helpful to the future of the Congress and of our country.

My suggestion is that several weeks before the next session of the 83d Congress convenes that the Senate's committee chairmen meet, together with the Republican Policy Committee, to plan on the next session's agenda and timetable.

WE SHOULD AVOID LAST-MINUTE LOGJAMS

I believe that such meeting could help to prevent the inevitable last-minute logjams such as we are now experiencing. It could help make sure that practically from

the start of the next session, Senate committees could be speedily processing the tremendous avalanche of bills which lie before us.

I believe that this same approach—assembling a committee of committee chairmen—could well be followed by those of my colleagues who serve on the House of Representatives side, although that is, of course, for them to determine.

Ordinarily, I would not make a suggestion in this particular field, because this issue is basically within the province of the majority policy committee itself and our very competent acting majority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND]. The members of our Policy Committee have done, I believe, a very creditable job. But I believe that their job can be improved upon with the cooperation of Senate committee chairmen.

Already, there are several such chairmen serving on the policy committee. But since the policy committee must inevitably hear from still other committee chairmen with regard to individual committee plans, I believe that assembling the committee chairmen with the policy committee would serve as a very sound and practical procedure.

Woodrow Wilson, many years ago, described the United States Government as "a Government by chairmen of standing committees."

The chairmen of the committees are in positions of great significance. But one of the reasons why, unfortunately, the Congress—regardless of which party is in control—has often failed to present a logical, well-coordinated program in accordance with a sound timetable, is that there has been so little coordination among the chairmen of the standing committees.

This is of course no criticism of any individual or any committee or any party. It is simply a statement of fact which the record will bear out.

FOREIGN RELATIONS REQUIRE COMMITTEE COORDINATION

I, for one, feel that, as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, this situation should be corrected.

I do not feel that the 83d Congress can be adequate to its foreign relations responsibilities, unless there is greater coordination among, for example, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and myself.

Consider for example, the instance of the distribution of agricultural surpluses abroad—involving still another committee. Here, obviously, it is essential that there be coordination, between the Foreign Relations and Agriculture Committees. And on a great many other issues, America cannot fulfill its global obligations without better coordination.

Already, informally and on a personal basis such coordination exists. But unless we set up some working mechanism to assemble the chairmen of the standing committees, particularly in advance of a session, we will tend to proceed on a rather haphazard, hit-or-miss basis.

NEXT YEAR'S SESSION PARTICULARLY CROWDED

No one who looks at the mass of bills pending before us next year—Taft-Hartley taxes, social security, Hawaiian statehood, St. Lawrence seaway, farm parity, and great many others—can possibly believe that we are going to get through all of them, unless there is greater coordination and a better timetable mutually agreed upon.

Foreign policy today has become so complex with economic, military, political, diplomatic, agricultural and other overtones that we need the best thinking of all the committees, in conjunction with the thinking of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees.

I submit this suggestion formally, therefore, to our splendid acting majority leader and to the President of the United States.

MORE PARTY RESPONSIBILITY NEEDED

For a long time now, political scientists have recommended that there be better coordination among congressional committee chairmen and a greater degree of party responsibility. This is no "Ivy Tower" suggestion. Right now, in practice a party may commit itself to an objective. But unless the chairmen of the committee responsible for that objective's jurisdiction handles the matter adequately, the objective may never be met and the party's record may not be made.

If the Republican Party, therefore, is to fulfill its program, there must be more party responsibility.

But this is not a partisan question. This is a question of good government—responsible government.

HEALTH OF LEGISLATORS HARMED BY POOR PLANNING

The burdens of Congress have become so many—the pressures so vast—that we cannot fail to plan our way in another session.

This is particularly true of the close of sessions when the pressures amount to a climax.

We can ill afford the damage to the health of individual Senators and Representatives, caused by the overstrain of these final hectic weeks of sessions.

Let us plan for a more coordinated, better-timed legislative program in which we can do justice to the issues and justice to our own health.

I personally feel that I have a particular responsibility to comment on this procedure subject, because, with my great colleague from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] I stand second in seniority among the Republicans of this Chamber; with my able colleague from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] standing first.

I do not ordinarily like to see still another committee or organization set up because from what I have seen of Washington, there are too many units downtown already stepping over each other's toes. But this committee of chairmen is one mechanism which would set a good example for the executive branch. It is vitally necessary if the Congress is to fulfill its dynamic challenges in this atomic age.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6391) making appropriations for Mutual Security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, Mr. FENTON, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, Mr. FORD, Mr. GARY, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. PASSMAN, and Mr. CANNON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to en bloc, that the bill, as proposed to be amended, be considered as an original text for the

purpose of amendment, and that no points of order be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that no points of order are waived?

Mr. BRIDGES. No points of order are waived, so that we may return to any committee amendment at any time.

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] and I have a point of order which we would like to raise in connection with an objection to one of the committee amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. The proposed unanimous consent agreement would fully protect the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Chapter II," on page 2, after line 22, to insert:

"SENATE

"For payment to Anna Lee Smith, widow of Willis Smith, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500."

At the top of page 3, to insert:

"For payment to Lillian C. Tobey, widow of Charles W. Tobey, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$12,500."

Under the heading "Legislative branch—House of Representatives," on page 3, after line 5, to insert:

"For payment to Ruth B. Bryson, widow of Joseph R. Bryson, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$12,500."

On page 3, after line 15, to insert:

"INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION FOR 1953

"For carrying out the provisions of the Joint Resolution entitled 'Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray the expenses of the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union for the year 1953, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia,' approved July 13, 1953 (Public Law 110, 83d Cong.), \$150,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to advance to the President of the American group such sums within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray incidental expenses, to be accounted for in the same manner as provided by law for Senate committees."

On page 5, line 12, after the figures "3,000," to insert "purchase (not to exceed six) and"; on page 6, line 8, after the word "organizations," to strike out "\$60 million" and insert "\$80 million"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "of which \$70,000 may be made available to one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting, under private auspices but under the supervision of the Department of State, radio programs to Western Europe and Latin America, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding"; on page 7, line 21, after the word "films," to strike out "Provided further, That not to exceed 7,500 average annual positions, including the prorata portion of administrative support personnel, may be financed from this appropriation and the average number in each unit shall not exceed 66 2/3 percent of the number now employed both as to United States and local personnel respectively" and insert: *Provided further, That after the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 8, 1953, existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign*

Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire within 1 year of said effective date may be extended for a period of 1 year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment authorized in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 922): Provided further, That upon the effective date of Reorganization Plan Number 8 of 1953, the President may authorize the Director of the United States Information Agency thereby created to carry out (under such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe) the functions of the Board of the Foreign Service with respect to personnel appointed or assigned for service in the United States Information Agency under the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended: Provided further, That funds made available under the head "International Information and Educational Activities" in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, for purchase, rent, construction and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception shall be available for such purposes relating to any radio facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State and for acquisition of quarters and necessary facilities for personnel required for operation of such facilities at remote locations outside the continental limits of the United States by purchase, construction, and alterations, and for initial furnishing of such quarters: Provided further, That the general provisions of the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954, shall apply to this appropriation: Provided further, That in the event that Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 establishing the United States Information Agency becomes effective, compliance with the statutory requirements as to investigation or certification of personnel applicable to any one of the three predecessor organizations under said Plan (The International Information Administration of the Department of State, the Mutual Security Agency or the Technical Cooperation Administration) shall be deemed to constitute compliance until January 1, 1954, with all such statutory requirements for any position in the United States Information Agency: Provided further, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency created pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any person transferred to said agency: Provided further, That the operations of the International Broadcasting Service presently located in New York City shall be moved to the District of Columbia or its environs by June 30, 1954."

Under the subhead "International Claims Commission," on page 10, line 13, after the figures "\$220,000", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only after the enactment into law of the provisions of H. R. 5742 extending the period of operation of the Commission and increasing to 5 percent the amounts deducted from awards and ordered to be deposited into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury."

Under the heading "Department of Commerce—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Export control," on page 12, line 6, after the word "controls," to strike out "\$3,700,000" and insert "\$4,500,000"; in line 6, after the word "controls", to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$1,125,000"; and at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "\$70,000" and insert "\$84,500."

On page 12, after line 11, to insert:

"MARITIME ACTIVITIES

"OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

"For an additional amount for 'Operating-differential subsidies', \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended."

Under the heading "Chapter IV—Treasury Department," on page 12, after line 17, to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE TREASURY

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES, PUBLIC MONEYS

"For an additional amount for 'Contingent expenses, public moneys,' \$66,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriations for 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the Treasury,' fiscal year 1954."

On page 15, after line 15, to insert:

"CHAPTER V

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"Production Marketing Administration

"Agricultural Adjustment Programs

"For an additional amount for 'Agricultural Adjustment Programs,' \$3,000,000, of which not more than \$700,000 may be transferred to the appropriation account, 'Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938'."

On page 15, after line 24, to insert:

"The funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture in the act of June 4, 1952 (Public Law 371) shall remain available until December 31, 1954."

On page 16, line 3, to change the chapter number from "V" to "VI."

Under the heading "Chapter VI—Department of the Interior," on page 16, after line 10, to insert:

"TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

"For an additional amount for 'Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,' \$424,000."

On page 16, line 14, to change the chapter number from "VI" to "VII."

Under the subhead "Council of Economic Advisers," on page 17, line 14, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$25,000"; and in line 16, after the figures "\$300," to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$275,000."

Under the subhead "Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel—Salaries and expenses," on page 18, line 2, after the numerals "723", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$300,000."

On page 18, after line 19, to insert:

"COMMISSION ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary for the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$400,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the 83d Congress, of H. R. 5495."

On page 20, after line 3, to insert:

"GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"Appropriation item under the heading 'General Services Administration, Hospital Facilities in the District of Columbia,' contained in the act approved July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 637), is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'appropriation' at the end of the first proviso and before the colon, the phrase 'including in addition thereto Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:'"

On page 20, after line 12, to insert:

"SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,925,000; and in addition, not to exceed \$1,575,000 may be transferred to this appropriation from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said fund: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available

for necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation of the Small Defense Plants Administration."

On page 21, after line 2, to insert:

"REVOLVING FUND

"For the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$70,000,000."

On page 21, after line 6, to insert:

"REVOLVING FUND, SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

"The revolving fund authorized by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of section 714 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1954 for payment of obligations and direct costs under contracts entered into during fiscal year 1953."

Under the subhead "Subversive Activities Control Board," on page 21, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$70,000" and insert "\$150,000"; and in line 20, after the word "travel", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That the limitation on the purchase of newspapers and periodicals in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby increased from \$100 to \$500."

On page 22, line 1, to change the chapter number from "VII" to "VIII."

Under the heading "Chapter VIII—Military construction—Department of Defense—Department of the Air Force—Acquisition and construction of real property," on page 22, after line 5, to strike out:

"Not to exceed \$240,776,000 of the unobligated balances of funds heretofore granted under this head shall be available, until expended, for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, 81st Cong.), the act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, 81st Cong.), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, 82d Cong.), and the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, 82d Cong.), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended, and hire of passenger motor vehicles."

And insert:

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the act of March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936), as amended, the act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, 81st Cong.), the act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, 81st Cong.), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, 82d Cong.), and the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, 82d Cong.), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$310,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 24, after line 10, to insert:

"SEC. 705. Funds appropriated to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the headings 'Military construction,' 'Public works,' and 'Acquisition and construction of real property,' respectively, in fiscal year 1954 and prior years, are hereby made available for military public works authorized for such departments by any law cited in any of such appropriations or any law enacted during the 83d Congress: *Pro-*

vided, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Army, and not to exceed \$1,500,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Navy, shall be available for the purposes of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the act of September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 364), in addition to amounts previously made available for such purpose."

At the top of page 25, to change the chapter number from "VIII" to "IX."

At the top of page 26, to insert:

"For financing a part of the United States share of the cost of remedial works in the Niagara River, to be undertaken in accordance with article II of the treaty between the United States of America and Canada, ratified by the United States Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$1,500,000."

On page 26, after line 6, to insert:

"Of the \$1,100,000 available under this head and allocated for the continuation of the Covington, Ky., Flood Control Project, so much as may be necessary may be expended for the purpose of installing adequate pumping capacity at the 24th Street Station in such city in order to obviate the need for a ponding area in the vicinity of such station."

On page 26, after line 13, to insert:

"Not to exceed \$108,000 of the amount available under this head shall be available for the widening of the channel of the Calumet River, Ill. and Ind., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945."

On page 26, after line 17, to insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, general', including the objects specified under this head in the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1954, to remain available until expended, \$2,200,000."

At the top of page 27, to change the chapter number from "IX" to "X."

Under the subhead "Department of State—Government in occupied areas," on page 31, line 11, after the word "of", to insert "\$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary of \$14,800."

On page 34, line 12, to change the chapter number from "X" to "XI."

Under the heading "Chapter XI—Emergency agencies—Executive Office of the President—Office of Defense Mobilization—Salaries and expenses," on page 34, line 21, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,250,000", and in line 22, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and "Provided, That contracts under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually."

Under the heading "Independent offices—Defense transport activities—Salaries and expenses," on page 35, line 9, after the word "appropriation," to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$500,000."

Under subhead "Economic Stabilization Agency—Salaries and expenses," on page 35, line 16, after the numerals "1953", where they occur the second time, to strike out "and not to exceed \$290,000 for the liquidation of the Economic Stabilization Agency, \$1,190,000" and insert "\$900,000."

Under the heading "Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and expenses, defense production activities," on page 36, line 11, after the word "services", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$5,500,000"; and in line 12, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and "Provided, That no part of these funds shall be available for continuation of the functions of the Industry Evaluation Board."

Under the heading "Department of the Interior—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and expenses, defense production activities,"

on page 36, line 24, after the figures "\$500,000", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That these funds shall be available only for continuation of the Petroleum Administration for Defense."

Under the heading "Federal Civil Defense Administration—Operations," on page 37, line 20, after the word "conclusive", to strike out "\$7,900,000" and insert "\$9,150,000."

Under the subhead "Federal contributions," on page 38, line 2, after the word "funds", to strike out "\$9,870,000" and insert "\$12,000,000."

Under the subhead "Emergency supplies and equipment," on page 38, line 7, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$40,000,000."

On page 38, line 8, to change the chapter number from "XI" to "XII."

Under the heading "Chapter XII—Claims, audited claims, and judgments," on page 38, line 15, after the word "in" to insert "Senate documents numbered 58 and 65, and"; and in line 17, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$2,732,954" and insert "\$12,121,334."

On page 39, line 5, to change the chapter number from "XII" to "XIII."

Under the heading "Chapter XIII—General provisions—Title I—Departments, agencies, and corporations," on page 39, line 7, to change the section number from "1201" to "1301."

On page 39, line 13, to change the section number from "1202" to "1302"; in line 24, after the word "date", to strike out "or"; and in line 25, after the word "States" to insert "or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence."

On page 40, line 18, to change the section number from "1203" to "1303."

On page 41, line 7, to change the section number from "1204" to "1304."

On page 41, line 12, to change the section number from "1205" to "1305."

On page 41, line 22, to change the section number from "1206" to "1306."

On page 42, line 13, to change the section number from "1207" to "1307."

On page 42, line 20, to change the section number from "1208" to "1308."

On page 44, line 3, to change the section number from "1209" to "1309."

On page 44, line 13, to change the section number from "1210" to "1310."

On page 44, line 22, to change the section number from "1211" to "1311."

On page 45, line 3, to change the section number from "1212" to "1312."

On page 45, line 20, to change the section number from "1213" to "1313."

On page 46, after line 12, to insert:

"SEC. 1314. Funds made available in this or any other act shall hereafter be available for examination of estimates of appropriations in the field and the use of such funds for such purpose shall be subject only to regulations by the standing committees concerned."

On page 46, after line 17, to insert:

"SEC. 1315. (a) During the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation for the executive branch contained in this or another act, or of any funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this or any other act, shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees performing such duties. This subsection shall not apply to—

"(1) Any person employed by an agency for which appropriations of funds were made available by the Independent Offices Appro-

priation Act, 1953, and whose place of duty is in a foreign country

"(2) Any person acting as chauffeur for—
 "The President of the United States
 "The Secretary of State
 "The Secretary of the Treasury
 "The Attorney General
 "The Postmaster General
 "The Secretary of the Interior
 "The Undersecretary of the Interior
 "The Secretary of Agriculture
 "The Secretary of Commerce
 "(3) Automobiles operated by—
 "The Federal Bureau of Investigation
 "The United States Secret Service
 "The Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Interior, outside of the District of Columbia

"(4) One-half of the chauffeur-driven automobiles in operation in the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce on July 1, 1951

"(5) Agencies for which appropriations or funds were made available by the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1953, or the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1953

"(6) The agencies named in subsection (b) of this section.

"(b) In no event shall the number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current fiscal year at the seat of Government under any appropriation or authorization for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, or the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service exceed 50 percent of the number in use as of June 30, 1951."

On page 48, after line 16, to strike out:

"TITLE II—PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS

"SEC. 1214. There are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and out of the postal revenues, respectively, such sums as hereafter may be necessary for the payment, as certified by the Comptroller General, of judgments rendered by the district courts and Court of Claims against the United States not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That such payments may be made upon receipt of transcripts of the judgments from the Attorney General."

At the top of page 49, to strike out:

"Sec. 1215. Subsection (b) of section 2411 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read:

"(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a) of this section, interest on judgments against the United States under section 1346 of this title made final after review on appeal by the United States shall be paid at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date of the original judgment to the date of the mandate of the appellate court."

On page 49, after line 8, to strike out:

"Sec. 1216. Subsection (b) of section 2516 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read:

"(b) Interest on judgments against the United States by the Court of Claims affirmed by the Supreme Court after review on petition of the United States shall be paid at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date of the original judgment to the date of the mandate of affirmance."

On page 49, after line 15, to strike out:

"Sec. 1217. Within 60 days after receipt of any transcript of judgment from the Attorney General, which in the opinion of the Comptroller General shall not be paid as rendered, the Comptroller General shall refer such judgment to the Congress, with a statement of his reasons therefor, and any judgment so referred shall be paid out of the appropriation herein made only pursuant to specific authorization contained in a general appropriation act: *Provided*, That

such authorization may include limitations on amounts to be paid as principal sums, interest, attorney's fees, and so forth."

At the top of page 50, to strike out:

"Sec. 1218. The annual report of the Comptroller General shall include a statement of all the judgments certified for payment by him during the previous year showing the dates and amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor they were rendered."

On page 50, after line 5, to strike out:

"Sec. 1219. The provision of law codified as section 2518 of title 28, United States Code, shall not be applicable to judgments payable hereunder."

On page 50, after line 8, to strike out:

"Sec. 1220. This act shall apply only to judgments hereafter rendered and all laws in effect at the time of entering judgments prior to the enactment hereof shall remain in effect with respect to such judgments."

On page 50, after line 12, to strike out:

"Sec. 1221. This title may be cited as the 'Payment of Judgments Act, 1953'."

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, is it in order to offer amendments at this time?

Mr. BRIDGES. Perhaps the more orderly way to proceed would be for me to offer the amendments which the committee has instructed me to offer, and which I have agreed to offer. When those are disposed of, we can take up individual amendments.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. The only reason I ask the question is that the Judiciary Committee is now meeting. We are trying to dispose of all nominations and bills presently on the agenda before the close of the session. I should like to return to that committee. I do not believe my amendment would require very lengthy consideration. I do not wish to ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I am perfectly willing that the Senator from Maryland may offer his amendment. Then I can proceed with the committee amendments.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I thank my friend from New Hampshire. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 26, after line 21, it is proposed to insert the following new paragraph:

For an additional amount for the commencement of construction of the Anacostia River flood-control project, Maryland and the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, \$500,000.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, the periodic floods in the vicinity of the Peace Cross have resulted in many, many years of deplorable hazard, serious inconvenience, and unnecessary damage to property, to say nothing of the fact that highway transportation is obstructed for lengthy intervals. The seriousness of this situation, as it relates to the defense of the Nation's Capital cannot be minimized, and in my opinion, these untenable and recurrent conditions cannot be permitted to continue.

Thus far this year, there have been 19 floods at the Peace Cross, and it is estimated that 35,000 automobiles a day use this arterial highway intersection. At

flood stage, it requires little imagination to visualize the tremendous congestion and confusion.

A project to protect that area is a part of a more comprehensive flood-control and navigation project for the Anacostia River and tributaries, authorized by Congress in the Flood Control Act approved May 17, 1950, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers as contained in House Document 202, 81st Congress. The plan of improvement provides in general for channel improvement along the river and its northeast and northwest branches, together with the construction of levees, pumping plants, and appurtenant facilities. The current estimated Federal cost of these works is approximately \$13 million.

The General Assembly of the State of Maryland, in recent session, has likewise given special attention to this problem by authorizing the expenditure of \$4,250,000 to carry out the State's obligation of the flood-control plan as prepared by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army. However, there is a qualification on this money which requires that the Congress must make available a minimum appropriation as evidence that the Federal Government is prepared to meet its obligation. This, of course, would involve funds in excess of the \$175,000 for further planning which has been approved in the budget.

In the absence of federally approved funds, the State of Maryland has decided to proceed with measures which might alleviate, in part, these serious circumstances. With the approval of the Governor of Maryland, the Maryland State Roads Commission will expend \$600,000 to raise the level of certain main and arterial roads. Frankly, I believe that such steps are impractical and inconsistent with the planning of the project. Conceivably, and there is much authoritative opinion to substantiate this point, these roads would require further alteration when construction of the entire project is started. This would certainly constitute a needless waste of Federal and State funds.

The civil functions appropriation bill, H. R. 5376, recently passed by the Senate, appropriated for this purpose \$500,000. We lost the appropriation in conference. I do not know how or why we lost it. Certainly it should never have been taken out of the bill. Nevertheless, it was done. That bill, however, as passed, provided \$175,000 for further planning. Mr. President, we do not need \$175,000 for further planning. We need some money with which to start the project so the funds of the State of Maryland may be used. Even if a minimum amount of money, such as \$500,000, or even \$100,000, is provided in the pending bill, so the Army engineers can at least supervise for the first year the expenditure of the State funds—if we can only succeed in having some money provided in the pending bill to get the project started—I feel we can carry through to a successful conclusion, and in that way save the State of Maryland \$600,000, and ultimately save the Federal Government the additional cost of undoing what the

unwise expenditure of those funds would do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, as the distinguished and able Senator from Maryland has said, a similar amendment was added to the civil functions appropriation bill after hearings before the Committee on Appropriations. The provision, however, was eliminated in conference. The Senator has expressed his conviction in the matter and has favored it, I am somewhat doubtful about what the House will do about it. However, if the Senator is willing to modify his amendment, reducing the amount from \$500,000, we would have a new talking point in conference, and I would be glad to take such an amendment to conference.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I will say to my good friend, the able chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that the Senator from Maryland is willing to make any reasonable compromise on the amount so long as the Federal Government now assumes the obligation to go forward with construction it should have assumed years ago.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate has approved the project after full and careful hearings and study and the full committee has approved it. It is a worthy project, but it was lost in conference. I say to my good friend from New Hampshire that I would be very happy to modify my proposed amendment and accept any amount he may suggest so he may go to conference with it. Then if it is agreed to in conference the State funds will be made available under the terms of legislation enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland last year. In that way the work can then proceed.

Mr. BRIDGES. I would not accept the identical amendment which was lost in the Civil Functions Conference but if a reduction is made to \$200,000, and if the Senator from Maryland will so modify his amendment, I shall accept it and take it to conference.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I modify my amendment by striking out the figure "\$500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "\$200,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be modified in accordance with the Senator's request.

Without objection, the amendment, as modified, is agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I thank my able friend from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, after line 3, it is proposed to insert:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1953, \$50,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. This item is for expenditures by special committees created

by the Senate, which have spent or are in process of spending the money in carrying out the duties imposed upon them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer another amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 12, line 11, after the word "Secretary", it is proposed to insert: "Provided, That in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head for the fiscal year 1953, shall remain available during the current fiscal year to cover the cost of reduction in force of officers and employees whose services are terminated."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this is a simple amendment. It provides \$100,000 of unobligated money—no new money—to pay the terminal leave cost of 120 people whose services are being terminated in this Agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer another amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 15, after line 15, it is proposed to insert:

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$200,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6049, 83d Congress.

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment would implement a House bill with respect to Federal assistance on school construction. Every Senator is familiar with the subject. The amendment would implement the administration of the fund.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send another amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 15, line 16, it is proposed to insert the following:

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Assistance for School Construction

For providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by titles III and IV of the act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended, including not to exceed \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$84,500,000, to remain available until expended, and of which \$10 million shall be available for carrying out title IV of said act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only

upon enactment into law of H. R. 6049, 83d Congress.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this is a school construction item. It provides for assistance on construction in federally affected areas. I should like to make this point clear to the Senate. The amendment provides the funds which will be authorized by H. R. 6049. That bill has passed the House and it has been reported to the Senate with amendments, but it has not passed the Senate. I want to be very frank with the Senate. This is the last money bill which will go through at this session. If the authorization bill is not passed this appropriation will not be used. We will take note of the situation in conference.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. This is a fund for the construction of educational institutions in federally impacted areas. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Are there designated in the bill amounts which are specifically allocated to certain defense areas, or is that matter to be determined by the Department, upon the making of the proper and necessary showings?

Mr. BRIDGES. There is no direct appropriation for any particular area. It is to be determined by the general formula which is prescribed in H. R. 6049 and by the case presented in conformity with the formula.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. BARRETT in the chair). Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Will the distinguished chairman of the committee advise the Senate whether the amount of \$84 million, I believe, is sufficient to cover the schools that are eligible for this Federal aid, but who, for one reason or another, did not have their applications completed in time? It seems to me that I recall that the amount required for this purpose was an additional \$95 million.

Mr. BRIDGES. This is the budget figure for the pending authorization. The testimony was that this amount will be sufficient to take care of approximately 500 districts, for such aid as needed; and certainly it will cover the applications which can be processed during the coming year.

As the Senator from Oklahoma knows, this amount may not cover everything that may be desired or that may be applied for.

Mr. MONRONEY. My point is that under this program there is outstanding, as I understand, for work already done for which the Government has incurred an obligation, approximately \$95 million additional. Does this provision preclude school districts that may not have been able to qualify fully because of not completing their application forms in every detail, but whose entitlement was

actually and generally within the provisions of the law; will they be able at a later date to qualify under subsequent appropriations which may be made to provide relief for them from their hardship?

Mr. BRIDGES. The new authorization which we are due to consider shortly will provide additional relief for areas which qualify under the terms of that authority.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. HUNT. Let me ask the distinguished chairman of the committee whether the moneys appropriated in this bill for this particular purpose will take care of the situations recently developed because of an opinion of the Attorney General, under which schools which heretofore have been receiving oil royalty money under the Leasing Act of 1920, I believe, have now been declared to be ineligible to receive funds from other than the one source—thus bringing about the situation I have in mind in the case of the school for the city of Cheyenne, where that ruling is costing the city school some \$60,000. I wonder whether this appropriation will replace those moneys.

Mr. BRIDGES. I cannot answer that question positively. The authorizing legislation for which we are providing funds at this time has yet to be acted on by the Senate. It may be that the new legislation will give relief in the situation referred to. I think that is where the situation must be corrected. I am a little uncertain about this matter, because there has not been testimony about that particular problem before our committee.

Mr. HUNT. Recently, on taking up the matter with the Attorney General, I have been advised that a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to take care of this situation. I wonder whether it would take care of the authorization.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Wyoming can present this matter when the authorization measure comes up in the Senate—as it probably will within a matter of hours. Then that situation can be corrected.

My attention has just been called to the fact that the basic act provides some variations from the formula, in order to take care of special situations. It would appear that this is the change which was referred to by the Attorney General.

But I say frankly to the Senator from Wyoming that I do not know. I can find out, and can report to my colleague from Wyoming; and if there is something particular which can be done on the legislative act we shall be aware of the problem. But I do not know at the moment.

Mr. HUNT. If it is agreeable to the distinguished chairman of the committee, during the day I shall present the correspondence I have to the committee staff, so they may be advised.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], on page 15, in line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, in line 13, it is proposed to insert the following:

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN KOREA

There are hereby made available out of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1954 and certified by the Secretary of Defense to be saved as a result of the armistice in Korea, not to exceed \$200 million to be available, under such terms and conditions as the President may specify and through such officers or agencies as he may designate, for relief and rehabilitation in Korea: *Provided*, That funds made available hereunder shall be used only in such parts of Korea as the President deems to be not under Communist control.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this is an important amendment. I should like the Senate to be fully informed of the provisions of the amendment and its effect.

All of us are aware of the truce in Korea and of the cessation of fighting there. All of us hope a permanent peace will be established. The recent conflict in Korea has caused untold losses in blood and money and untold amounts of suffering. Our gallant ally, South Korea, has staked its very life on the outcome. The opposing armies ranged up and down Korea. Most of the peninsula at one time or another was a battlefield. The devastation of war has been the result. There have been brought about great suffering, terrific dislocations, destruction on a gigantic scale, and all the other dire consequences of war.

Since 1950 more than 1 million South Koreans have died, 2½ million are homeless, 5 million are dependent upon relief in order to stay alive, and the survivors of the war in Korea need help in order to be able to have the bare necessities of life.

The purpose of this amendment is to have a little of the money we would have spent in prosecuting the war, if it had continued, applied to the Korean people—not those under Communist domination but those in South Korea—in order to rehabilitate their section of the country.

This money has already been appropriated to the Department of Defense, so a new appropriation is not required.

I could speak for hours on this matter, but I have at least outlined the problem.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I wish to say to the Senator from New Hampshire, the chairman of the committee, that this is a most important matter.

What are the other nations that are supposed to have been, or were reputed to have been, our allies doing in regard

to this problem? Are they offering to assist in the rehabilitation of Korea, inasmuch as in the past some of them have acted in a sitdown capacity while the South Korean troops and the United States troops were fighting in that war?

Mr. BRIDGES. The question of the able Senator from Kansas is a very pertinent one. There is a United Nations Korean relief organization to which we are making contributions and to which some of our allies are contributing. Others are supposed to contribute to it. Others—as was the case during the Korean war—probably are not contributing.

I am as much concerned as is the Senator from Kansas over the fact that during the war some members of the United Nations remained on the sidelines and let United States troops and South Korean troops and some forces of a few of our more cooperative allies carry the load.

To be frank with the Senator from Kansas, this item is purely a United States grant. We hope that through the United Nations Rehabilitation Commission, to which we also contribute, other nations will contribute in some degree; but this is purely a United States program.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. In the opinion of the Senator from New Hampshire, will this be construed as creating a precedent on the part of this Nation, to the effect that we shall not carry the major load in connection with the rehabilitation of Korea?

Mr. BRIDGES. I hope it will not be considered a precedent. So far as the Senator from New Hampshire is concerned, he desires it to be understood that he does not want this action to be considered as a precedent. I must point out, however, that there are two programs to which we contribute in the rehabilitation of Korea. The fund we are now considering is purely a United States grant. The other, NUKRA, is supported by United States and other nations contributions. That was covered in the mutual security bill which was passed yesterday.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Does the Senator from New Hampshire really believe that any country other than the United States is going to contribute toward Korean rehabilitation?

Mr. BRIDGES. I entertain the hope that other countries will contribute; but I may say I have been disillusioned on various occasions in the past. I anticipate that my disillusionment will probably continue.

Mr. MORSE. Let us look at the matter realistically. When we are giving aid to all the other allies that have been involved in the war, does the Senator doubt for a moment, if they make any contributions to Korea, it will simply involve transferring figures from one set of books to another, and that the final

contribution will be ours? I do not think we ought to deceive the American people. I do not intimate that the Senator is doing so, but the Senate should not mislead the American people as to who is going to make the contributions.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have endeavored to explain that aspect of the matter, as did the Senator from Kansas. As I now address my distinguished colleague from Oregon, I desire to say to him that I certainly do not want to mislead anyone. I have stated frankly that this is a United States contribution, without other help, and that the only assistance that is anticipated on the part of other countries will be that which is given indirectly through the United Nations Rehabilitation Commission. I accept what the Senator from Oregon has said. I realize that it is absolutely true. We have aided many other nations, who in turn are contributing indirectly.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield at that point, I think a reference to the side slips on the mutual security appropriation bill may throw some light on the subject.

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. There was testimony regarding UNKRA contributions. At page 44 of the side slips we find a statement of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, listing pledges and contributions as of July 1, 1953. The list shows that several countries are contributing to the fund. The table shows the amount pledged, the amount paid, and the balance outstanding. Without going through the entire list, I shall presently ask to have the table printed in the RECORD. It is available to all Senators who would like to examine it. The list does not show the total number of contributions from all sources, both from member states and nonmember states, because certain countries outside the United Nations have contributed. The total amount of all pledges by the various countries is \$207,467,279; the amount paid, \$70,525,975. The balance outstanding, for the entire list of countries, including our own, is \$136,941,304. I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency statement of pledges and contributions as of July 1, 1953

[Expressed in terms of United States dollars]

	Pledged	Paid	Balance outstanding
MEMBER STATES			
Argentina.....	500,000	500,000	-----
Australia.....	4,002,710	1,366,856	2,635,854
Belgium.....	200,000	-----	200,000
Burma.....	49,934	49,934	-----
Canada.....	6,904,762	6,904,762	-----
Chile.....	250,000	-----	250,000
Denmark.....	860,000	289,555	570,445
Dominican Republic.....	10,000	-----	10,000
Egypt.....	28,716	-----	28,716
El Salvador.....	500	-----	500
Ethiopia.....	40,000	40,000	-----
Guatemala ¹	-----	-----	-----
Honduras.....	2,500	2,500	-----
Indonesia.....	100,000	100,000	-----
Israel.....	33,600	33,600	-----

Footnote at end of table.

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency statement of pledges and contributions as of July 1, 1953—Continued

[Expressed in terms of United States dollars]

	Pledged	Paid	Balance outstanding
MEMBER STATES—con.			
Lebanon.....	50,000	50,000	-----
Liberia.....	15,000	15,000	-----
Luxembourg.....	30,000	30,000	-----
Netherlands.....	263,158	263,158	-----
New Zealand.....	560,000	-----	560,000
Norway.....	829,000	11,900	817,100
Panama.....	3,000	-----	3,000
Paraguay.....	10,000	10,000	-----
Saudi Arabia.....	20,000	20,000	-----
Sweden.....	966,318	322,237	644,281
Syria.....	11,408	-----	11,408
United Kingdom.....	28,000,000	8,540,000	19,460,000
United States.....	162,500,000	50,750,000	111,750,000
Venezuela.....	70,000	70,000	-----
Total.....	260,310,806	69,369,502	136,941,304
NONMEMBER STATES			
Austria.....	162,936	162,936	-----
Italy.....	960,000	960,000	-----
Monaco.....	281	281	-----
Switzerland.....	23,256	23,256	-----
Vietnam.....	10,000	10,000	-----
Total.....	1,156,473	1,156,473	-----
Total all governments.....	207,467,279	70,525,975	136,941,304

¹ Guatemala has offered "several thousand tons of timber" which has not yet been valued.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. In connection with the table to which the distinguished acting majority leader has referred, can the Senator from New Hampshire give us some idea of how long those pledges have been in effect.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If I may interrupt, the list shows the pledges, the amounts paid, and the balances outstanding, country by country. If the Senator from Kansas would like to examine the list, it is available to him.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. In case the amendment now before the Senate is agreed to, to provide a contribution by the United States in the sum of \$200 million, who will supervise the handling of those funds?

Mr. FERGUSON rose.

Mr. BRIDGES. Perhaps the Senator from Michigan will answer that question.

Mr. FERGUSON. Having been in Korea, where I observed the conditions, I would think, from the practical standpoint, it would be an army job during the period of the truce. Having learned something about the conditions in Korea, and having also visited all of the air fields, I am in favor of this amendment. Particularly since the shooting has stopped, I think it is vitally important that the assistance be given, and that it be administered by the Army, or by whomever it is determined can administer it without complications.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield at that point, I think it might throw further light on

the matter to call attention to the fact that the President's recommendation which was made prior to the cease-fire being finally entered into, when it was still a matter of touch and go as to whether a truce might or might not be effected was based on the idea that, immediately following the cease-fire, and for as long as the cease-fire continued in effect, there would be a lessening of the costs in Korea, from a monetary standpoint of about \$1,200,000,000. I refer to the expenditures for ammunition, equipment, and so forth. The Senator understands that the troop pay and the feeding of the troops goes on; and so the mere cessation of hostilities does not put an end to the costs in Korea, as the Senator knows, particularly as long as we have to maintain forces in Korea. But the actual expenditures on the war itself, it has been estimated, will be lessened by about \$1,200,000,000.

The President wanted to be in a position to have the \$200 million available for immediate use in the conduct of the most essential type of rehabilitation, during the period of time when the Congress will not be in session.

He felt that if the funds were available, as they would be by utilizing a fraction of the costs incident to the war, the United Nations, and particularly the United States, could demonstrate to the Korean people that this is not merely a matter that is being discussed, but it is actually the doing of something which is essential. For example, a railroad bridge in the line of communication might have been destroyed or it might be necessary to rehabilitate the economy of the country, or to provide food and other supplies to areas that might be in need of them. The President felt that this would afford him the necessary flexibility in the administration of the program, and that it would be a most essential part of the program.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I appreciate the explanation given by the distinguished acting majority leader. The President of South Korea is Syngman Rhee. I assume there will be cooperation with President Rhee, a man who stood up for the rights of his people in the administration of his country and who bore the brunt of conflict in which his people were engaged. May we have some further enlightenment on that subject?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think it is very clear that this particular fund is not to be handled by the UNKRA organization. In my best judgment, based on all the information which has been made available to me, this particular fund will become immediately available to the United States authorities; and, as the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire has pointed out, certainly during the period of the cease-fire, before we learn whether ultimately there will be a peace, it will be handled by the United

States authorities as distinguished from UNKRA.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would assume that, since the work would be done within a sovereign country, it would, of course, be handled in cooperation with the President of South Korea and the Government of that nation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. First, I desire to make clear that I am very much in favor of our making these contributions. I think they are necessary to demonstrate to the people of Asia that we do not propose to walk out on them in their struggle for freedom. We cannot fight a war and not have a job of rehabilitation to do at the end of the war in behalf of our friends.

I think it is also important that, irrespective of where they obtain the funds, we get our friends in the United Nations to join us in this great humanitarian cause.

I am very glad the Senator from New Hampshire has made the remarks he has made that this is basically and essentially a United States contribution. I hope the time will come when the source of the contributions by our friends will not always be traced to the United States Treasury; but the list which the acting majority leader has placed in the RECORD—and I am glad he did, although, of course, it does not show what, in accounting, constitutes an offset in each and every contribution the allies in the United Nations are recorded as having pledged or having made—because, as I look at the list I fail to see any country on it that has not been a direct beneficiary of American contributions far in excess of any amount it is contributing to Korea, with the possible exception of Argentina. But even in that case we would have to take into account the loan we made to Argentina through the Export-Import Bank to pay off American investors in Argentina.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I personally know something about the conditions in Korea. Our soldiers are living in that war-torn land with the Korean people, and it is a very difficult job, since the shooting has stopped. I have in mind the let-down to the Korean people and even to our own soldiers. I believe this is a task the United States should undertake. I hope the military authorities can administer this aid in such a manner as to demonstrate that we have in mind the interests of the Korean people. I believe we should be greatly disappointed if this fund were to be administered by others, such as the United Nations, which is a combination, which includes the Soviet Union and other nations which did not put their shoulders to the wheel to aid in stopping the war in Korea.

I hope we will contribute this amount so that the President can administer it during these very crucial days. I believe they are crucial in Korea at the present time. If peace results from the

truce, we shall be very fortunate, and we should try to do the things that will bring peace. But I believe we should be firm with those with whom we are going to negotiate and be charitable to those who have participated in the sacrifice with us.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire that I was very much interested in the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Michigan; but the thing about which I am very vitally concerned is not the \$200 million, although that is a most important matter for us to consider, but that by this record today we shall not hold out to the world and to our allies who should have been with us in the war that the sole rehabilitating program in Korea is up to the United States of America, or the taxpayers of the United States.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think the Senator is entirely correct. As he knows, at the time the cease fire went into effect—we are using only approximate figures for security reasons—we had approximately 350,000 of our forces in Korea. The Republic of Korea, I believe, had approximately 400,000 troops, and all the other members of the United Nations put together—and only 16 out of the 60 members contributed anything at all—contributed less than 35,000 troops. So they contributed less than 10 percent of what the United States of America alone contributed, and they contributed less than 5 percent of what the United States and the Republic of Korea combined contributed.

The Senator understands that the Republic of Korea was kept out of the United Nations by a Soviet veto.

That being so, from the point of view of sacrifice—it is true they were trying to defend their own country—the Republic of Korea, certainly, in proportion to its population, did, I think, a magnificent job. When the cease-fire took place, while they had a few thousand more troops than we had, actually they were holding about two-thirds of the battle line. It was certainly a good example.

If in Europe we could be sure that the NATO members were bearing as full a share in helping to defend themselves against communism as was borne by the little Republic of Korea, I think we would not have to be quite so much concerned with the menace of international communism and the future plans of the men in the Kremlin. Certainly, the Republic of Korea has set a great example of a people who have been willing to do the utmost to defend themselves while they were asking for help from this country and from the rest of the free world.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from California has brought out and stressed the realities of the situation, including the burden we carried in the Korean war and that which we are now carrying.

In answer to the Senator from Kansas, I want to say that certainly we are not

establishing a precedent for the future. We are meeting an emergency situation with which we are now faced, but we are establishing no precedent for other situations in the future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The amendment was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, inviting the attention of the acting minority leader, so I may further advise the Senate, we are now, of course, considering the supplemental appropriation bill, House bill 6200. When we have completed our consideration of that bill, I expect to call up the conference report on the Continental Shelf bill. In addition to that, there are a number of other bills to be considered sometime during the course of the day. I have furnished the calendar numbers to the acting minority leader. They are Calendar Nos. 675, 677, 687, 696, 707, 700, 694, and 706.

As the Senate has been advised on several occasions, at 2 o'clock this afternoon the Senate will proceed to the memorial services in connection with the life, character, and public work of the late distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, Senator TOBEY. Later in the afternoon or in the early evening we will probably have a calendar call of bills to which there is no objection, running from Calendar No. 647, where we left off at the last call, probably through Calendar No. 672.

I am informed there is a possibility that reports and bills may be available as far as calendar 687 or 688. But we shall not take up any bills on the call of the calendar in cases where the bills or reports are not available. During the course of the afternoon or evening tomorrow, it is my hope to have another calendar call, beginning at the point where we finish today, and again depending on whether printed reports and bills are available.

There may be certain unusual circumstances during the closing day of the session when a bill of great importance should be taken up. In that case, it is my desire to give advance notice to the Senate. I would want to be certain that both the chairman of the committee which handled the bill and the ranking minority leader were on the floor at the time. I would want every safeguard to be taken, because, having served in a State legislature during the closing days of a session, and having been a Member of the United States Senate for 8 years, I desire that all Senators be adequately notified before any bill is taken up, when it is not on the calendar or when a report is not available. When a bill is of overwhelming importance, I do not think it would be good legislative procedure to act otherwise.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Does the acting majority leader intend to leave the impression that the bills whose calendar num-

bers he stated will be taken up in the order in which he announced them?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No, I would not say that, because a number of committees are meeting during the session of the Senate today, and it would depend on whether the Senator handling a bill was on the floor, and upon other conditions.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Will time be given to call the Senator concerned to the floor?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes; in all cases that will be done.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the distinguished majority leader realizes, the Senate has been working overtime during the past 2 or 3 weeks, in the hope that we could adjourn by tomorrow or the next day. I am wondering what the prospects are.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would say that up until this morning I had felt certain that with the legislative program before the Congress, we could easily meet our adjournment time of 12 o'clock midnight tomorrow.

If the Senator will ask me the question later in the day, after I have had an opportunity to consult with the minority leader, with members of the House Committee on Ways and Means, both majority and minority sides, with the Senate Committee on Finance, both majority and minority sides, and to make other soundings, I think I can better advise the Senator as to what possibility, if any, there is still to meet the adjournment time as of midnight tomorrow.

Mr. ELLENDER. Then the Senator has no definite information at the moment?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No. So far as I am concerned, with the legislation now before Congress, it is my personal belief that we can easily meet the adjournment date, by reason of the cooperation we have had from the minority side of the aisle. I wish to commend both the minority leader and other members of the minority for the very fine cooperation they have given to the acting majority leader and to other Senators on my side of the aisle.

Mr. ELLENDER. In fact, the whole Senate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct. I am convinced that with our present legislative program, we could meet the adjournment date. But in view of more recent developments, I wish to withhold final judgment, as of the present moment, as to whether we will meet it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk another amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, line 3, it is proposed to insert the following:

EMERGENCY MIGRATION

For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out such migration program as may be authorized by law, including transfer of not to exceed 65 passenger motor vehicles from the Mutual Security Agency or the Department of State without reimbursement; not to exceed \$9,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from this appropriation; and not to exceed \$756,000 for the making of loans; \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the 83d Congress, of either S. 1917 or H. R. 6481.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment provides funds to implement the so-called immigration bill, which was passed by the Senate yesterday and is now in conference. The amount provided in the amendment is \$4 million. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a breakdown of how money will be used.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EMERGENCY MIGRATION

This amendment is to put into the bill funds to carry out the provisions of H. R. 6481 which has just passed the Senate as a substitute for S. 1917 and gone to conference.

These funds will carry the program through March 31, 1954. By that time the new coordinator can justify the further needs.

The program will extend for 3 years and 8 months and cover nonquota immigrant visas to approximately 211,000 refugees, escapees, and expellees—97,000 in west Germany, Berlin, and Austria; 13,000 in NATO countries, and Trieste; 66,000 Italian refugees in Italy and Trieste; 17,500 Greek refugees in Greece; 17,500 Dutch refugees in the Netherlands—as well as 4,000 orphans and 5,000 nonimmigrant aliens in the United States.

The coordinator, to be named by the President, will allocate funds to the various agencies performing their respective functions approximately as follows: Department of State, \$2,268,000; Department of Defense, for Army Counter Intelligence Corps, \$233,000; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for Public Health Service, \$270,000; Department of Justice for Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$180,000; Department of Labor, for Bureau of Employment Security, \$90,000, leaving, for the direct use of the coordinator, operation expenses, \$203,000; loans funds (to private voluntary agencies for transportation and resettlement expenses), \$756,000, total of \$4 million.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 18, line 19, it is proposed to strike out the period and insert the following:

Provided further, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18 U. S. C. or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422 dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the statutes referred to prohibit persons from serving as employees of the Federal Government and at the same time prosecuting claims against the Government.

The proposed additional language will permit the Board to be staffed with some outstanding members of the legal profession who would be barred without this proviso. Similar language is contained in the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation regarding the appointment of members to the old Loyalty Board. In other words, the amendment continues for the new Loyalty Board the same exception that was made in the case of the old Loyalty Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understood the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] had an amendment to offer in which I concur. I have discussed the question with him. It pertains to buying additional new furniture.

The Senator from New Hampshire has so much on his hands at the moment, that I submit an amendment and ask that it be read. The Senator from South Dakota and I are in full accord on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 50, after line 12, it is proposed to insert:

SEC. . Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no funds shall be available in this or any other act for the purchase of furniture by any department or agency in any branch of the Government if such requirements can reasonably be met, as determined by the Administrator of General Services, by transfer of excess furniture including rehabilitated furniture from other departments and agencies pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

Mr. BRIDGES. In my judgment, the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] presents a very constructive plan. It is a good amendment. It should save the Government money, and, as chairman of the committee, I shall be glad to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina, for himself and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. I send to the desk another amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, line 18, after the word "travel", it is proposed to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$500,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. This amount is for a new Hoover Commission. I do not know what was spent by the original Hoover Commission, which operated under the previous administration.

Mr. FERGUSON. It was \$1,900,000, less \$60,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Then it would have been \$1,840,000. The amendment now offered will provide \$500,000 for the work of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. I certainly think it is worth while.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the scope of the new Commission is wider than that of the old Hoover Commission.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is correct. The scope of the new Commission is much broader. The work would be broader than that of the other Commission. Of course, it will use all the task force reports of the previous Commission and any other information they have which would be of help to the new Commission.

It will be necessary to have the amount called for in the amendment in order to organize the Commission. As I understand, the members of the Commission will be called together by the President at an early date and will begin to do their work immediately. As a member of the the Commission, I know the task confronting it.

Mr. HAYDEN. It will be necessary again to establish task forces, will it not?

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. I send to the desk another amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 21, after line 23, it is proposed to insert the following:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

SERVICE DISABLED VETERANS INSURANCE FUND

For an additional amount for "Service disabled veterans insurance fund", \$1,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Readjustment benefits," and to remain available until expended.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this is an amendment for the disabled veterans' insurance fund. It does not represent new money. It is merely a transfer of money previously appropriated. We have been informed that the transfer is necessary and the committee feels the request is proper.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk another amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 24, after line 24, it is proposed to insert:

SEC. 906. In order more effectively to administer the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, the President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in the interest of national defense, may authorize positions in the Department of Defense to be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of that act, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act. Under authority herein, grades 16, 17, and 18, in the Department of Defense may be increased only to the extent that the total of such grades in the Department of Defense shall not exceed 215, notwithstanding the provisions of section 645 of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1954.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this amendment provides, as the language indicates, for no new jobs. It does provide for a different classification for a number of positions in the higher brackets, for administrative purposes, so that the type of man necessary can be procured.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 35, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$900,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,500,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I point out that this is salaries and expenses for the Economic Stabilization Agency carried in this bill. I should like to have the Senate understand the situation, so that there will be no misunderstanding as to what we are doing.

The Senate committee provided \$900,000. I have talked with Mr. Flemming of the General Services Administration, with General Persons, and with others regarding this particular item. Yesterday they showed me the figures as to what would be required if this agency were to close tomorrow, July 31. In order to pay terminal leave and close on July 31, \$1,144,770 would be required.

I think we are fooling ourselves if we do not handle this problem in a realistic manner. We must provide enough money so that the agency can be liquidated. Certain parts of it can be continued, in the vitally affected areas, for the duration of the extension provided by law. The Senator from New Hampshire, without having an opportunity to talk with all the members of his committee, is offering this amendment as a result of the new information. I do not wish to assume authority which I do not have.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. How much of this money is for terminal leave?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am told that if the agency were closed as of tomorrow night, and terminal leave were paid, \$1,144,770 would be required. I am told that a skeleton staff could be continued until the formal expiration date, assuming that the large group is liquidated now, for the amount which I have suggested in the amendment which I have offered, which is \$1,500,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have been approached on this subject. The present Rent Administrator is a man whom I have known for a great many years. He tells me, in answer to the same question which the Senator from Arizona has raised that, based upon actual computations, there were 866 employees on the rolls as of July 1. It would cost \$654,350 to pay off the terminal leave obligation. Most of the employees will have been separated on or before July 31. This will leave a balance of \$245,650 for all other expenses. For the month of July alone the expenses are \$308,760. So there is already a deficit when the terminal leave payments are included.

I believe the chairman of our committee is eminently correct and sound in offering the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, line 14, after the word "Board", it is proposed to insert:

Provided, That in addition, not to exceed \$310,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head for the fiscal year 1953, shall remain available during the current fiscal year to cover the cost of reduction in force of officers and employees whose services are terminated.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this is not the appropriation of new money. This is the use of an unobligated balance. It is to pay terminal leave for 309 employees who have been released from their duties.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, that completes the series of amendments which I have to offer.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, line 21, it is proposed to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$7,500,000"; and in the same line it is proposed to strike out "\$700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,300,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I am offering this amendment at the request of the Department of Agriculture. Representatives of the Department appeared before the committee in support of the original request. There is a budget estimate from Mr. Dodge, which appears on page 245 of the hearings, and which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the estimate was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

"Agricultural adjustment programs

"For an additional amount for 'Agricultural adjustment programs,' \$7,500,000, of which not more than \$1,300,000 may be transferred to the appropriation account, 'Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938'."

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, requires the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the total acreage allotment of corn for any calendar year for the commercial corn-producing area which will produce, together with corn produced in the noncommercial corn-producing area, carried over, and imported, an amount equal to the normal supply. For the past several years, however, conditions have been such as to enable the Secretary to waive acreage allotments of corn, but it now appears highly probable that controls in the form of acreage allotments will be necessary on the 1954 crop to prevent the further accumulation of excessive supplies and the accompanying expenditure of excessive price-support funds. The entire farm program is being reviewed, and the proposal outlined in this submission is not an indication that such programs as the one proposed herein should be continued beyond the 1954 crop year.

The proposed supplemental appropriation would provide funds to enable the Department of Agriculture to formulate and carry out acreage allotments on the 1954 crop of corn in the commercial corn-producing area. It is necessary that preparation be started at the earliest possible date in order to meet certain statutory deadlines in implementing such controls.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

Jos. M. Dodge,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for agricultural adjustment programs, \$7,500,000, of which not more than \$1,300,000 may be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administra-

tive expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938."

EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE

Present indications are that it will be mandatory, under existing legislation, to proclaim acreage allotments on the 1954 crop of corn. It will be necessary to begin work on gathering and compiling data as soon as possible upon which to determine the commercial corn-producing area and to establish equitable acreage allotments for such area by February 1, 1954, as required by law.

Project statement

Project	Fiscal year 1954 House bill ¹	Amendment, increase (+) decrease (-)	Fiscal year 1954 amended, estimated
1. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas:			
(a) Tobacco.....	\$3,700,000	-----	\$3,700,000
(b) Peanuts.....	2,300,000	-----	2,300,000
(c) Wheat.....	13,781,000	-----	13,781,000
(d) Cotton.....	15,469,000	-----	15,469,000
(e) Corn.....	-----	+\$7,500,000	7,500,000
Total acreage allotments and marketing quotas.....	35,250,000	+7,500,000	42,750,000
2. Assistance to Selective Service.....	250,000	-----	250,000
Total estimate or appropriation.....	35,500,000	+7,500,000	43,000,000

¹ Does not include \$3 million added by Senate for measurement of cotton acreage (now pending before conference committee).

Objective: To bring the production of corn, which, under present legislation, must be supported at 90 percent of parity, more in line with normal demand to prevent the accumulation of burdensome supplies. Generally, hogs consume nearly 50 percent of all corn fed to livestock and the continuing indicated decline in pig crops probably will result in substantial decrease in demand for corn for feeding purposes.

The legislative authority for acreage allotments on corn and the apportionment thereof is contained in sections 328 and 329 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. This authority provides that the acreage allotment of corn for any calendar year shall be that acreage in the commercial corn-producing area which, on the basis of the average yield for corn for the 10 immediately preceding years subject to minor adjustments, will produce, together with corn produced in the noncommercial corn-producing area, carried over, and imported, an amount equal to the normal supply.

The problem: The 1952 crop of 3,307 million bushels, the second largest on record, will provide enough corn to meet all demands and increase the carryover reserves by about 300 million bushels. Reserve supplies of 800 million bushels are anticipated by October 1, 1953. The July BAE Crop Report indicates a 1953 crop of 3,337 million bushels. A crop of this size, together with the increased carryover, would provide a total supply of 4,137 million bushels which would be about 1,000 million bushels above the anticipated requirements for the 1953-54 marketing year. With the existing price supports maintained without regard to effecting a balance between production and market outlets, production in 1954 will probably lead to the accumulation of excessive supplies in the hands of the Government. Unrestricted production in 1954 could create carryover reserves in excess of 1 billion bushels with about 75 percent held by the Government.

Plan of work: The establishment of acreage allotments will involve a considerable amount of work, such as—

1. Collecting basic data on planted acreages.
2. Reconstituting farms.
3. Contacting farmers to obtain basic farm data.
4. Computing diversion credit.
5. Determining individual farm allotments by local committees.
6. Preparing listing sheets and allotment notices.
7. Preparing allotment regulations, procedures, and forms.
8. Considering appeals.
9. Measuring farms.
10. Computing acreage.

This work will be necessary for an estimated 1,900,000 farms.

Financial requirements: It is estimated that \$7,500,000 will be required for work in connection with establishing acreage allotments on corn.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, this money is for the corn-acreage allotment program, which is mandatory under the Agricultural Act of 1938. It seems that we are to have some surplus corn. Under the present act, if there is a certain surplus it is mandatory on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture to provide acreage allotments in order to reduce the corn surplus a year from now. He has no alternative.

When the committee was marking up the bill a motion was made to reduce the appropriation to about one-half the amount requested. I went along with that motion, believing that the Department could get along with \$3 million.

I discussed the question with representatives of the Department, and with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], ranking minority member of the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. Both of us feel that the Department must have the money requested to do the kind of job which is necessary in carrying out the acreage-allotment program.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Congress has already provided funds for cotton and wheat acreage allotments.

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. The amount asked here is to carry on a similar program with reference to corn.

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, at the time this question was before the committee, the committee decided to reduce the amount to \$3 million. I remember very distinctly that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] took the lead in the fight to reduce the amount to \$3 million.

Mr. YOUNG. Yes; and the junior Senator from North Dakota supported the Senator from Georgia. I have since talked with him, and he believes it is necessary to restore the full amount in order to allow the Department to do the kind of job which it must do under the law.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. THYE. If the Department does not have the funds it cannot carry out the program of preparing for acreage allotments with respect to the corn acre-

age reduction for the next year. If it does not carry out that program, it cannot comply with the act which is on the statute books today. So I believe it is mandatory on our part to make the necessary funds available so that the Department may carry out the law which we have previously enacted.

Mr. BRIDGES. I try to follow the instructions of my committee. Members of my committee are very intelligent and very able. When they come on the floor and reverse themselves and give a good argument, and appear in a substantial group, I will go along with their change of heart. Therefore, I am willing to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARRETT in the chair). Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is agreed to.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, by direction of the Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction of the Committee on Armed Services, I offer an amendment and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. After line 3, page 22, it is proposed to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Naval air facilities, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,000,000 to be funded out of prior appropriations.

Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,000,000 to be funded out of prior appropriations.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, after the military construction bill was passed the other day we were contacted by representatives of the Navy, who said that of the projects we had eliminated or deferred there were two they thought had high priority because of weather and climatic conditions. They have funds with which to carry on the project and we had expected to handle the matter in conference, but when the bill went to the House that body passed it as it was, so the only way to handle the matter is to put the appropriation in the pending bill. I discussed the subject with the members of the subcommittee and with the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from South Dakota, the chairman of the subcommittee, is correct. The Senator from New Hampshire will take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to page 9, lines 18 through 23, which read:

Provided further, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency created pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any person transferred to said Agency: Provided further.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may we have order, so I may hear the Senator from South Carolina?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I have examined this amendment in the appropriation bill, and it appears to give to the United States Information Agency authority and discretion not authorized by existing law. Therefore, it would amend existing law. For that reason it contravenes the rule of the Senate that prohibits legislation upon an appropriation bill. I raise the point that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. This provision in the bill the Senate has acted on three times previously; it has been ruled out of order in the case of the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill, and in other appropriation bills, on the ground that it violates the carefully written veterans' preference legislation.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Senator is entirely correct. We raised the point of order against similar amendments in the other bills, and the Chair ruled that they constituted legislation on an appropriation bill. For that reason, I think it clearly violates the rule.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, each time the Senate has sustained the point of order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. The Senate refused to override the ruling of the Chair, because of its desire not to destroy by indirection in an appropriation bill the principle of veterans' preference.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Senator from Oklahoma is entirely correct in his statement. If we start to amend the veterans' preference law by amendments offered on the floor to appropriation bills, we will run into great difficulties. For that reason, I raise the point of order.

Mr. MONRONEY. The only people to be affected by this provision would be veterans.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. They would be the only ones to be affected.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the distinguished Senator. I am happy to join him in his point of order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Senator from Oklahoma is making the same point of order.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, a point of order has been made by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, joined by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]. Let me explain the situation. This is a very thorny subject. For many years I have heard, times without number, Members of the Senate criticize the personnel in the Information Service. They were probably right in their criticism, in that the information agency seemed to have become a sort of refuge for people who did not fit anywhere else in Government. Of course there are many good people

and many competent people in the agency also. I do not want to disparage all of them. But into that group there have crept many people who do not operate for the best interests of our country.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I am very deeply concerned about this particular phase of the operation of the information program. We have just finished a survey of the subject which covered the past year. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] rendered outstanding service as chairman of the subcommittee, as my predecessor. I had the privilege of serving as chairman of the subcommittee during this session of Congress. I will not speak for the Senator from Arkansas or for any other member of the subcommittee, except as the committee report speaks for itself, and it was the unanimous report of the committee. The subcommittee was completely nonpartisan—I should say unpartisan, because it consisted of 4 Democrats and 4 Republicans. It was not a subcommittee which gave the balance of power to either political party. Under the chairmanship of the Senator from Arkansas the subcommittee functioned in a completely unpartisan manner, and certainly I in my own feeble way have tried to follow in the same path.

If we found out anything about the information program, as I believe every member of the subcommittee will agree, it was that one of the greatest handicaps to the successful operation of the American information program overseas was the rigidity in employment and the fact that the information agency has become a catchall for misfits from other agencies.

Let me say that there are many able persons in the Information Agency. I am not criticizing all of them, of course. However, there are many square pegs in round holes throughout the program. It is impossible to get rid of them. Every director in every country and the directors in this country agree on that point. Their first complaint is, "We are handicapped by the tenure rights of persons who have been placed in the Agency. Whenever we want to change personnel or bring about a reduction in force, we cannot do it on the basis of merit. We cannot change the provision, and we cannot retain the artful people in the program. We must get rid of misfits, but they have some kind of tenure or privilege, and we are forced to keep a great many people in the program who never should have been placed in it in the first place." It is a technical program.

Our committee recommended unanimously that in this case the director be given latitude, first, to hire some better people who would have to be paid more money, in certain positions of importance; and, secondly, that he be given the latitude and the responsibility that go with his position, in an effort to get technically-trained people to fill the highly technical positions in the agency. It is a very important job we must do in this program.

I suggest to the Senator from South Carolina that this agency is quite un-

usual in that regard. The question of dissemination of information under the program, whether we call it propaganda or information, requires competence, and it requires artful operation. It is impossible to take a man who has been doing another job and, because he has tenure and has been bumped off another job, put him in the information program and say to him, "You become an information officer."

That is the major reason why our information program has not risen to the heights of success our expenditures warrant. I am convinced that the only way—not the only way, but one of the major ways by which we can correct the situation is by letting the Director select people of ability and shift them around into positions where they fit, and getting rid of people who are unfit for the jobs. They may work well in other sections of the Government, but not in connection with this program. Then we should hold the Director responsible for the results of the program. That is the only way we shall get our message to the people of the world, and it is the only way we can look forward to achieving a reasonable degree of success.

I earnestly hope the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Oklahoma will see fit not to press the point of order. I do not know whether it is valid; I have not gone into that question. But I feel very deeply that we must put this information program on a basis of proficiency and skill, rather than on a basis of tenure of office, so far as the employees of the agency are concerned. If we do not, we shall waste even more money than has been wasted in the past.

So I hope the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Oklahoma will not press the point of order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, certainly it is true that in the case of every department of the Government, some persons who might not be desirable for employment there could be gotten rid of if an amendment similar to this one were adopted and were made applicable. But I do not believe in breaking down the veterans' preference laws. Therefore, I believe I would not be true to my duty if I did not press the point of order at this time.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Does not the ranking minority member of the committee feel that instead of assuming omnipotence with regard to the matter of wiping out the veterans' preference, it would have been wise for a conference to have been had with the other members?

This amendment strikes a blow—regardless of whether it is warranted—and opens the door, under the same type of argument, to destruction of veterans' rights of various kinds.

Only veterans are concerned with this matter. The same argument could be made in regard to other agencies of the Government. I do not believe this

amendment should be included in an appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I feel sure that every Senator will acknowledge the wisdom of the rule of having each committee study the legislative proposals coming within its jurisdiction. Legislative proposals relating to civil-service matters certainly should be considered by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. After the committee has looked carefully into the proposal, the veterans' preference law can be amended, if necessary. But let us proceed in the regular way, by having the committees study the measures which come within their jurisdiction.

Therefore, I feel that I am upholding the Senate rule when I make the point of order, so as to have the amendment ruled out of order at this time. If in the future the taking of such action is desired, let the amendment be included in a bill which will be referred to the appropriate committee, from which it can be reported for consideration by the Senate.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me at this time?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We should realize that in this particular case, which is a special one, the testimony shows that more than 50 percent, or approximately so, of the employees of this particular Agency have been under the civil service, unless they have been specialists who, of necessity, have to be hired for a program of this type. It may be that we could resolve the entire difficulty by having the new Director—who probably will be appointed within the next 30 days—do some house cleaning. This amendment involves approximately 50 percent of the employees of the Agency. It might be that the new Director could work out the problem while following the civil-service rules.

I suspect that the employees of the agency who come under the civil service are engaged chiefly in administrative work, rather than in writing, and so forth.

Therefore, at least in the case of the employees who are not under the civil service, when the new director takes office, should not we make it possible for him to do the kind of job the Senator from Iowa suggests should be done?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. As I understand, at the present time the amendment relates only to the employees who are under civil service.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Oh, no.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. It deals with all the employees, but the others can be dealt with anyway.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand. But the trouble is that in the past that has not happened.

Now that this agency is to be transferred, on August 1, to the State Department, and is to be consolidated with that Department, this amendment is in the nature of a directive to the new director, whoever he may be—and we have

assurances that the men being considered for appointment to that position are top men—so that he will have a chance, in connection with the program, which has been subject to much criticism—although of course all of us want the program carried out—to do the kind of job that needs to be done.

Mr. FERGUSON. And to do it on his own, so that he will not be handicapped by rules and regulations.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. I do not care whether \$200 million or \$20 million is appropriated; the Information Agency will be only as good or only as bad as the man who heads it.

Mr. FERGUSON. As well as those who help him on the project.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I understand that only about 50 percent of the employees of this agency do not have veterans' preference.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I think the Senator from South Carolina should consider one other matter in this connection. I agree in general with what he has said about adding legislation to an appropriation bill.

But the special committee, of which I was chairman, which was created a year ago by Senate resolution, has studied this matter. It is true that it was not referred to one of the standing committees; but the special committee has considered this matter at great length, not only by means of the general surveys, but by means of special surveys in various parts of the world.

As the Senator from Iowa has said, there is agreement about the recommendation. The exemption will be for only a certain period of time, not permanently.

So this is a special case, which has been studied by the special committee which was set up for that purpose. Therefore, the matter has received consideration. So I think the amendment should be adopted.

I should like to see the organization begin with as much confidence as we can give it. I think this agency is distinguishable from the old line agencies, because of the very nature of its work.

It inherited the old OWI, but suddenly was cut down to virtually nothing, and then was increased. Congress bears a part of the responsibility for that action. There has been great variation in the case of this agency. At one time it was cut down to virtually nothing and then suddenly Congress increased it a great deal, almost overnight. I think it has been very badly handled. So I hope the Senate will give it an opportunity to proceed on a sound basis.

Therefore, Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not be thrown out on a point of order.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the different appropriation bills and the authori-

zation bill for foreign aid and also the Armed Services bill all now contain a provision that counterpart funds, and also funds derived from the sale of materials, and also reparations, are to go under the budget. As most Senators know, there has been the most terrible abuse of these funds. They have been held in the countries abroad which are not affected by the bill. Funds in the amount of \$800 million have been wasted in woeful fashion. All the Appropriations Committee and the Armed Services Committee are asking is that the funds be carried in the budget. They belong to the United States of America. They do not belong to the foreign countries. Let us then appropriate them in the ordinary way.

For these reasons, I very much hope that the amendment will not be agreed to, because if it were it would represent the first exemption from the system or from the manner in which appropriation bills have been written. I hope these funds will be put in the budget.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I expect to propose such an amendment. The one about which the Senator from Virginia is talking now is another amendment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I may say we are not talking about this amendment. We are talking about the personnel amendment. I happen to agree with the Senator from Iowa on that.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, one more word. I approve of the Fulbright program. I think we have probably received as much real benefit from that as from anything else we have done. But I likewise think funds to finance that program should go into the budget. When the Senator from Iowa offers his other amendment, I shall have something to say about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment confers upon the Director of the United States Information Agency authority which he does not possess under existing law. Therefore, it is general legislation on an appropriation bill, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I was hoping the Senator would withdraw his point of order. As explained by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas, this is a matter of great importance. It was discussed in committee, and I believe the members of the committee were unanimous in thinking that it would be necessary for us to do something in this particular case. We must do something to improve the morale, and to increase the efficiency of the personnel and the capacity of the Information Service and Voice of America.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wonder whether we could effect a compromise which would avoid the present difficulty, by exempting all persons above the clerical level. In other words, clerks and stenographers would remain under civil

service, and their preference could be preserved. But it could be made applicable to everyone above the grade of clerks and stenographers.

Mr. FERGUSON. I understand that the Senator would want to exempt from the amendment all personnel above a certain grade.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct. My idea would be to exempt them from the operation of the amendment. It was not my idea, but I am trying to ascertain whether we can work out a compromise by which we could achieve our purpose, which obviously has to do with the professional staff.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I would be willing to yield, but I do not have the floor.

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, what we are endeavoring to do at this time is to make certain that those who are instrumental in preparing the programs, assembling news and facts and any and all other pertinent information, will be trained and qualified to perform that work.

If a person were assigned to such duties, without an understanding on his part of that type of program, and without the necessary qualifications, he probably would not be rendering a service, but rather a disservice. While we are endeavoring to guard against that possibility, we must at the same time realize that a general plan of exempting all personnel in the classified service could affect those in clerical and stenographic positions. In other words, it could affect those whom it is not our purpose to affect. Clerical and stenographic personnel should be protected. The purpose we have in mind at this time is to make certain that those who are employed in the so-called classified service and in any highly technical service, including the information service and development programs, will be well qualified to discharge the duties of such positions.

Therefore, Mr. President, I believe that an attempt should be made to work out a compromise plan, whereby the clerical or administrative staff would not be put in jeopardy, but a plan which would provide that those engaged in the development of programs and the broadcasting of what we ordinarily refer to as the Voice of America, should be exempted; otherwise the entire program might be placed in jeopardy; it might well be rejected and destroyed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I will yield in a moment. We have endeavored to work out a method by which we could really improve the Information Service. I desire to offer an amendment, which I shall send to the desk.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, in order to get the matter before the Senate again, so that we may act on it, I move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate—

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me to interrupt him, I am asking for consideration of a new amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It is a new amendment, because the other amendment has been ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be immediately considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

Provided further, That until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency, created pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, may terminate the employment of any person above the grade of GS-7 transferred to said Agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I raise no point of order on the particular amendment which the Senator from Michigan has just offered. I realize the problem which exists in this particular Agency at this time, and I feel that the amendment would protect the personnel in the lower grades. It is possible that some of those within the higher brackets may have done things they should not have done, and that they have not acted as they should have acted. The amendment would protect those in grade GS-7 and in lower grades.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service made a thorough study and report entitled "Reduction in Force Procedures in the Federal Government," which recommended ways to retain our ablest employees and to insure high merit among Federal workers. But nowhere did we find it necessary to repudiate our benefits to the veterans of our country.

If we are to attack veterans' preference in this Congress, I want it attacked directly, so that the record will be clear.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Federal Manpower Policies, I had a study made designed to find ways of retaining our efficient and competent employees, but without destroying veterans' preference, or even amending it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, there is a matter which my colleague and I would like to present to the Senate, and particularly to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. In the civil functions bill, which was recently passed, there is a provision for planning money in the sum, I believe, of \$2,800,000. I should like to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee whether that planning money may be used for any projects the engineers may deem to be for the benefit of the country, and at any time they may so desire, or is it restricted only to those items listed in the civil functions bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. I would say that in the planning money which was appro-

priated funds were made available for certain definite projects, and they are listed, though it is a lump-sum appropriation, and there is nothing specifically in the law that would prohibit the Corps of Engineers from meeting an unusual situation if it should arise, if it could be termed an unusual situation.

I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that he and his colleague presented a very good case to the committee, but because the project had not been formally approved before it was presented, and because there were many other points raised in connection with it, the committee deferred action on it. I understand there have been some new developments. Is that correct?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. What are they?

Mr. CLEMENTS. The Public Works Committees of the House and Senate, following a full meeting of the House committee, and the Secretary of the Army, have approved this particular project as being eligible for consideration under the 1909 act, which permits the Corps of Engineers to repair and reconstruct any existing facilities. The approval by the Secretary of the Army was given yesterday.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, because of these new developments, and because this is a repair and replacement project, and not a new proposal, I shall be glad to take to conference an amendment, if the Senator will submit it.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 26, line 21, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,200,000" and to insert "\$2,300,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague from Kentucky. I hope the amendment which has been offered and accepted will be maintained in conference. The approval of the two Committees on Public Works and the approval by the Secretary of the Army, it seems to me, would place this project in the category of projects which would authorize the Corps of Engineers to proceed under the 1909 act and use the planning money. I hope that will not be necessary and in conference the amendment will be approved.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, if I may propound a question to my colleague, is it not a fact that this is a project in which the savings to the Federal Treasury will, over a period of 18 years, pay the complete cost of the project?

Mr. COOPER. That has been stated by the Corps of Engineers and, I think, by the Atomic Energy Commission. I understand it is the only project of its kind in the United States.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, let me say that both Senators from Kentucky made a very good showing before the committee, but it involved action the

committee thought it could not take because of the circumstances.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Functions, I wish to say that I think the facts presented by the two Senators from Kentucky made an overwhelming case before the Committee on Appropriations, and had they been in position to make the same case before the Civil Functions Subcommittee at the time the bill was before it, I have no doubt that the item would have been included in the civil functions bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I desire to thank the acting majority leader for the fine statement he has made in approving this project, and I should like to say to the Senator from Michigan that when my colleague and I appeared before the committee it was actually after the hearings were closed.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct, but the Senators did make a very good showing, and the committee was very much impressed with what they said.

MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2828) to amend the act of Congress of September 3, 1935—49th Statutes at Large, page 1085—as amended. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2828) to amend the Act of Congress of September 3, 1935 (49 Stat. 1085), as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the same with amendments, as follows:

In Section 6, line 5, of the Senate engrossed amendment, following the words "of the tribe on the" insert the word "closing".

In Section 9 of the said amendment, strike the last sentence and insert in lieu thereof the following: "When title has been transferred, as provided in this section, the statutes, rules, and regulations of the United States or any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any agency of either, applicable to Indians, because of their status as Indians, shall no longer be applicable to the members of the tribe."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment to the title and agree to the same.

ARTHUR V. WATKINS,

HUGH BUTLER,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,

HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

GEORGE A. SMATHERS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

WESLEY A. D'EWART,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

E. Y. BERRY,

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. This report relates to the bill which the Senate considered a few days ago concerning the Menominee Indians.

I understand that the House has accepted the Senate's amendments, substantially. This is a matter which the Senator discussed with both the acting majority leader and the acting minority leader a few minutes ago.

Mr. WATKINS. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment identified as "7-28-53-H," and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 46, line 12, it is proposed to strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following:

Provided further, That this section and section 1415 of the act of July 15, 1952, shall not apply to foreign currencies or credits utilized under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)).

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, the amendment which the clerk has read is an amendment which exempts the exchange-of-persons program, including the Fulbright program, from the operation of the budget requirement as to the use of foreign currencies which are placed to the credit of the United States abroad.

I shall not press the amendment at the moment, because I myself am a great supporter of requiring appropriate action for the use of foreign currencies. I have believed that in this particular program consideration must be given for a longer period than 1 year.

Some language is being worked upon now by those who are strongly supporting the appropriation feature of the foreign currency program, and I believe that language will be satisfactory to all those who are interested in this particular operation.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be passed over at this time, with permission to take it up a little later, before the bill is passed, when appropriate language can be presented for submission to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, after line 2, it is proposed to insert the following:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program, \$450,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, since the committee acted upon the budget estimate for \$900,000—that is, it acted by providing funds—I have had word from employers of Mexican farm labor in California, Arizona, and New Mexico saying they were very much alarmed that the service under the Mexican agreement would not be rendered to farmers in that part of the United States who employ Mexicans.

As I understand the situation, \$2,800,000 was appropriated last year to carry on the service. My amendment proposes to insert in the bill half the budget estimate, which will then make the total amount appropriated \$1,820,000, or practically \$1 million less than the amount appropriated last year. But the money is absolutely essential, if the immigrant checking stations at El Centro, Calif., Nogales, Ariz., and El Paso, Tex., which is the station for west Texas and New Mexico, are to be kept open for the benefit of farmers in the Southwest who use Mexican labor, not only for vegetable growing, but also for cotton picking, and work of that kind.

Mr. FERGUSON. The committee realizes this is a serious matter, and we have given it attention. We would be willing to take the amendment to conference to see if we might work it out. The Senator from Arizona will be a member of the conference, and I am certain he can give the benefit of his knowledge to the conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 17, line 19, after the numerals "1953," it is proposed the following proviso:

Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 56), this appropriation shall be available for payment of salary to persons appointed as members of the Council during the recess of the Senate immediately following the current session.

Mr. FERGUSON. The committee has included an amount for the economic advisers to the President. They will not be named until after the close of the session. Therefore, the amendment would permit them to be paid during the period Congress is not in session, and until it reconvenes and can confirm their nominations. This is a very important matter, because the President will need the advisers. He has been reorganizing this unit, so I think the amendment should be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 6, line 8, after the word "sum", it is proposed to insert "of which \$300,000 may be made available to one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting, under private auspices but under the supervision of the Department of State, radio programs to Western Europe, Latin America, and Africa which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The amendment authorizes the Treasury to pay up to \$300,000 for the hiring or buying of private radio facilities for broadcasting informational programs to Latin America, Western Europe, and other parts of the free world.

The House included for this purpose an amount of \$70,000. I am informed, and I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will correct me if I am in error, that the Senate committee struck out the \$70,000 and accompanying language, and inserted in the report of the committee a statement which indicated the committee's desire that a substantial amount of money, not limited to \$70,000, be used for private broadcasting facilities, which have in several instances in the past, done a most outstanding job of selling America not only in South America and Central America, but also in Western Europe. The reason I have offered the amendment is that I felt a specific figure, such as \$300,000, or up to \$300,000, within the discretion of the Agency, should be authorized and made available for this purpose.

Private agencies have done a very good job in many cases. In the past, there has been a tendency on the part of the State Department to economize on the amount of money that was being spent through other successful agencies, and to put more money into Government operations which have not been so successful.

Mr. FERGUSON. Together with other members of the committee, I realize the importance of this service. We realize also that the House provided a very small amount, which, in the opinion of the committee, was not sufficient. The language of the House provision restricted broadcasts to Western Europe and Latin America. The Senate committee felt the program should be extended, if possible, to Africa and to the Pacific.

Also it was known that a new Administrator, is about to take office, and we have just adopted an amendment to give him authority, to remove personnel above the grade of GS-7 from the Information Service without regard to other personnel legislation. I think a cleansing job was needed. The language will allow that to be done. We feel that this project should be studied. Personally, I

do not feel that even \$300,000 is sufficient. I believe that this money can be spent to good advantage.

Let me read from the committee report:

The committee also recommends deletion of the following language: "of which \$70,000 may be made available to one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting, under private auspices but under the supervision of the Department of State, radio programs to Western Europe and Latin America, which programs shall be designated to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding."

In striking the foregoing language, the committee recommends that the full intent and purpose of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, be applied whenever possible; it follows:

"Sec. 1005. In carrying out the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, including existing American press, publishing, radio, motion pictures, and other agencies through contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country."

If a private radio station broadcasts information, and news, the people do not regard it in the same light as they regard a radio station controlled by the United States Government. Therefore we think that this is a good service, and that we would be making a mistake to follow the language of the House containing a limitation of \$70,000, and restricting the program to Western Europe and Latin America. We think it should be broader, but that the administrator should have the right to survey the program and do the job required.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I am very much interested to hear the statement of the Senator from Michigan. As a member of the committee, I heard the discussion in the committee. I am glad the Senator from Iowa has offered his amendment. Personally, I hope that with the committee report and the present colloquy, his amendment may be unnecessary.

I have followed this subject over the years, and several times in the Committee on Appropriations I have offered an amendment similar to the one the Senator from Iowa has offered today. I have offered it in behalf of Station WRUL, which is the station which does most of this broadcasting. Much of this broadcasting was formerly done from Boston. There is still a transmitting station in Boston. The difficulty in the past has been that when we have included an appropriation of not to exceed \$100,000, for example, the Department of State and the information program have not used the amount which was available for private facilities.

The statute is on the books. The language is clear, and the committee feels that the new Information Service should conduct this program. I sincerely hope, as a member of the committee, and as one who has been in-

terested in this problem over the years, that with this colloquy and the report of the committee, it will be made clear that Congress would like to see private agencies used to as great an extent as possible. I believe they are efficient. As the Senator from Iowa has said, the people have more confidence in a privately operated station than in one operated by a Government agency. I am very glad that the Senator from Iowa brought the proposal forward.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope the Senator from Iowa will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Michigan a question. Did the Committee on Appropriations generally agree that the use of private agencies in the past, where indicated, has been successful? Have they been efficient in getting information to foreign countries?

Mr. FERGUSON. The evidence has so indicated. So far as I am aware, there is no evidence to the contrary. However, there has been a feeling of apathy on the part of previous administrators. They wanted a monopoly. The committee does not agree with that attitude.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is the whole trouble.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. There are several private broadcasters, most of whose business is commercial, but they can accept and use some of the Information program very successfully in what otherwise would be a strictly commercial operation. I know that such operations have been successful. We have found evidences of it in various parts of the world.

I think perhaps it is better not to use words of limitation, so that if the Administrator feels that he could spend \$400,000 or \$500,000 properly, he should be encouraged to do so if it is for the best interests of the program. He should not be limited to \$70,000 or \$150,000.

With that understanding, and with the statement that I earnestly hope that the Administrator will take it as the sense of this body that these facilities are to be used to a greater extent than they have been used in the past, I am happy to accommodate the Senator from Michigan and withdraw my amendment, which is one of limitation. I think the bill will be better off without it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 26, line 21, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,300,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,700,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This involves the reconsideration of a committee amendment which has heretofore been amended. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment on page 26, line 21, as amended

by the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], was agreed to, is reconsidered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have discussed this question with the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the acting majority leader. This item was recommended in the Senate Appropriations Committee report on the civil functions bill. The amount there recommended was \$615,000. It is felt that \$400,000 will give us a start, and will be adequate. It is very important for the security of the harbor, in the movement of iron ore to and from Duluth and Superior.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think there is a technical change needed, because there had been prior additions to the bill. So I think the mathematics will be corrected at the desk. As I understand, the additional amount which the Senator is asking is \$400,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY. \$400,000 additional.

Mr. KNOWLAND. This is in connection with a project which had gone into the civil functions bill after hearing. I will say, as chairman of the civil functions subcommittee, that the subcommittee placed it in the regular bill because it thought the project was meritorious. Speaking personally, I have no objection to having the additional \$400,000 taken to conference, to develop such additional information as is possible.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the majority leader. Let me say that this request is supported by the business community, and I believe by the Army Engineers.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, under the circumstances, and with the explanation offered, realizing that this is an important matter and should have the attention of the conference, I shall be glad to take the amendment to conference. I hope the Senate will adopt it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Michigan, and the acting majority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] to the committee amendment on page 26, line 21.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, in connection with the amendment which I called up a moment ago, the one designated "7-28-53-A," on page 46 of the bill, referring to the question of freeing the foreign currencies which we own from the operation of the appropriations provision, the language to which I referred as being in the course of development at that time is now ready. I think the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] has language which I understand is satisfactory to all concerned, and which we believe will at least meet the immediate problems in connection with the exchange-of-persons program. I therefore should like to yield to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] for the presentation of the language which I mentioned.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I shall have to read it, because it is written in longhand and I am sure the clerk would not be able to read my writing. I will read it slowly, and I hope accurately. It is the language which has been worked out after consultation with representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and the Comptroller General and the committee. I offer the following amendment: On page 46, line 12, strike out the period and insert a colon in lieu thereof, followed by:

Provided further, That nothing in section 1415 of the act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of 1 year, or the carrying out of any contracts, agreements, or executive agreements heretofore made for periods in excess of 1 years in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements, for periods in excess of 1 year were permitted prior to the enactment of this act.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. This amendment is intended to insure that the terms of existing agreements under the International Information and Educational activities, authorized by law and provided for in this appropriation, shall not be vitiated in the process of bringing the foreign currencies involved under the appropriation procedure, and that such agreements may continue to be made and carried out as heretofore for necessary periods in excess of 1 year. It requires no additional cash, and it does not disturb the proposed appropriation.

It is understood that the amount of \$8,859,791, requested for the program, and included in the \$60 million amount appropriated by the House and in the \$80 million amount recommended by the Senate committee, is retained for the program authorized by Public Law 584.

That represents the agreement of the various agencies involved.

Mr. FERGUSON. The committee was trying to keep the foreign currencies and counterpart funds under the control of Congress. It was not endeavoring to destroy the program, as the Senator from Arkansas well knows. However, we did run into the snag of how to do it in this particular case. I believe it is all important to have control over it. Therefore, with the Senator from Virginia and other Senators who are interested we have been endeavoring on all bills to keep control of the currencies through appropriations and felt that this was the right way to do it. I am glad that we have been able to work out an agreement. I recommend the adoption of the amendment, and we shall be glad to take it to conference, in the hope that the conferees will accept it as the solution of the problem. I know they are as anxious as we are to keep control of the currencies and funds involved.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Michigan. I want to say that those administering this program never thought they were not under control. They have in this program always submitted to the Bureau of the Budget and to the committees of both Houses of Congress a precise estimate of what they were doing

with the funds, and after the program of the preceding year was completed they have always submitted to Congress a complete and full statement of what was done with the money. So I certainly believe that in the administration of this particular program involving foreign currencies there has been no abuse and certainly no expenditures made as to which Congress was not fully informed. In accepting the agreement I by no means accept the possible implication, which I know is not even intended—

Mr. FERGUSON. It was not intended.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not want any implication raised that there has been any abuse of the use of foreign currency.

The limitations in the basic law authorizing the program are very clear, and they have been followed. It is distinct from programs involving counterpart funds under MSA and other programs. I do not think that at any time has this particular program been subjected to any criticism. Unfortunately all of them fall within the classification covered by the language of the so-called Rabaut amendment and section 1313 of this bill. I am relying upon the committee to defend the provision in conference. We have given up any effort to seek an outright exemption which was requested by the President and proposed in the revised budget which was intended by the amendment just withdrawn. Recognizing the point of wanting control in the other programs, we believe we have made a satisfactory compromise which I think will work satisfactorily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I have one more amendment, which I send to the desk. It involves a transfer of funds under salaries and expenses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 20, after line 12, it is proposed to add the following:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: In addition to amounts appropriated under this head, the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation from any other funds available for administrative expenses not to exceed the sum of \$50,000 for studies and surveys which the President may request of the housing policies and programs of the Government and of organization for the administration of such programs, and for expenses of advisers and consultants in connection therewith.

Mr. FERGUSON. We are anxious to have a study made, as is the President, so that Congress may be advised on the important question of housing and public housing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, has the Senator from Michigan

given any thought to providing in the pending bill that any cargo shipped under the \$200 million advanced to Korea be carried in American flag vessels, rather than in MST vessels? I do not want to suggest to the Senator anything that would interfere seriously with the program.

Mr. FERGUSON. I do not believe it should go into the pending bill with regard to the \$200 million provision. Much of the food and clothing is already over there. I believe it is a matter which should come up later. I appreciate the Senator's interest in shipping goods in American bottoms, but we could not accept such a provision in this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6200) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerks at the desk be authorized to change chapter and section numbers in order to correspond with the amendments adopted by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. McCARRAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOLDWATER in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2249) to enable the President, during the period ending March 15, 1954, to furnish to peoples friendly to the United States emergency assistance in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements, which were to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed to make available to the President, out of stocks of agricultural commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation through price support operations, such agricultural commodities as may be requested by the President for transfer (1) to any nation friendly to the United States in order to meet famine or other urgent relief requirements of such nation and (2) to friendly but needy populations without regard to the friendliness of their government providing that such commodities will be so distributed as to relieve actual distress among such populations. Not more than \$100 million (including the Corporation's investment in the commodities) shall be expended for all transfers and deliveries under this act, of which not more than \$20 million shall go to any single country.

The President may make such transfers through such agencies, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate. At least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of agricultural commodities made available under this act and transported from the United States on ocean vessels shall be so transported on United States flag vessels to the extent practicable and to the extent such vessels are available at market rates for United States flag vessels.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of making payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities disposed of hereunder, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Commodity Credit Corporation, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are equal to the Corporation's investment in such commodities, including handling costs, plus the costs incurred in making deliveries hereunder.

SEC. 3. No programs of assistance shall be undertaken under the authority of this act after March 15, 1954.

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to make agricultural commodities owned by it available to the President for the purpose of enabling the President to assist in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements of peoples friendly to the United States."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, ask a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. AIKEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. THYE, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. HOEX conferees on the part of the Senate.

COMPACT BETWEEN KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BI-STATE PARK

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I shall move that Calendar No. 696, Senate Joint Resolution 81, be made the unfinished business. Then I shall call up a conference report.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 696, Senate Joint Resolution No. 81.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the joint resolution by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 81) granting the consent of Congress to the negotiation of a compact relating to the establishment of a bi-State park by the States of Kentucky and Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

JURISDICTION OVER SUBMERGED LANDS OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6200

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 30, 1953

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954”) for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC WELFARE

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for “Saint
12 Elizabeths Hospital”, \$51,457.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
3 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
4 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160;
5 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$24,234.

6 AUDITED CLAIMS

7 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
8 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District
9 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
10 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the
11 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code,
12 Title 47, section 130a), being for the service of the fiscal
13 year 1951 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House
14 Document Numbered 194 (Eighty-third Congress),
15 \$55,801.

16 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

17 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
18 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be
19 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
20 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for
21 the fiscal years involved.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(1) SENATE

(2) *For payment to Anna Lee Smith, widow of Willis Smith, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500.*

(3) *For payment to Lillian C. Tobey, widow of Charles W. Tobey, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$12,500.*

(4) CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1953, \$50,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(5) *For payment to Ruth B. Bryson, widow of Joseph R. Bryson, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$12,500.*

For payment to Jessie M. Hull, widow of Merlin Hull, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$12,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery (revolving fund) : For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)", for the first session of the

1 Eighty-third Congress, \$800, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 **(6)INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION FOR 1953**

4 *For carrying out the provisions of the Joint Resolution*
5 *entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation to*
6 *defray the expenses of the Annual Meeting of the Interparlia-*
7 *mentary Union for the year 1953, to be held in Washington,*
8 *District of Columbia", approved July 13, 1953 (Public*
9 *Law 110, Eighty-third Congress), \$150,000, to be disbursed*
10 *by the Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to*
11 *advance to the President of the American Group such sums*
12 *within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray in-*
13 *cidental expenses, to be accounted for in the same manner as*
14 *provided by law for Senate committees.*

15 **CHAPTER III**

16 **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

17 **INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL**
18 **ACTIVITIES**

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
20 State to carry out international information and educational
21 activities as authorized by the United States Information and
22 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-
23 1479) and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501),
24 and to administer the programs authorized by section 32
25 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended

1 (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except in Germany and
2 Austria), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-
3 224), the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225)
4 and the informational media guarantee program authorized
5 by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act
6 of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the
7 Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including
8 rents in the District of Columbia; employment, without re-
9 gard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1)
10 persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000),
11 (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad
12 for service in the United States relating to the translation or
13 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such
14 aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance
15 with procedures established by the Secretary of State and
16 the Attorney General) ; travel expenses of aliens employed
17 abroad for service in the United States to and from the
18 United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of per-
19 sonnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service
20 Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; ex-
21 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities
22 provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed
23 \$6,000) ; entertainment within the United States (not to
24 exceed \$3,000) ; ~~(7)~~*purchase (not to exceed six)* and hire
25 of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor

1 vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law
2 of such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad
3 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in
4 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); pay-
6 ment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
7 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
8 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
9 tries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the
10 Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing
11 and transporting to their former homes the remains of per-
12 sons, not United States Government employees, who may die
13 away from their homes while participating in activities
14 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and
15 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual
16 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
17 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and
18 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; and purchase
19 of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or
20 organizations; ~~(8)\$60,000,000~~ \$80,000,000 ~~(9), of which~~
21 \$70,000 may be made available to one or more private inter-
22 national broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing
23 and broadcasting, under private auspices but under the super-
24 vision of the Department of State, radio programs to Western
25 Europe and Latin America, which programs shall be designed

1 to cultivate friendships with the peoples of the countries in
2 those areas, and to build improved international understand-
3 ing: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for
4 representation abroad: *Provided further*, That passenger
5 motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of
6 this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to
7 section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C.
8 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such
9 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number
10 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-
11 ance of each such replacement, except station wagons, shall
12 not exceed \$1,400: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
13 the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
14 amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is
15 authorized in making contracts for the use of international
16 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
17 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
18 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
19 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or
20 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising
21 from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided*
22 *further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests pay-
23 ments may be made in advance for the entire term or any
24 part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appro-
25 priated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per

1 centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any per-
2 son or corporation holding an international short-wave broad-
3 casting license from the Federal Communications Commission
4 without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further, That*
5 *funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to*
6 *private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered*
7 *into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture*
8 *films (10):* ~~*Provided further, That not to exceed seven*~~
9 ~~*thousand five hundred average annual positions, including*~~
10 ~~*the prorata portion of administrative support personnel, may*~~
11 ~~*be financed from this appropriation and the average number*~~
12 ~~*in each unit shall not exceed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum of the number*~~
13 ~~*now employed both as to United States and local personnel*~~
14 ~~*respectively (11):*~~ *Provided further, That after the effective*
15 *date of Reorganization Plan No. 8, 1953, existing appoint-*
16 *ments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for*
17 *the purposes of foreign information and educational activi-*
18 *ties which expire within one year of said effective date may*
19 *be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period*
20 *of appointment or assignment authorized in section 522 of*
21 *the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 922)*
22 *(12):* *Provided further, That upon the effective date*
23 *of Reorganization Plan Number 8 of 1953, the Presi-*
24 *dent may authorize the Director of the United States*

1 *Information Agency thereby created to carry out (under*
2 *such regulations as the President may from time to time*
3 *prescribe) the functions of the Board of the Foreign Service*
4 *with respect to personnel appointed or assigned for service in*
5 *the United States Information Agency under the provisions*
6 *of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (13): Pro-*
7 *vided further, That funds made available under the head*
8 *“International Information and Educational Activities” in*
9 *the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental*
10 *Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Ap-*
11 *propriation Act, 1951, for purchase, rent, construction and*
12 *improvement of facilities for radio transmission and recep-*
13 *tion shall be available for such purposes relating to any radio*
14 *facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State and*
15 *for acquisition of quarters and necessary facilities for per-*
16 *sonnel required for operation of such facilities at remote*
17 *locations outside the continental limits of the United States*
18 *by purchase, construction, and alterations, and for initial fur-*
19 *nishing of such quarters (14): Provided further, That the*
20 *general provisions of the Department of State Appropriation*
21 *Act, 1954, shall apply to this appropriation (15): Provided*
22 *further, That in the event that Reorganization Plan No. 8 of*
23 *1953 establishing the United States Information Agency be-*

1 comes effective, compliance with the statutory requirements
2 as to investigation or certification of personnel applicable to
3 any one of the three predecessor organizations under said
4 Plan (The International Information Administration of the
5 Department of State, the Mutual Security Agency or the
6 Technical Cooperation Administration) shall be deemed to
7 constitute compliance until January 1, 1954, with all such
8 statutory requirements for any position in the United States
9 Information Agency (16): Provided further, That, until
10 January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions of any
11 other law, the Director of the United States Information
12 Agency created pursuant to Reorganization Plan Num-
13 bered 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any
14 person transferred to said agency (17): Provided fur-
15 ther, That the operations of the International Broad-
16 casting Service presently located in New York City shall
17 be moved to the District of Columbia or its environs by
18 June 30, 1954.

19 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

20 For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to
21 settle certain claims of the Government of the United
22 States on its own behalf and on behalf of American na-
23 tionals against foreign governments as authorized by Pub-
24 lic Law 455, approved March 10, 1950, including expenses

1 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
2 the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor
3 vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by section
4 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and
5 employment of aliens; \$220,000 (18): ~~Provided, That this~~
6 paragraph shall be effective only after the enactment into law
7 of the provisions of H. R. 5742 extending the period of opera-
8 tion of the Commission and increasing to 5 per centum the
9 amounts deducted from awards and ordered to be deposited
10 into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

11 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

14 MARSHALS

15 The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer
16 from appropriations contained in the Department of Justice
17 Appropriation Act, 1953, not to exceed \$250,000 to the
18 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys
19 and marshals", fiscal year 1953.

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

21 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

22 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries
23 and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",
24 \$4,172,696.

1 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "Salaries
2 and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry",
3 \$3,900,000.

4 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for payment of claims for
7 extra pay for Sunday and holiday services under the Act of
8 March 2, 1931, as construed by the Court of Claims in the
9 case of Renner and Krupp versus the United States (106
10 Court of Claims 676), fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal
11 years, \$14,546.

12 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

13 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Sup-
15 port of United States prisoners", \$11,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

17 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

18 EXPORT CONTROL

19 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
20 of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to
21 export controls, ~~(19)\$3,700,000~~ \$4,500,000, of which not to
22 exceed ~~(20)\$900,000~~ \$1,125,000 may be transferred to the
23 Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of
24 the export control program, and of which not to exceed

(21) ~~\$70,000~~ \$84,500 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary (22): *Provided, That, in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head for the fiscal year 1953 shall remain available during the current fiscal year to cover the cost of reduction in force of officers and employees whose services are terminated.*

(23) MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

(24) OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, PUBLIC MONEYS

For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys," \$66,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Treasurer," fiscal year 1954.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska", \$1,088.

1 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

2 WHITE HOUSE POLICE

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$100,000.

5 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 (Out of the postal revenue)

7 ELECTRIC CAR SERVICE

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric
9 car service", \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the ap-
10 propriation "Railway mail service, salaries", fiscal year
11 1948.

12 GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

13 The following corporations are hereby authorized to
14 make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and bor-
15 rowing authority available to each such corporation, and in
16 accord with law, and to make such contracts and commit-
17 ments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided
18 by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act,
19 as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the pro-
20 grams set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1954 for
21 each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

22 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

23 Not to exceed \$1,116,000 (to be computed on an ac-
24 crual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Wash-
25 ington shall be available during the current fiscal year for all

1 administrative expenses of the bank, including services as
2 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
3 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided*, That necessary expenses (includ-
4 ing special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but
5 not including other personal services) in connection with the
6 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
7 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
8 bank or in which it has an interest including expenses of col-
9 lections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal
10 of any property in respect to which an application for a loan
11 has been made, shall be considered as nonadministrative
12 expenses for the purposes hereof.

13 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

14 Not to exceed \$9,500,000 (to be computed on an
15 accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance
16 Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year
17 for its administrative expenses, including purchase (not to
18 exceed eight for replacement only) and hire of passenger
19 motor vehicles; and use of the services and facilities of the
20 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
21 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
22 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee
23 basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase
24 of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for

1 administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount
 2 which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages,
 3 travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the
 4 continental United States; the expenses of services performed
 5 on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination
 6 of contracts or in the performance of legal services; and
 7 all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
 8 ment agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
 9 administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corpora-
 10 tion shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
 11 accounting principles and practices.

12 (25) CHAPTER V

13 (26) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

14 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

15 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Sala-*
 16 *ries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program", \$450,000.*

17 (27) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
 18 AND WELFARE

19 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

20 (28) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 22 *\$200,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective*
 23 *only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6049, Eighty-third*
 24 *Congress.*

(29) ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by titles III and IV of the Act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended, including not to exceed \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$84,500,000, to remain available until expended, and of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for carrying out title IV of said Act: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6049, Eighty-third Congress.

(30) CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(31) PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Agricultural Adjustment Programs", \$7,500,000, of which not more than \$1,300,000 may be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

1 **(32)***The funds appropriated to the Department of Agri-*
 2 *culture in the Act of June 4, 1952 (Public Law 371) shall*
 3 *remain available until December 31, 1954.*

4 CHAPTER **(33)**~~V~~ VII

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

7 For an additional amount for "Management and Pro-
 8 tection", \$83,000.

9 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

10 For an additional amount for "Administration of Terri-
 11 tories", \$239,000.

12 **(34)***TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS*

13 *For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the*
 14 *Pacific Islands", \$424,000.*

15 CHAPTER **(35)**~~VI~~ VIII

16 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

18 EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

19 For expenses necessary to assist the President in im-
 20 proving the management of executive agencies and in ob-
 21 taining greater economy and efficiency through the establish-
 22 ment of more efficient business methods in Government
 23 operations, including services as authorized by section 15
 24 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
 25 at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem, by

1 allocation to any agency or office in the executive branch
 2 for the conduct, under the general direction of the Bureau
 3 of the Budget, of examinations and appraisals of, and the
 4 development and installation of improvements in, the organi-
 5 zation and operations of such agency or of other agencies in
 6 the executive branch, \$500,000, to remain available until
 7 expended, and which shall be available without regard to
 8 the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the
 9 Revised Statutes, as amended.

10 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 12 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employ-
 13 ment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers
 14 and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); not exceeding
 15 ~~(36)\$2,000~~ \$25,000 for expenses of travel; and press
 16 clippings (not exceeding \$300); ~~(37)\$200,000~~ \$275,000,
 17 together with the unobligated balance of funds appropriated
 18 for "Salaries and expenses, The White House Office", in the
 19 Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 ~~(38)~~: *Pro-*
 20 *vided, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 1761*
 21 *of the Revised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 56), this*
 22 *appropriation shall be available for payment of salary to*
 23 *persons appointed as members of the Council during the*
 24 *recess of the Senate immediately following the current*
 25 *session.*

1 COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT POLICY FOR FEDERAL
2 PERSONNEL
3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Committee on Retirement
5 Policy for Federal Personnel, created by the Act of July 16,
6 1952 (66 Stat. 723), ~~(39)\$200,000~~ \$300,000, of which not
7 to exceed \$3,800 shall be available for expenses of travel.

8 ~~(40)~~RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN KOREA

9 *There are hereby made available out of the funds avail-*
10 *able to the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1954*
11 *and certified by the Secretary of Defense to be saved as a*
12 *result of the armistice in Korea, not to exceed \$200,000,000*
13 *to be available, under such terms and conditions as the*
14 *President may specify and through such officers or agencies*
15 *as he may designate, for relief and rehabilitation in Korea:*
16 *Provided, That funds made available hereunder shall be used*
17 *only in such parts of Korea as the President deems to be not*
18 *under Communist control.*

19 ~~(41)~~EMERGENCY MIGRATION

20 *For expenses necessary to enable the President, by trans-*
21 *fer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be*
22 *appropriate, to carry out such migration program as may*
23 *be authorized by law, including transfer of not to exceed*
24 *sixty-five passenger motor vehicles from the Mutual Security*
25 *Agency or the Department of State without reimbursement;*

1 *not to exceed \$9,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to*
2 *be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to*
3 *whom funds are transferred by the President from this ap-*
4 *propriation; and not to exceed \$756,000 for the making of*
5 *loans; \$4,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be*
6 *effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first*
7 *session of the Eighty-third Congress, of either S. 1917 or*
8 *H. R. 6481.*

9 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

10 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

11 INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR

12 EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
14 Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended,
15 prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary
16 General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of
17 other international organizations, certain information con-
18 cerning United States citizens employed, or being considered
19 for employment by such organizations, \$1,200,000: *Pro-*
20 *vided, That this appropriation shall be available for advances*
21 *or reimbursements to the applicable appropriations or funds*
22 *of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of*
23 *Investigation for expenses incurred by such agencies under*
24 *said Executive order (42): Provided further, That nothing*
25 *in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in*

1 *section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall*
 2 *be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment*
 3 *for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the*
 4 *International Organizations Loyalty Board in the Civil*
 5 *Service Commission as established by Executive Order*
 6 *10422 dated January 9, 1953, as amended.*

7 **(43) COMMISSION ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY**

8 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

9 *For expenses necessary for the Commission on Foreign*
 10 *Economic Policy, including expenses of attendance at meet-*
 11 *ings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,*
 12 *\$400,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective*
 13 *only upon the enactment into law, during the first session*
 14 *of the Eighty-third Congress, of H. R. 5495.*

15 **COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**

16 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

17 *For expenses necessary for the Commission on Inter-*
 18 *governmental Relations, including expenses of attendance at*
 19 *meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,*
 20 *and not to exceed \$16,700 for expenses of travel, \$500,000,*
 21 *to remain available until September 1, 1954.*

1 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

2 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the Commission on Organ-
 5 ization of the Executive Branch of the Government, includ-
 6 ing expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
 7 purposes of this appropriation, and not to exceed \$14,700
 8 for expenses of travel, (44)\$250,000 \$500,000.

9 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

10 Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$300,000 of
 11 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Salaries,
 12 General Accounting Office" in the Independent Offices Ap-
 13 propriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to the appropri-
 14 ation for "Salaries and expenses, General Accounting Of-
 15 fice", in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
 16 1954, to be available for the cost of security investigations
 17 required by law.

18 (45)GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

19 HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

20 Appropriation item under the heading "General Serv-
 21 ices Administration, Hospital Facilities in the District of
 22 Columbia" contained in the Act approved July 15, 1952

1 (66 Stat. 637), is hereby amended by inserting after the
 2 word "appropriation" at the end of the first proviso and
 3 before the colon, the phrase "including in addition thereto
 4 Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:".

5 **(46)HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY**

6 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

7 Salaries and expenses: In addition to amounts ap-
 8 propriated under this head, the Administrator may transfer
 9 to this appropriation from any other funds available for
 10 administrative expenses not to exceed the sum of \$50,000 for
 11 studies and surveys which the President may request of the
 12 housing policies and programs of the Government and of
 13 organization for the administration of such programs, and for
 14 expenses of advisers and consultants in connection therewith.

15 **(47)SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

16 **(48)SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

17 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
 18 the Small Business Administration, including expenses of
 19 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
 20 appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles,
 21 \$2,925,000; and in addition, not to exceed \$1,575,000 may
 22 be transferred to this appropriation from the Revolving
 23 Fund, Small Business Administration, for administrative
 24 expenses in connection with activities financed under said
 25 Fund: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available

1 *for necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation of*
 2 *the Small Defense Plants Administration.*

3 (49)REVOLVING FUND

4 *For the Revolving Fund authorized by the Small Busi-*
 5 *ness Act of 1953, to be available without fiscal year limita-*
 6 *tion, \$70,000,000.*

7 (50)REVOLVING FUND, SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS

8 ADMINISTRATION

9 *The Revolving Fund authorized by paragraph (2) of*
 10 *subsection (a) of section 714 of the Defense Production Act*
 11 *of 1950, as amended, shall remain available during the*
 12 *fiscal year 1954 for payment of obligations and direct costs*
 13 *under contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1953.*

14 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

15 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 16 (51)~~\$70,000~~ \$150,000, which shall be available without re-
 17 gard to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the
 18 Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of
 19 the foregoing appropriation shall be available for expenses
 20 of travel (52): *Provided further*, That the limitation on the
 21 purchase of newspapers and periodicals in the First Independ-
 22 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby increased
 23 from \$100 to \$500.

1 (53) *VETERANS ADMINISTRATION*

2 *SERVICE DISABLED VETERANS INSURANCE FUND*

3 *For an additional amount for "Service Disabled Vet-*
 4 *erans Insurance Fund", \$1,000,000, to be derived by trans-*
 5 *fer from the appropriation "Readjustment Benefits", and to*
 6 *remain available until expended.*

7 CHAPTER (54) *VII IX*

8 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

10 (55) *DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY*

11 (56) *Naval air facilities, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands:*
 12 *Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,000,000, to be funded*
 13 *out of prior appropriations.*

14 (57) *Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Aircraft mainte-*
 15 *nance facilities, \$2,000,000, to be funded out of prior*
 16 *appropriations.*

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

18 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

19 (58) *Not to exceed \$240,776,000 of the unobligated balances*
 20 *of funds heretofore granted under this head shall be avail-*
 21 *able, until expended, for acquisition, construction, installa-*
 22 *tion, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works,*
 23 *military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as*
 24 *authorized by the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936),*
 25 *as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564,*

1 Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public
2 Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28,
3 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), and the
4 Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second
5 Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Re-
6 vised Statutes, as amended, and the land, and interests
7 therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted
8 thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General
9 as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended;
10 and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

11 *For an additional amount for acquisition, construction,*
12 *installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public*
13 *works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force,*
14 *as authorized by the Act of March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17),*
15 *the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936) as amended, the*
16 *Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Con-*
17 *gress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-*
18 *first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law*
19 *155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952*
20 *(Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress) without regard*
21 *to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and*
22 *the land and interests therein, may be acquired and construc-*
23 *tion may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title*
24 *by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised*

1 *Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles;*
2 *\$310,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

3 SEC. ~~(59)~~ 702 902. None of the funds appropriated in this
4 chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-
5 fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed
6 \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United
7 States without the specific approval in writing of the Secre-
8 tary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

9 SEC. ~~(60)~~ 703 903. None of the funds appropriated in
10 this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in
11 expediting construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of De-
12 fense, or his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reason-
13 able completion date for each project, taking into consideration
14 the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal
15 conditions affecting the construction and the application of
16 economical construction practices.

17 SEC. ~~(61)~~ 704 904. None of the funds appropriated in this
18 chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or re-
19 activation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in
20 the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which
21 the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving
22 his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such
23 facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at rea-
24 sonable rates.

25 ~~(62)~~ SEC. 905. *Funds appropriated to the Departments of*

1 the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the headings "Mili-
2 tary Construction", "Public Works", and "Acquisition and
3 Construction of Real Property", respectively, in fiscal year
4 1954 and prior years, are hereby made available for military
5 public works authorized for such departments by any law cited
6 in any of such appropriations or any law enacted during the
7 83d Congress: Provided, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of
8 such funds appropriated to the Department of the Army, and
9 not to exceed \$1,500,000 of such funds appropriated to the
10 Department of the Navy, shall be available for the purposes
11 of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the Act
12 of September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 364), in addition to
13 amounts previously made available for such purpose.

14 (63)SEC. 906. In order more effectively to administer the
15 funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, the Pres-
16 ident, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in
17 the interest of national defense, may authorize positions in
18 the Department of Defense to be placed in grades 16, 17, and
19 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of
20 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of
21 that Act, and such positions shall be additional to the number
22 authorized by section 505 of that Act. Under authority
23 herein, grades 16, 17, and 18 in the Department of Defense
24 may be increased only to the extent that the total of such

1 *grades in the Department of Defense shall not exceed two*
 2 *hundred and fifteen, notwithstanding the provisions of section*
 3 *645 of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1954.*

4 CHAPTER (64) VIII X

5 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

7 AUDITED CLAIMS

8 Applicable current appropriations of the Department of
 9 the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certi-
 10 fied by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in
 11 the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

12 "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts",
 13 fiscal year 1943, \$4,145.

14 "Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948,
 15 \$25,841.

16 "Fuel, Navy", fiscal year 1949, \$25,543.

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

18 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

19 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

20 Construction, General

21 Not to exceed \$48,933 of the amount available under
 22 this head shall be available for payments to the Nutwood
 23 Drainage and levee district, Illinois, as authorized in H. R.

1 4779: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only
2 upon the enactment into law, during the first session of
3 the Eighty-third Congress of H. R. 4779.

4 (65) *Of the \$1,100,000 available under this head and allo-*
5 *cated for the continuation of the Covington, Kentucky, Flood*
6 *Control Project, so much as may be necessary may be ex-*
7 *pended for the purpose of installing adequate pumping*
8 *capacity at the Twenty-fourth Street Station in such city in*
9 *order to obviate the need for a ponding area in the vicinity*
10 *of such station.*

11 (66) *Not to exceed \$108,000 of the amount available under*
12 *this head shall be available for the widening of the Channel*
13 *of the Calumet River, Ill. and Ind., authorized by the River*
14 *and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945.*

15 (67) *For an additional amount for "Construction, general",*
16 *including the objects specified under this head in the Civil*
17 *Functions Appropriation Act, 1954, to remain available*
18 *until expended, \$2,700,000 of which \$400,000 shall be*
19 *available for the Duluth-Superior Harbor improvement.*

20 (68) *For an additional amount for the commencement of*
21 *construction of the Anacostia River flood control project,*
22 *Maryland and the District of Columbia, as authorized by*
23 *section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, \$200,000.*

1 (69)NIAGARA REMEDIAL WORKS

2 *For financing a part of the United States share of the*
 3 *cost of remedial works in the Niagara River, to be undertaken*
 4 *in accordance with article II of the treaty between the United*
 5 *States of America and Canada, ratified by the United States*
 6 *Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain available until ex-*
 7 *pended, \$1,500,000.*

8 CHAPTER (70)~~IX~~ XI

9 OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

11 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

12 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 13 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
 14 in connection with the government or occupation of the
 15 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
 16 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
 17 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
 18 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
 19 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
 20 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
 21 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 22 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess
 23 of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
 24 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and
 25 dissemination of information, including preview and review

1 expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles
2 and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities,
3 facilities, and appurtenances; such minimum supplies for the
4 civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to
5 prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the
6 objectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies,
7 commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry
8 out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which
9 not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for administra-
10 tive expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the
11 Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the mili-
12 tary functions of the Department of the Army shall apply
13 to expenditures made by that Department from this appro-
14 priation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this
15 appropriation may be made outside continental United
16 States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without
17 regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised
18 Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or
19 provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a
20 citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expendi-
21 tures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary
22 to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709,
23 Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Pro-
24 curement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided*
25 *further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the

1 purposes of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas
2 in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives
3 of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and
4 in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof:
5 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and
6 unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by
7 the United States, of any area for which such funds are made
8 available, may be expended by the President for the pro-
9 curement of such commodities and technical services, and
10 commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appro-
11 priated for government and relief in occupied areas and not
12 delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termina-
13 tion of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may
14 be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and
15 economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That
16 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
17 shall be entered into between the United States and the
18 recognized government or authority with respect to such
19 area containing such undertakings by such government or
20 authority as the President may determine to be necessary
21 in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in fur-
22 therance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such
23 agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and
24 undertakings corresponding to the requirements and under-
25 takings specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid

1 Act of 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17,
2 1947) : *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder
3 may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules
4 and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the
5 department or agency concerned to pay ocean transporta-
6 tion charges from United States ports, including territorial
7 ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies
8 donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary non-
9 profit relief agencies registered with and recommended by
10 the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of
11 relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such
12 areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regula-
13 tions to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency
14 concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for
15 the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or
16 other general classification of commodities shipped to the
17 Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates
18 charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this
19 proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to
20 individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may trans-
21 fer to any other department or agency any function or func-
22 tions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall
23 be transferred to any such department or agency without
24 reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from
25 which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau

1 of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any
2 function or functions so transferred.

3 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
6 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
7 in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the
8 supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
9 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
10 Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secre-
11 tary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United
12 States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of \$17,500
13 (71) and the United States Member of the Board for the
14 Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary
15 of \$14,800; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to
16 their former homes the remains of persons who may die away
17 from their homes while participating in activities authorized
18 under this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15
19 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
20 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort
21 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of sec-
22 tion 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code
23 when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for
24 translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance,
25 operation, and distribution of educational, informational, and

1 rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Aus-
2 tria; medical and health assistance for the civilian population
3 of Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining
4 discipline and order (including trial and punishment by
5 courts established by or under authority of the President) ;
6 printing and binding outside continental United States with-
7 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
8 U. S. C. 111) ; purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance
9 of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices
10 abroad; purchase (for replacement only) and hire of passen-
11 ger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or Austria
12 of property donated for the purposes of this appropriation;
13 unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$500,000), to be
14 accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section 291 of the
15 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107) ; representation allow-
16 ances (not to exceed \$60,000) similar to those authorized by
17 section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22
18 U. S. C. 1131) ; and for administering, in Germany and
19 Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the
20 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.
21 1641 (b)) ; \$40,438,000: *Provided*, That provisions of law,
22 including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the De-
23 partment of State shall be available for application to ex-
24 penditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*,
25 That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as

1 amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the
2 purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may
3 utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation
5 may be made outside the continental United States, when
6 necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sec-
7 tions 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That for the purposes of this appropriation
9 appointments may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve
10 without regard to the four-year limitation contained in sec-
11 tion 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That in the event the President assigns to the Depart-
13 ment of State responsibilities and obligations of the United
14 States in connection with the government, occupation, or con-
15 trol of foreign areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the
16 authorities contained in this appropriation may be utilized by
17 the Department of State in connection with such govern-
18 ment, occupation, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided*
19 *further*, That when the Department of the Army, under the
20 authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10
21 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel
22 of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving
23 in Germany and Austria, payment therefor by such per-

1 sonnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian
 2 personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Ger-
 3 many and Austria, respectively: *Provided further, That*
 4 there may be transferred from this appropriation to the ap-
 5 propriation "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad" not to exceed
 6 \$5,348,000, which shall remain available until expended for
 7 purchase of foreign credits (including currencies) owed to
 8 or owned by the United States for acquisition of sites and
 9 purchase or construction of buildings necessary for consular
 10 activities in Germany, including design and technical services
 11 and procurement of furniture and equipment for such build-
 12 ings, at a total cost (including all amounts obligated for such
 13 purposes in fiscal years 1952 and 1953) not in excess of
 14 \$7,655,000.

15 CHAPTER (72)~~X~~ XII

16 EMERGENCY AGENCIES

17 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

18 OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobiliza-
 21 tion, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimburse-
 22 ment of the General Services Administration for security
 23 guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings con-

cerned with the purposes of this appropriation, ~~(73)\$2,500,~~
~~000 \$3,250,000~~ (74): *Provided, That contracts under this*
appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as
authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DEFENSE TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the Commissioner who
 is responsible for the supervision of the Bureau of Service,
 Interstate Commerce Commission, to carry out functions
 delegated to him under the Defense Production Act of 1950,
 as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings
 concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,
~~(75)\$350,000~~ \$500,000.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Rent Stabiliza-
 tion and such successor agency as the President may desig-
 nate pursuant to section 8 of the Housing and Rent Act
 of 1953 (Public Law 23, approved April 30, 1953),
~~(76)and not to exceed \$290,000~~ for the liquidation of
 the Economic Stabilization Agency ~~(77)\$1,190,000~~
 \$1,500,000.

1 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2 EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Emergency operating
4 expenses", \$290,000; and appropriations granted under this
5 head for the fiscal year 1954 shall be available to enable
6 the General Services Administration to carry out its func-
7 tions arising out of the Defense Production Act of 1950,
8 as amended.

9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

12 ACTIVITIES

13 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
14 Commerce to carry out its functions under the Defense Pro-
15 duction Act of 1950, as amended, including employment of
16 aliens; and reimbursement of General Services Administra-
17 tion for security guard services; ~~(78)\$4,000,000~~ \$5,500,000
18 ~~(79): Provided, That no part of these funds shall be avail-~~
19 ~~able for continuation of the functions of the Industry Evalua-~~
20 ~~tion Board (80):~~ *Provided, That, in addition, not to exceed*
21 *\$310,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation*
22 *made available under this head for the fiscal year 1953 shall*
23 *remain available during the current fiscal year to cover the*

1 *cost of reduction in force of officers and employees whose*
2 *services are terminated.*

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION

6 ACTIVITIES

7 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the
8 Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Produc-
9 tion Act of 1950, as amended, including hire of passenger
10 motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of at-
11 tendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
12 appropriation; \$500,000 (81)~~:-Provided, That these funds~~
13 ~~shall be available only for continuation of the Petroleum~~
14 ~~Administration for Defense.~~

15 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

16 OPERATIONS

17 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,
18 in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense
19 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297),
20 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
21 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; reimbursement of the
22 Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of
23 employees occupying positions of critical importance from
24 the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance
25 at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reim-

bursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive, ~~(82)\$7,900,000~~ \$9,150,000.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds ~~(83)\$9,870,000~~ \$12,000,000.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, ~~(84)\$20,000,000~~ \$40,000,000.

CHAPTER ~~(85)XI~~ XIII

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by

1 United States district courts and the United States Court of
 2 Claims, as set forth in ~~(86)~~*Senate Documents Numbered 58*
 3 *and 65, and House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-third*
 4 Congress, ~~(87)~~~~\$2,732,954~~ \$12,121,334, together with such
 5 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
 6 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
 7 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
 8 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as
 9 may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Pro-*
 10 *vided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be
 11 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
 12 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
 13 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
 14 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
 15 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
 16 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

17 CHAPTER ~~(88)~~~~XII~~ XIV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 TITLE I—DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

19 SEC. ~~(89)~~~~1201~~ 1401. Unless otherwise specifically
 20 provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current
 21 fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of
 22 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any
 23 passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances,
 24 and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

25 SEC. ~~(90)~~~~1202~~ 1402. Unless otherwise specified and

1 during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation
2 contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the
3 compensation of any officer or employee of the Government
4 of the United States (including any agency the majority of
5 the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
6 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
7 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
8 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
9 date of enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizen-
10 ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
11 of the United States prior to such date, ~~(91)~~ or (3) is a per-
12 son who owes allegiance to the United States ~~(92)~~ or (4) is
13 *an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the*
14 *United States for permanent residence: Provided, That for*
15 *the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such*
16 *person shall be considered prima facie evidence that*
17 *the requirements of this section with respect to his status*
18 *have been complied with: Provided further, That any per-*
19 *son making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and,*
20 *upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or*
21 *imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided*
22 *further, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to,*
23 *and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing*
24 *law: Provided further, That any payment made to any*
25 *officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section*

1 shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government.
2 This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of
3 the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with
4 the United States in the current defense effort.

5 SEC. (93)~~1203~~ 1403. Appropriations of the executive
6 departments and independent establishments for the current
7 fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses
8 of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
9 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
10 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
11 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
12 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
13 in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
14 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
15 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
16 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the
17 Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the
18 Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

19 SEC. (94)~~1204~~ 1404. No part of any appropriation for the
20 current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be
21 paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he
22 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
23 approve the nomination of said person.

24 SEC. (95)~~1205~~ 1405. No part of any appropriation con-
25 tained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall

1 be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current
 2 and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated,
 3 and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with
 4 the understanding that latest published cumulative annual
 5 pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be
 6 furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume
 7 for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal
 8 Digest.

9 SEC. ~~(96)~~¹²⁰⁶ 1406. Funds made available by this or any
 10 other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal
 11 year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Govern-
 12 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C.
 13 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
 14 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
 15 Columbia; examination of budgets and estimates of appropri-
 16 ations in the field; services in accordance with section 15 of
 17 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects
 18 specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
 19 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
 20 specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Pro-*
 21 *vided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as adminis-
 22 trative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from
 23 other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall
 24 be correspondingly reduced.

25 SEC. ~~(97)~~¹²⁰⁷ 1407. No part of any funds of or available

1 to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for
2 the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the pur-
3 chase or construction of any office building at the seat of Gov-
4 ernment primarily for occupancy by any department or
5 agency of the United States Government or by any corpora-
6 tion owned by the United States Government.

7 SEC. ~~(98)~~¹²⁰⁸ 1408. No part of any appropriation con-
8 tained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by
9 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
10 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
11 against the Government of the United States or who is a
12 member of an organization of Government employees that
13 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
14 United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
15 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
16 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,*
17 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
18 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit
19 has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in
20 a strike against the Government of the United States, is not
21 a member of an organization of Government employees that
22 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
23 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
24 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
25 throw of the Government of the United States by force or

1 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
 2 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
 3 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
 4 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
 5 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
 6 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
 7 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
 8 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
 9 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any
 10 other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
 11 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
 12 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
 13 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
 14 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

15 SEC. (99) ~~1209~~ 1409. No payment shall be made from ap-
 16 propriations in this or any other Act to any officer on the retired
 17 lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine
 18 Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast and
 19 Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period of
 20 two years after retirement who for himself or for others is
 21 engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or
 22 negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department
 23 of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey,
 24 and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.

25 SEC. (100) ~~1240~~ 1410. During the current fiscal year, per-

1 sonnel and appropriations or funds available for salaries and
2 expenses to any department, agency, or corporation in the
3 executive branch of the Government, shall be transferred
4 to any defense activity under the jurisdiction of such de-
5 partment or agency in such numbers or amounts as may be
6 necessary for the discharge of responsibilities relating to
7 the national defense assigned to such department, agency,
8 or corporation by or pursuant to law.

9 SEC. ~~(101)~~~~1211~~ 1411. None of the funds provided by
10 this Act shall be used to pay employees at a rate in excess of
11 that paid for comparable work under the regular appropria-
12 tions provided to the departments and agencies concerned in
13 the regular 1954 appropriation Acts.

14 SEC. ~~(102)~~~~1212~~ 1412. During the current fiscal year,
15 the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated
16 June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all
17 departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government:
18 *Provided*, That said circular may be amended or changed dur-
19 ing such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval
20 of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the
21 House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau
22 of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than
23 January 31, 1954, of the operations of this order upon all
24 departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government:
25 *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of

1 any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to
2 occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of
3 the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service
4 cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot
5 be adequately protected otherwise.

6 SEC. ~~(103)~~¹⁴¹³ 1413. Pursuant to section 1415 of the
7 Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (includ-
8 ing currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may
9 be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appro-
10 priations are made for the current fiscal year (including
11 the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of
12 such credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to
13 the Treasury from the applicable appropriations of the
14 agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits may be used
15 until June 30, 1954, without reimbursement to the Treasury,
16 for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such
17 credits prior to July 1, 1953: *Provided further*, That such
18 credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales
19 of personal property may be used in whole or part payment
20 for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the
21 manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the
22 Treasury ~~(104)~~: *Provided*, That nothing in section 1415 of
23 the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed
24 to prevent the making of contracts, agreements, or executive
25 agreements for periods in excess of one year, or the carrying

1 out of any contracts, agreements, or executive agreements
 2 heretofore made for periods in excess of one year in any case
 3 where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements
 4 for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to the
 5 enactment of this Act.

6 (105) SEC. 1414. Funds made available in this or any other
 7 Act shall hereafter be available for examination of estimates
 8 of appropriations in the field and the use of such funds for
 9 such purpose shall be subject only to regulations by the stand-
 10 ing committees concerned.

11 (106) SEC. 1415. (a) During the current fiscal year, no part
 12 of any appropriation for the executive branch contained in
 13 this or another Act, or of any funds made available for
 14 expenditure by any corporation included in this or any other
 15 Act, shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian
 16 employee of the Government whose principal or primary
 17 duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Gov-
 18 ernment-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus
 19 or ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically
 20 authorized to be used for paying the compensation of em-
 21 ployees performing such duties. This subsection shall not
 22 apply to—

23 (1) Any person employed by an agency for which
 24 appropriations of funds were made available by the Inde-

1 *pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, and whose place*
2 *of duty is in a foreign country*

3 (2) *Any person acting as chauffeur for—*

4 *The President of the United States*

5 *The Secretary of State*

6 *The Secretary of the Treasury*

7 *The Attorney General*

8 *The Postmaster General*

9 *The Secretary of the Interior*

10 *The Undersecretary of the Interior*

11 *The Secretary of Agriculture*

12 *The Secretary of Commerce*

13 (3) *Automobiles operated by—*

14 *The Federal Bureau of Investigation*

15 *The United States Secret Service*

16 *The Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and*
17 *Interior, outside the District of Columbia*

18 (4) *One-half of the chauffeur-driven automobiles in op-*
19 *eration in the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce*
20 *on July 1, 1951*

21 (5) *Agencies for which appropriations or funds were*
22 *made available by the Department of Defense Appropriation*
23 *Act, 1953, or the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1953*

24 (6) *The agencies named in subsection (b) of this section.*

1 (b) In no event shall the number of passenger-carrying
 2 vehicles which may be operated during the current fiscal year
 3 at the seat of government under any appropriation or au-
 4 thorization for the Department of Labor, the Department of
 5 Health, Education and Welfare, the National Labor Rela-
 6 tions Board, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad
 7 Retirement Board, or the Federal Mediation and Concilia-
 8 tion Service exceed 50 per centum of the number in use as of
 9 June 30, 1951.

10 **(107)**SEC. 1416. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other
 11 law, no funds shall be available in this or any other Act for
 12 the purchase of furniture by any department or agency in
 13 any branch of the Government if such requirements can rea-
 14 sonably be met as determined by the Administrator of Gen-
 15 eral Services, by transfer of excess furniture, including
 16 rehabilitated furniture from other departments and agencies
 17 pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Serv-
 18 ices Act of 1949, as amended.

19 **(108)**TITLE II—PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS

20 SEC. 1214. There are appropriated, out of any money in
 21 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and out of the
 22 postal revenues, respectively, such sums as hereafter may
 23 be necessary for the payment, as certified by the Comp-
 24 troller General, of judgments rendered by the district courts
 25 and Court of Claims against the United States not other-

1 wise provided for: *Provided*, That such payments may be
 2 made upon receipt of transcripts of the judgments from the
 3 Attorney General.

4 (109)SEC. 1215. Subsection (b) of section 2411 of title 28,
 5 United States Code, is amended to read:

6 “(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a)
 7 of this section, interest on judgments against the United
 8 States under section 1346 of this title made final after review
 9 on appeal by the United States shall be paid at the rate of
 10 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original judg-
 11 ment to the date of the mandate of the appellate court.”

12 (110)SEC. 1216. Subsection (b) of section 2516 of title 28,
 13 United States Code, is amended to read:

14 “(b) Interest on judgments against the United States
 15 by the Court of Claims affirmed by the Supreme Court after
 16 review on petition of the United States shall be paid at the
 17 rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the original
 18 judgment to the date of the mandate of affirmance.”

19 (111)SEC. 1217. Within sixty days after receipt of any tran-
 20 script of judgment from the Attorney General, which in the
 21 opinion of the Comptroller General shall not be paid as ren-
 22 dered, the Comptroller General shall refer such judgment to
 23 the Congress, with a statement of his reasons therefor, and
 24 any judgment so referred shall be paid out of the appropria-
 25 tion herein made only pursuant to specific authorization con-

1 tained in a general appropriation act: *Provided*, That such
 2 authorization may include limitations on amounts to be paid
 3 as principal sums, interest, attorney's fees, and so forth.

4 (112)SEC. 1218. The annual report of the Comptroller Gen-
 5 eral shall include a statement of all the judgments certified for
 6 payment by him during the previous year showing the dates
 7 and amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor they
 8 were rendered.

9 (113)SEC. 1219. The provision of law codified as section 2518
 10 of title 28, United States Code, shall not be applicable to
 11 judgments payable hereunder.

12 (114)SEC. 1220. This Act shall apply only to judgments here-
 13 after rendered and all laws in effect at the time of entering
 14 judgments prior to the enactment hereof shall remain in effect
 15 with respect to such judgments.

16 (115)SEC. 1221. This Title may be cited as the "Payment of
 17 Judgments Act, 1953".

Passed the House of Representatives July 15, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 30 (legis-
 lative day, July 27), 1953.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6200

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for
other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 30, 1953

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

7/31/53

House

-3-

14. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200 (pp. 11005-7). The conferees fixed the corn acreage allotment item at \$5,000,000 and reported in disagreement the provision continuing drought-relief funds of Public Law 371, 82nd Cong.
15. WEATHER CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 285, to establish an Advisory Committee on Weather Control to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather control for the purpose of determining the extent to which the U. S. should experiment with, engage in, or regulate weather control (pp. 10930-2).
16. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 5731, to authorize the Santa Margarita River project, Calif. (pp. 10940-1).
17. GRAZING LANDS. Rep. D'Ewart spoke in support of the stockmen's grazing bill and said Rep. Hope was introducing a modified bill on this subject which has the support of various interested parties (p. 10930).
17. RECLAMATION. Rep. D'Ewart recommended the establishment of various additional reclamation projects (p. 10930).

SENATE - July 31

18. FOREIGN AID; REORGANIZATION. Sen. Mansfield criticized the President's reorganization plan establishing a Foreign Operations Administration (pp. 10899-901).
19. DEBT LIMIT. Discussed the President's request for an increase in the debt limit (pp. 10903-8).

SENATE - August 1

20. FCA REORGANIZATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4353, to reorganize the Farm Credit Administration, etc. (p. 11040). This bill will now be sent to the President.
21. FAMINE RELIEF. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2249, the famine-relief bill (p. 11044). This bill will now be sent to the President.
22. SAFETY. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1105, to incorporate the National Safety Council (p. 11049). This bill will now be sent to the President.
23. IMMIGRATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6431, to authorize immigration of 214,000 refugees, etc. (pp. 11073-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. CROP INSURANCE. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1367, to continue the authority for expansion of the crop insurance program to additional counties (p. 11044). This bill will now be sent to the President.
25. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2097, to increase the amount authorized for the Eklutna, Alaska, project (pp. 11048-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
26. WEATHER CONTROL. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 285, to authorize a study of weather-control activities, etc. (p. 11048). This bill will now be sent to the President.
27. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 887, to permit the exchange and amendment of farm units on Federal irrigation projects (pp. 11049, 11083-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

28. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3480, to continue the Mexican farm-labor program for two years (p. 11090).
29. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1276, to increase the interest rate on farm-tenant loans (pp. 11097, 11104-5).
30. NOMINATION OF Harold E. Stassen, to be Director of Foreign Operations Administration, was confirmed (p. 11136).
31. DEBT LIMIT. The Finance Committee voted to defer further action until the next session of Congress on H. R. 6672, to increase the statutory debt limit (p. 11030).
32. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954, the period during which GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (p. 11054). This bill will now be sent to the President.
33. PENALTY MAIL. Passed without amendment H. R. 6281, to require executive departments, etc., to reimburse the Post Office Department for penalty mail (pp. 11078-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
34. FOREST LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (pp. 11070-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
35. EDUCATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 6078 and 6079, to assist school districts in federally affected areas, and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 11054-66).
36. SOCIAL SECURITY. Both Houses received the President's message recommending inclusion of additional groups, including farmers, in the Social Security Act (H. Doc. 225); to Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee (pp. 11213, 11134).
37. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Sen. McCarthy was appointed as an additional conferee on this bill, H. R. 4974 (p. 11035).
38. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Rejected the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200. Senate conferees were appointed for a further conference. (pp. 11097-104)
39. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken inserted a letter from Secretary Benson reviewing the studies now under way and stating, "The objective of our study is to have ready for Congress, when it reconvenes, judgments and recommendations that will be helpful in improving farm legislation." (pp. 11036-7)
40. STORAGE FACILITIES. Sen. Murray asked additional USDA action to make available more wheat-storage facilities (pp. 11037-40).
41. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Griswold inserted a Farm Bureau letter favoring H. R. 3203, the trip-leasing bill (pp. 11049-50).
42. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 3956, to provide for conveyance of a tract in the Santa Fe National Forest, N. Mex. (p. 11052). This bill will now be sent to the President.
43. TREATY POWERS. Sen. Bricker spoke in support of his resolution to limit treaty powers and criticized the Knowland substitute (pp. 11090-7).

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

JULY 31, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

MR. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6200]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 65, 66, 67 and 68.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 18, 21, 37, 44, 47, 51, 79, 81, 86, 87, 91, 92, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

For payment to Lillian C. Tobey, widow of Charles W. Tobey, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$12,500.

For payment to Martha B. Taft, widow of Robert A. Taft, late a Senator from the State of Ohio, \$12,500.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That not to exceed seven thousand five hundred average annual positions, including the pro rata portion of*

administrative support personnel, may be financed from this appropriation and the average number in each activity, except for exchange of persons programs, shall not exceed 66⅔ per centum of the number now employed both as to United States and local personnel respectively; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Agricultural Adjustment Programs", \$5,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert VI; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *VII*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$225,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *VIII*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936) as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress) without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$240,776,000, to remain available until expended, together with \$21,317,000 which shall be available from unobligated funds previously appropriated under this head.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *802*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *803*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *804*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *IX*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *X*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *XI*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$2,750,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$425,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: *and for the liquidation of the Economic Stabilization Agency*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,525,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$27,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *XII*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *XIII*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1301*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1302*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1303*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1304*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1305*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1306*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1307*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1308*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert 1309; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert 1310; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert 1311; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert 1312; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert 1313; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 22, 23, 24, 32, 34, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 69, 71, 74, 80, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108.

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J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT McCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 1: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3: Provide gratuities for widows of deceased Senators as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$50,000 for contingent expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Provides gratuity for widow of deceased Representative.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 7: Allows purchase of six passenger carrying motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 9: Strikes out House language relating to private broadcasting. The House yielded on striking this language with the understanding that the full intent and purpose of Public Law 402, 80th Congress be applied whenever possible in utilizing to the maximum extent practicable the services and facilities of private agencies.

Amendment No. 10: Restores the language of the House as amended relating to personal services limitation.

Amendments Nos. 11 and 12: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13: Strikes out the language of the Senate relating to the use of funds previously appropriated. The conferees expect that the surplus inventories of radio supplies and equipment not absolutely necessary for use or retention for spare parts will be turned over to the proper agency for disposal.

Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 15: Strikes out the language of the Senate relating to investigation or certification of personnel.

Amendment No. 16: Strikes out the language of the Senate relating to the termination of employment of persons transferred to said agency.

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Relating to the International Claims Commission, strikes out House language relating to enactment of H. R. 5742.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, export control, instead of \$3,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Authorizes transfer of \$1,100,000 to Bureau of Customs instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Authorizes transfer of \$84,500 to the Office of the Secretary of Commerce as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 24: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26: Deletes chapter headings proposed by the Senate and \$450,000 for the Mexican farm labor program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendments Nos. 27, 28 and 29: Deletes section headings and \$200,000 for salaries and expenses for the school construction program proposed to be established by H. R. 6049 and \$84,500,000 for grants proposed to be authorized by H. R. 6049, all proposed by the Senate. The conferees for both the House and the Senate were in agreement as to the desirability of a program of Federal assistance for the construction of schools in areas where serious overloading of school facilities has occurred as a result of Federal activities, and were sympathetic to the needs of many communities throughout the United States. However, there are wide differences between the program details proposed by H. R. 6049 as it passed the House and as it was reported to the Senate. Since neither the House Appropriations Committee nor the Senate Appropriations Committee will have the opportunity to hold hearings on this program until such time as the bill may be enacted, it was the consensus of the conferees that this appropriation should be deferred for reconsideration at as early a date as practicable after Congress reconvenes in January.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 30: Inserts chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$5,000,000 to the Department of Agriculture for agricultural adjustment programs, instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 33: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 35: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 36: Allows \$15,000 for travel expenses of Council of Economic Advisers instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$275,000 for Council of Economic Advisers as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$225,000 for Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Reported in disagreement.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendments Nos. 42 and 43: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$500,000 for Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government as proposed by the Senate instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 47: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 48, 49, and 50: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$150,000 for Subversive Activities Control Board as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IX

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendment No. 54: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 55, 56, and 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$240,776,000 for acquisition and construction of real property, Department of the Air Force, and provides use of unobligated balances in the amount of \$21,317,000 instead of an appropriation of \$310,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and a transfer of unobligated balances in the amount of \$240,776,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees on the part of the House and of the Senate are in agreement that the amount of \$240,776,000 shall be allocated in conformity with the recommendations in House report 762, 83d Congress, 1st session, and that the \$21,317,000 of unobligated balances shall be allocated in the following manner:

Abilene, AFB, Texas-----	\$7, 486, 000
Bunker Hill, AFB, Indiana-----	2, 885, 000
Air University, Alabama-----	4, 125, 000
Shell housing-----	1, 821, 000
Package bases-----	5, 000, 000
	21, 317, 000

Amendments Nos. 59, 60, and 61: Change section numbers.

Amendments Nos. 62 and 63: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 64: Changes chapter number.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendments Nos. 65, 66, 67, and 68: Strike out Senate language and appropriations for civil functions projects.

Amendment No. 69: Reported in disagreement. The House managers will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate. This appropriation was requested by the Corps of Engineers on the basis that the United States share of the cost of these remedial works is to be chargeable against the construction of power producing facilities at this site. The conferees unanimously approve this arrangement.

CHAPTER XI

OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 70: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 71: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XII

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 72: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 73: Appropriates \$2,750,000 for Office of Defense Mobilization instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 74: Reported in disagreement.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 75: Appropriates \$425,000 for defense transport activities instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the House and \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 76: Inserts language providing for liquidation of Economic Stabilization Agency.

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates \$1,200,000 for salaries and expenses of Economic Stabilization Agency instead of \$1,190,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$4,200,000 for salaries and expenses, defense production activities of the Department of Commerce instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79: Strikes out House language prohibiting funds for the Industry Evaluation Board.

Amendment No. 80: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 81: Strikes out House language relating to Petroleum Administration for Defense.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 82: Appropriates \$8,525,000 for operations of Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$7,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$10,500,000 for Federal contribution, Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$9,870,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84: Appropriates \$27,500,000 for emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 85: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 86 and 87: Appropriate \$12,121,334 for claims, audited claims, and judgments as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,732,954 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Amendments Nos. 88, 89, and 90: Change section and chapter numbers.

Amendments Nos. 91 and 92: Permit an exception to House language for aliens from Baltic countries.

Amendments Nos. 93 through 103: Change section numbers.

Amendments Nos. 104 through 108: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 109 through 115: Strike out House language relating to payment of judgments.

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LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

○

mine those things for ourselves. Those months are important. Time was of the essence, since the Post Office Department was losing money at the rate of \$727 million a year. That's \$2 million a day.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TABER submitted the following conference report and statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1075)

The committee of conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 65, 66, 67 and 68.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 18, 21, 37, 44, 47, 51, 79, 81, 86, 87, 91, 92, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For payment to Lillian C. Tobey, widow of Charles W. Tobey, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$12,500.

"For payment to Martha B. Taft, widow of Robert A. Taft, late a Senator from the State of Ohio, \$12,500."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That not to exceed seven thousand five hundred average annual positions, including the prorata portion of administrative support personnel, may be financed from this appropriation and the average number in each activity, except for exchange of persons programs, shall not exceed 66⅔ per centum of the number now employed both as to United States and local personnel respectively"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"CHAPTER V

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

"Agricultural Adjustment Programs

"For an additional amount for 'Agricultural Adjustment Programs', \$5,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be transferred to the appropriation account, 'Administrative expenses,' section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment, insert "VI"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "VII"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "VIII"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936) as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress) without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$240,776,000, to remain available until expended, together with \$21,317,000 which shall be available from unobligated funds previously appropriated under this head."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "802"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "803"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "804"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "IX"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "X"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "XI"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$425,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "and for the liquidation of the Economic Stabilization Agency"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,525,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$27,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said

amendment insert "XII"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "XIII"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1301"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1302"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1303"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1304"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1305"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1306"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1307"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1308"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1309"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1310"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1311"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment

as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1312"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1313"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 22, 23, 24, 32, 34, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 62, 63, 69, 71, 74, 80, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108.

JOHN TABER,
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
NORRIS COTTON,
GLENN DAVIS,
FRANK T. BOW,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT MCCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 1: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3: Provide gratuities for widows of deceased Senators as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$50,000 for contingent expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Provides gratuity for widow of deceased Representative.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 7: Allows purchase of six passenger carrying motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 9: Strikes out House language relating to private broadcasting. The House yielded on striking this language with the understanding that the full intent and purpose of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, be applied whenever possible in utilizing to the maximum extent practicable the services and facilities of private agencies.

Amendment No. 10: Restores the language of the House as amended relating to personal services limitation.

Amendments Nos. 11 and 12: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13: Strikes out the language of the Senate relating to the use of funds previously appropriated. The conferees expect that the surplus inventories of radio supplies and equipment not absolutely necessary for use or retention for spare parts will be turned over to the proper agency for disposal.

Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 15: Strikes out the language of the Senate relating to investigation or certification of personnel.

Amendment No. 16: Strikes out the language of the Senate relating to the termination of employment of persons transferred to said agency.

Amendment No. 17: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Relating to the International Claims Commission, strikes out House language relating to enactment of H. R. 5742.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, export control, instead of \$3,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Authorizes transfer of \$1,100,000 to Bureau of Customs instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Authorizes transfer of \$84,500 to the Office of the Secretary of Commerce as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 24: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26: Deletes chapter headings proposed by the Senate and \$450,000 for the Mexican farm labor program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendments Nos. 27, 28 and 29: Deletes section headings and \$200,000 for salaries and expenses for the school construction program proposed to be established by H. R. 6049 and \$84,500,000 for grants proposed to be authorized by H. R. 6049, all proposed by the Senate. The conferees for both the House and the Senate were in agreement as to the desirability of a program of Federal assistance for the construction of schools in areas where serious overloading of school facilities has occurred as a result of Federal activities, and were sympathetic to the needs of many communities throughout the United States. However, there are wide differences between the program details proposed by H. R. 6049 as it passed the House and as it was reported to the Senate. Since neither the House Appropriations Committee nor the Senate Appropriations Committee will have the opportunity to hold hearings on this program until such time as the bill may be enacted, it was the consensus of the conferees that this appropriation should be deferred for reconsideration at as early a date as practicable after Congress reconvenes in January.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 30: Inserts chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$5,000,000 to the Department of Agriculture for Agricultural Adjustment Programs, instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 33: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 35: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 36: Allows \$15,000 for travel expenses of Council of Economic Advisers instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$275,000 for Council of Economic Advisers as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$225,000 for Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Reported in disagreement.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendments Nos. 42 and 43: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$500,000 for Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government as proposed by the Senate instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 47: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 48, 49, and 50: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$150,000 for Subversive Activities Control Board as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 52 and 53: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IX

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Department of Defense

Amendment No. 54: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 55, 56, and 57: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$240,776,000 for acquisition and construction of real property, Department of the Air Force, and provides use of unobligated balances in the amount of \$21,317,000 instead of an appropriation of \$310,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and a transfer of unobligated balances in the amount of \$240,776,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees on the part of the House and of the Senate are in agreement that the amount of \$240,776,000 shall be allocated in conformity with the recommendations in House report 762, 83d Congress, 1st session, and that the \$21,317,000 of unobligated balances shall be allocated in the following manner:

Abilene, AFB, Tex.....	\$7,486,000
Bunker Hill, AFB, Ind.....	2,885,000
Air University, Ala.....	4,125,000
Shell housing	1,821,000
Package bases.....	5,000,000

Total 21,317,000

Amendments Nos. 59, 60, and 61: Change section numbers.

Amendments Nos. 62 and 63: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 64: Changes chapter number.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendments Nos. 65, 66, 67, and 68: Strike out Senate language and appropriations for civil-functions projects.

Amendment No. 69: Reported in disagreement. The House managers will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment

of the Senate. This appropriation was requested by the Corps of Engineers on the basis that the United States share of the cost of these remedial works is to be chargeable against the construction of power-producing facilities at this site. The conferees unanimously approve this arrangement.

CHAPTER XI

OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 70: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 71: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XII

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

Executive Office of the President

Amendment No. 72: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 73: Appropriates \$2,750,000 for Office of Defense Mobilization instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 74: Reported in disagreement.

Independent offices.

Amendment No. 75: Appropriates \$425,000 for Defense Transport Activities instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the House and \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 76: Inserts language providing for liquidation of Economic Stabilization Agency.

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates \$1,200,000 for salaries and expenses of Economic Stabilization Agency instead of \$1,190,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$4,200,000 for salaries and expenses, Defense Production Activities of the Department of Commerce instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Amendment No. 79: Strikes out House language prohibiting funds for the Industry Evaluation Board.

Amendment No. 80: Reported in disagreement.

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 81: Strikes out House language relating to Petroleum Administration for Defense.

Federal Civil Defense Administration

Amendment No. 82: Appropriates \$8,525,000 for operations of Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$7,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$10,500,000 for Federal contribution, Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$9,870,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84: Appropriates \$27,500,000 for emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 85: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 86 and 87: Appropriate \$12,121,334 for claims, audited claims, and judgments as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,732,954 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Amendments Nos. 88, 89, and 90: Change section and chapter numbers.

Amendments Nos. 91 and 92: Permit an exception to House language for aliens from Baltic countries.

Amendments Nos. 93 through 103: Change section numbers.

Amendments Nos. 104 through 108: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 109 through 115: Strike out House language relating to payment of judgments.

JOHN TABER,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
NORRIS COTTON,
GLENN DAVIS,
FRANK T. BOW,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin in two instances and to include extraneous material.

Mr. GROSS and to include an article from a Baltimore newspaper.

Mr. ANGELL in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DONOHUE in five instances.

Mr. PERKINS in two instances.

Mr. WIER and to include a telegram.

Mr. PRICE and to include an article from the American Legion magazine, notwithstanding it is estimated to cost \$196.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin in three instances and to include extraneous material.

Mr. PATTEN in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEARNS on the anniversary of the first year of the constitution of the great Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Mr. MATTHEWS in two instances and in one to include an article.

Mr. BENTSEN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOLLING and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LANE in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BAILEY.

Mr. GATHINGS.

Mr. GARMATZ at that point in the RECORD following the adoption of the resolution on the Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOLT in two instances.

Mr. JENSEN.

Mr. CEDERBERG in two instances and to include a news article.

Mr. OAKMAN and to include a letter.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE and to include a letter.

Mr. DORN of New York and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BRAY in two instances, in one to include an editorial.

Mr. ADAIR.

Mr. JAVITS in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SCUDDER and to include a resolution.

Mr. HILLINGS in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania and to include a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HOLT in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RADWAN in two instances.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. POLK in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KING of California (at the request of Mr. YORTY) in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. YORTY and to include an article dealing with Air Force cuts which is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$315.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi in connection with the cotton acreage bill.

Mr. DONOHUE in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. POAGE and to include an editorial.

Mr. STAGGERS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD in two instances.

Mr. BONNER in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WALTER (at the request of Mr. MORRISON) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FERNANDEZ and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of California in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HELLER (at the request of Mr. RODINO) in four instances.

Mr. RODINO and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SCHENCK (at the request of Mr. McCULLOCH).

Mr. SHORT and to include editorials.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) and to include an address delivered by Speaker MARTIN.

Mr. WEICHEL in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

SENATE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and concurrent resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 129. An act to amend the act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1049), authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 171. An act for the relief of Mrs. Irma Benjamin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 179. An act for the relief of Insun Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 251. An act to amend section 1923 (a) of title 28, United States Code, relating to docket fees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 303. An act for the relief of Felix S. Schorr and his wife, Lilly Elizabeth Schorr; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 308. An act for the relief of Filolaos Tsolakakis and his wife, Vassiliki Tsolakakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 354. An act for the relief of Inger Larson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 506. An act for the relief of Horst F. W. Dittmar and Heinz Erik Dittmar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 671. An act to amend section 9 (b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 relating to the exemption of activities of the Atomic Energy Commission from State and local taxation; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

S. 743. An act for the relief of George P. Khouri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1038. An act for the relief of Silva Galjevsek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1050. An act for the relief of Josephine Maria Riss Fang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1954. An act for the relief of Anthony N. Goraleb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1969. An act for the relief of Valda Cimermanis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2462. An act for the relief of T. K. Li; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. Con. Res. 47. Concurrent resolution to print copies of the report and hearings of a subcommittee on the Judiciary on "Subversive Influence in the Educational Process"; to the Committee on House Administration.

S. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution to print parts of the hearings and reports of a subcommittee on the Judiciary on "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments"; to the Committee on House Administration.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 786. An act for the relief of Yusuf (Uash) Lazar;

H. R. 960. An act for the relief of Charles H. Lin (also known as Lin Chao Hsi);

H. R. 1383. An act to provide for distribution of moneys of deceased restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes not exceeding \$500, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1456. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Susan Kay Burkhalter, a minor;

H. R. 1695. An act for the relief of Irene Proios (nee Vagianos);

H. R. 2187. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Miki Tomono;

H. R. 2413. An act for the relief of Matsue Hashimoto;

H. R. 2603. An act for the relief of Carmela Daino Davenia;

H. R. 2604. An act for the relief of Lauri Allan Torni;

H. R. 3107. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain national forest land in Basalt, Colo.;

H. R. 3831. An act for the relief of Panagiotis G. Karras;

H. R. 4424. An act for the relief of Eleonore Friedrich McAnelly;

H. R. 4833. An act for the relief of Hormoz Mahmoud;

H. R. 5134. An act to provide for the jurisdiction of the United States over the submerged lands of the outer Continental Shelf, and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease such lands for certain purposes;

H. R. 5257. An act to extend to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to narcotics;

H. R. 5328. An act to provide for the use of the tribal funds of the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, to authorize a per capita payment out of such funds, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5561. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code and the Narcotic Drugs Import

and Export Act so as to provide that certain drugs which are or may be chemically synthesized shall be included within the classification of narcotic drugs;

H. R. 6039. An act to amend section 47c of the National Defense Act; and

H. J. Res. 316. Joint resolution establishing in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 52. An act for the relief of Anny Del Curto;

S. 61. An act for the relief of Hedwig Marek and Emma Elizabeth Marek;

S. 228. An act for the relief of Irene Ezitis;

S. 312. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Orsi;

S. 561. An act for the relief of Charles Chardon Brooks;

S. 672. An act for the relief of Agostino Giusto;

S. 1366. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose Montero;

S. 1442. An act to amend section 202 of the Federal Power Act, with respect to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over persons and facilities engaged in the transmission or sale of electric energy to foreign countries;

S. 1515. An act granting the consent of Congress to certain Western States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii to enter into a compact relating to higher education in the Western States and establishing the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education;

S. 1516. An act for the relief of Akemi Terada;

S. 1704. An act for the relief of Christina Pantelis Triantafilu;

S. 2104. An act to authorize the payment of compensation to Clarence A. Beutel, formerly Deputy Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for the period from September 10, 1952, through June 1, 1953;

S. 2220. An act to amend the mineral-leasing laws with respect to their application in the case of pipelines passing through the public domain;

S. 2277. An act to authorize the loan of two submarines to the Government of Italy and a small aircraft carrier to the Government of France;

S. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution to amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949; and

S. J. Res. 98. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to liquidate the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CHELF, for August 1, on account of August primary election in Kentucky.

Mr. VINSON, for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

THE LATE HONORABLE ROBERT A. TAFT

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 379) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ROBERT A. TAFT, a Senator of the United States from the State of Ohio.

8/1/53
House

now be sent to the President.

56. FOUNDATIONS INVESTIGATION. Agreed to, with amendment, H. Res. 373, to provide funds for an investigation of tax-exempt foundations (pp. 11180-1). Also H. Res. 365.
57. EDUCATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 6049 and 6078, to aid school districts in federally affected areas (pp. 11175-6).
58. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Agreed to the first conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200 (pp. 11150-9). Received the second conference report on the bill (pp. 11213-20). The \$5,000,000 figure for USDA is retained in the revised conference report.
59. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 3 (p. 11221).

BILLS INTRODUCED

60. WATER; ELECTRIFICATION. H. R. 6708, by Rep. D'Ewart, to require the use of certain reporting procedures by certain Federal agencies which are concerned with water and power development projects; to Public Works Committee (p. 11010).
61. FARM LOANS. H. R. 6711, by Rep. Hope, to further amend section 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act to authorize the Federal land banks to make a bulk purchase of certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; to Agriculture Committee (p. 11010). Also S. 2552, by Sen. Schceppel (p. 11016).
62. WATER CONSERVATION. H. R. 6718, by Del. Farrington, to extend certain water and conservation laws to Hawaii; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 11010).
63. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. Res. 376, by Rep. Matthews, requesting the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to investigate the feasibility of distributing surplus agricultural commodities to needy individuals; to Agriculture Committee. (p. 11010.)
64. FORESTRY. S. 2548, by Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sen. Thye), to facilitate the administration of the national forests and other lands under jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; to provide for the orderly use, improvement and development thereof; to stabilize the livestock industry dependent thereon, etc.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 11016-19.)
65. SOIL CONSERVATION. S. 2549, by Sen. Aiken (for himself and others), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out the works of improvement for soil conservation, etc.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (pp. 11016, 11019-20.)
66. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. 2550 by Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sen. Humphrey), to provide for distribution of surplus commodities through a food allotment program; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 11016, 11020-3.)
67. LIVESTOCK LOANS. S. 2554, by Sen. Murray (for himself and Sen. Humphrey), to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans to livestock producers; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 11016, 11023.)
68. DEBT LIMIT. S. 2577, by Sen. Douglas, to increase the public debt limit by.

44. PERSONNEL. Sen. Watkins said the present Administration has protected the civil service, and he inserted a list of laws passed 1933-1952 which authorized employment without regard to the civil service and classification laws (pp. 11107-8).
 45. FARM PROGRAM; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted various statements regarding the farm program and spoke on additional electrification proposals (pp. 11118-33).
 46. RECESSED until Mon., Aug. 3 (p. 11134).
- HOUSE - August 1
47. POTATO SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3895, to permit Irish potato price supports (H. Rept. 1080) (p. 11221).
 48. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6435, to extend the Commodity Exchange Act to onions (H. Rept. 1082) (p. 11221).
 49. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 4974 (p. 11160).
 50. TAXATION; PAYROLLING. Recommitted H. R. 6413, to permit the withholding by the Federal Government from wages of employees certain taxes imposed by municipalities (pp. 11162-75).
 51. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment S. 2163, to transfer a BPISAE cotton-research field station to N. C. (p. 11181). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 52. CORN MARKETING QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 321, to postpone the proclamation of 1954 corn quotas until Feb. 1, 1954 (pp. 11181-3).
- and agreed to (pp. 11205-7)
53. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 5495, to extend the authority for reciprocal trade agreements (p. 11221). The "Daily Digest" states, "Results of the conference are as follows:
"(1) The House receded in its disagreement to the Senate amendment providing that the enactment of H. R. 5495 expresses neither approval nor disapproval of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
"(2) The House receded, with a clerical change, in its disagreement to the Senate provision amending section 22 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which provides for emergency action by the President without awaiting the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.
"(3) The conferees agreed to keep the membership of the Tariff Commission at six; and also agreed that in votes as to whether investigations or hearings shall be held resulting in a tie, such proceedings shall occur.
"(4) The House receded with an amendment in its disagreement to the Senate provision that a quorum of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy shall consist of 9 members, of whom at least 5 shall be Members of Congress." The conferees also acted on other provisions regarding membership and scope of the Commission. (p. D833.)
54. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1152, to authorize USDA to make supplemental loans to fur farmers for 5 additional years (p. 11192). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 55. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3480, to continue the Mexican farm-labor program for 2 additional years (p. 11184). This bill will

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

AUGUST 1, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

MR. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6200]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 15, 26, 65, 66, 67 and 68.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 18, 21, 27, 37, 44, 47, 51, 79, 81, 86, 87, 91, 92, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

For payment to Lillian C. Tobey, widow of Charles W. Tobey, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$12,500.

For payment to Martha B. Taft, widow of Robert A. Taft, late a Senator from the State of Ohio, \$12,500.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$75,000,000, of which not less than \$5,000,000 shall be available for the payment of terminal leave and related costs; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

CHAPTER IV-A

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Agricultural Adjustment Programs", \$5,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert VI; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *VII*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$15,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$225,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *VIII*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936) as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress) without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$240,776,000, to remain available until expended, together with \$21,317,000 which shall be available from unobligated funds previously appropriated under this head.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert 802; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert 803; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert 804; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *IX*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *X*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *XI*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$425,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: *and for the liquidation of the Economic Stabilization Agency*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,525,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$27,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *XII*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *XIII*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1301*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1302*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1303*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1304*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1305*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1306*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1307*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1308*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1309*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1310*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1311*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1312*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert *1313*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 13, 16, 28, and 29.

JOHN TABER,
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GLENN R. DAVIS,
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FRANK T. BOW,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT McCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 1: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3: Provide gratuities for widows of deceased Senators as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$50,000 for contingent expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Provides gratuity for widow of deceased Representative.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 7: Allows purchase of six passenger carrying motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$75,000,000 for International Information and Educational Activities, of which not less than \$5,000,000 shall be for terminal leave payments, instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$80,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The cost of moving facilities from New York City to Washington are to be met out of the \$70,000,000 provided for operations.

Amendment No. 9: Strikes out House language relating to private broadcasting. The House yielded on striking this language with the understanding that the full intent and purpose of Public Law 402, 80th Congress be applied whenever possible in utilizing to the maximum extent practicable the services and facilities of private agencies.

Amendment No. 10: Deletes House language limiting employment as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 15: Deletes language proposed by Senate relating to security clearance.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Relating to the International Claims Commission, strikes out House language relating to enactment of H. R. 5742.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, export control, instead of \$3,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Authorizes transfer of \$1,100,000 to Bureau of Customs instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Authorizes transfer of \$84,500 to the Office of the Secretary of Commerce as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER IV—A

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 25: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 26: Deletes \$450,000 for the Mexican farm labor program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 27: Inserts title.

Amendments Nos. 28 and 29: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 30: Inserts chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$5,000,000 to the Department of Agriculture for agricultural adjustment programs, instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 33: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$300,000 for Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands instead of \$424,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VIII

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 35: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 36: Allows \$15,000 for travel expenses of Council of Economic Advisers instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$275,000 for Council of Economic Advisers as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$225,000 for Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40: Authorizes \$200,000,000 to be used from unobligated balances for relief and rehabilitation in Korea.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$3,000,000 for emergency migration instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$300,000 for Commission on Foreign Economic Policy instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$500,000 for Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government as proposed by the Senate instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 47: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$2,200,000 for salaries and expenses of the Small Business Administration instead of \$2,925,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$55,000,000 for the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, instead of \$70,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$150,000 for Subversive Activities Control Board as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER IX

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendment No. 54: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$240,776,000 for acquisition and construction of real property, Department of the Air Force, and provides use of unobligated balances in the amount of \$21,317,000 instead of an appropriation of \$310,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and a transfer of unobligated balances in the amount of \$240,776,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees on the part of the House and of the Senate are in agreement that the amount of \$240,776,000 shall be allocated in conformity with the recommendations in House report 762, 83d Congress, 1st session, and that the \$21,317,000 of unobligated balances shall be allocated in the following manner:

Abilene, AFB, Texas.....	\$7, 486, 000
Bunker Hill, AFB, Indiana.....	2, 885, 000
Air University, Alabama.....	4, 125, 000
Shell housing.....	1, 821, 000
Package bases.....	5, 000, 000

21, 317, 000

Amendments Nos. 59, 60, and 61: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 62: Inserts Senate language relating to military construction with clarifying amendments of the House.

Amendment No. 63: Relating to employment in grades 16, 17, and 18, permits a total number of not to exceed 180 instead of 215 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Changes chapter number.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendments Nos. 65, 66, 67, and 68: Strike out Senate language and appropriations for civil functions projects.

CHAPTER XI

OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 70: Changes chapter number.

CHAPTER XII

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 72: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 73: Appropriates \$2,750,000 for Office of Defense Mobilization instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 74: Inserts Senate language relating to temporary services with clarifying House amendments.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 75: Appropriates \$425,000 for defense transport activities instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the House and \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 76: Inserts language providing for liquidation of Economic Stabilization Agency.

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates \$1,200,000 for salaries and expenses of Economic Stabilization Agency instead of \$1,190,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$4,200,000 for salaries and expenses, defense production activities of the Department of Commerce instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79: Strikes out House language prohibiting funds for the Industry Evaluation Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 81: Strikes out House language relating to Petroleum Administration for Defense.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 82: Appropriates \$8,525,000 for operations of Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$7,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$10,500,000 for Federal contribution. Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$9,870,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84: Appropriates \$27,500,000 for emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 85: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 86 and 87: Appropriate \$12,121,334 for claims, audited claims, and judgments as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,732,954 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Amendments Nos. 88, 89, and 90: Change section and chapter numbers.

Amendments Nos. 91 and 92: Permit an exception to House language for aliens from Baltic countries.

Amendments Nos. 93 through 103: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 104: Inserts Senate language as amended relating to section 1415 of the act of July 15, 1952.

Amendment No. 105: Inserts Senate language concerning appropriations for examination of estimates in the field.

Amendment No. 106: Inserts Senate language limiting the employment of chauffeurs.

Amendment No. 107: Inserts Senate language relating to transfer of excess furniture.

Amendment No. 108: Inserts language validating obligations made subsequent to June 30, 1953.

Amendments Nos. 109 through 115: Strike out House language relating to payment of judgments.

JOHN TABER,
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LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

S. 285. An act to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification;

S. 2097. An act to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the construction of the Eklutna project; and

S. J. Res. 6. Joint resolution to provide for a continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 158):

Resolved, That the Secretary invite the Members of the House of Representatives to attend memorial services for the Honorable ROBERT A. TAFT in the rotunda of the Capitol on Monday, August 3, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon; and be it further

Resolved, That invitations be extended to the President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the diplomatic corps (through the Secretary of State), the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Commandant of the Coast Guard to attend the memorial services in the rotunda of the Capitol.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 15) entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. WELKER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2315) entitled "An act to authorize payment of certain war claims"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. KEFAUVER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] be appointed an additional conferee on the bill (H. R. 4974) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4353) entitled "An act to increase farmer participation in ownership and control of the Federal farm credit system; to create a Federal Farm Credit Board; to abolish certain offices; to impose a franchise tax upon certain farm credit institutions; and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2249) entitled "An act to enable the President, during the period ending March 15, 1954, to furnish to peoples friendly to the United States emergency assistance in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements."

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, words come haltingly when one thinks of the loss to the United States and the world in the death of Senator TAFT. He was beyond question one of the great forces for world stabilization and his death at this time is a severe loss to the forces trying to rebuild a war-devastated world.

BOB TAFT was a man of character, high honesty of purpose, and a devoted fighter for a better America. He faced great issues with a courage that won for him millions of supporters.

I first knew BOB TAFT some 17 years ago. I came to know him intimately upon his election to the United States Senate in 1938.

With the passing of the years our friendship grew as did my admiration for his vast knowledge of economic principles. Never did we need this great mind more than today when we go forward to face greater challenges than were ever presented to any people.

BOB TAFT was the symbol of honesty and integrity in government. Millions are bereaved as they think of the tragic loss which has come with the death of a great leader.

To his good wife and sturdy helpmate in all his battles and to his splendid family I extend my deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 31, 1953.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we bring you the conference report on the supplemental bill. It carries a total of \$545,889,964 as against the original House figure of \$168,155,584 and a Senate figure of \$744,975,464.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What is the increase over the bill as it left the House?

Mr. TABER. The increase over the bill as it left the House is \$377,734,380.

Mr. GROSS. Three hundred and seventy-seven million dollars plus?

Mr. TABER. Yes. There were new estimates sent to the Senate of \$226 million relating to items that we did not consider and did not have before us.

The total of the budget items considered was \$1,296,461,464. That means

that the reduction below the budget estimates is \$750,571,500.

There is one group of items I feel I should speak about. They are the items under "Civil functions."

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and fifty-three Members are present; an insufficient number.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 121]

Angeli	Gamble	Miller, N. Y.
Bailey	Golden	Morgan
Bentsen	Gordon	Moulder
Boggs	Gregory	Norblad
Bolton,	Hébert	O'Brien, Mich.
Frances P.	Hoffman, Ill.	O'Hara, Minn.
Buckley	Holtzman	O'Neill
Bush	Jackson	Patterson
Carnahan	Johnson	Perkins
Celler	Kearney	Powell
Chatham	Keogh	Reed, Ill.
Coudert	Kilburn	Regan
Dague	Kilday	Roosevelt
Dies	Klein	Schenck
Dingell	Kluczynski	Shafer
Dollinger	Latham	Spence
Dolliver	Lesinski	Taylor
Doyle	Lyle	Thornberry
Fine	McVey	Wainwright
Fino	Machrowicz	Walter
Fogarty	Mack, Ill.	Watts
Forrester	Martin, Iowa	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 363 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I had started to make a little bit of an explanation of one item, which had been left out of the conference report. That was put in by the other body. It related to civil functions. There were 4 or 5 items there which had been passed by the previous conference a week ago, and they were here in the House when the conference report was here. The conferees felt that we could not reconsider in 1 week's time items that had been on a previous conference on the regular bill and had been just recently passed. Therefore, we refused those items. The other body yielded. I think that is the only kind of procedure we can have and get along. Otherwise, we would never be able to finish any measures which are brought into conference, and the conference would not mean anything. We would never get through.

Mr. Speaker, if there are any questions at this time, I will be glad to try to answer them.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I find that on page 10 of the bill there is a provision as to the operations of the International Broadcasting Service, presently located in New York City, to be moved to the District of Columbia or its environs by June 30, 1954. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me, and I ask the gentleman to comment on this, that the Voice of America is being well nigh destroyed what with moving it, cutting its funds, and cutting down on the number of employees.

Mr. TABER. I wish the gentleman would look at it the way the situation is. It was absolutely impossible for us to bring back amendments numbered 15 and 16 on page 9 and 10 for a vote. The House has gone on record against that sort of thing, and a new manager would have no chance to put this setup on its feet and make it a real Voice of America unless we maintained the cut, and also provided for the things that we have with reference to the reduction of the number of employees and so on. That was the only recourse that we had.

Mr. JAVITS. I cannot see how you expect the Voice of America to function effectively down here, when you take it out of the center of broadcasting in foreign languages, which is in New York City. What is wrong with New York?

Mr. TABER. That is what is embarrassing the setup and preventing coordination of their activities. That is one of the things we have been forced to do. That amendment, however, I will say is not in the conference report. That will be up for a separate vote later on, because it is legislation.

Mr. JAVITS. Does not the gentleman feel that is much more appropriately executive than legislative decision? If the President and his people feel they ought to move it, let them decide it. Why decide it in Congress?

Mr. TABER. The Senate committee put that amendment in at the request of Dr. Johnson the former administrator, and there is not any question but what it is good judgment to do it.

Mr. JAVITS. I disagree.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that there was a division between the House conferees on this question, and that it was strictly a partisan split; those in the Republican majority voted to retain this Senate amendment in the bill, and those in the minority voted against moving the broadcasting out of New York?

Mr. TABER. There was a split, but I would not say how anyone voted.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. In providing funds for the Voice of America, the conferees agreed upon \$60 million, and not to exceed \$15 million to be available only for terminal leave and related cost. Would the gentleman consider that the removal of the facilities from New York to Washington might come under related cost?

Mr. TABER. I think that might very well result.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such further time as I may require.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. On amendment 58, in which you insert an amendment for an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment for Air Force facilities, would not the gentleman agree that where land is offered gratis that the Air Force should consider that rather than paying money for a lot of land that they do not need and could get it for nothing?

Mr. TABER. Amendment 58?

Mr. FENTON. Yes.

Mr. TABER. I would say that was so; yes.

Mr. FENTON. We have such a situation.

Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to hear the chairman of the Appropriations Committee say that the Air Force authorities should, instead of paying almost a million dollars for acquisition of land for Air Force facilities, consider very seriously areas in Pennsylvania which can be gotten free of any cost.

When the authorization bill was on the floor several days ago, July 29, 1953, I took the floor and asked the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], whether or not the Senate bill made provision for the proposed Air Force facility to be placed in an undesignated place in northeastern United States and not in Hammononton, N. J., as was designated in the House bill. The answer was that was true.

Therefore since the Senate bill was substituted for the House bill it does not preclude Pennsylvania or any other section of northeastern United States from being considered.

There are in Schuylkill County, Pa., several sites which were proposed last year for consideration. One of these sites would be donated by our county commissioners. We believe that this site is suitable but the Air Force seems adamant in their decision to eliminate all Pennsylvania sites that were offered.

It seems strange that their conclusions are accepted when they wanted and had authorization some time ago to build in Lancaster County, Pa. It was only because of the opposition of the farmowners of Lancaster County—where they wanted to take 4,000 acres of the finest farmland in the United States—that they then decided on Hammononton, N. J., after turning thumbs down on any other Pennsylvania sites.

Schuylkill County is but 35 air-miles away from the Lancaster site that they originally wanted and surely all sites in eastern Pennsylvania cannot be unsuitable.

I stressed the great unemployment in the anthracite area in my remarks on July 29, 1953. We are in the most distressed economic area in the United States.

Of course we are not in the seashore area.

Mr. Speaker, I am forced to conclude that a great deal of the Air Forces argument against Pennsylvania sites stems from the fact that perhaps there are more golf courses and bathing beaches closer to New Jersey sites than the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

Mr. TABER. The Air Force ought to go along, if the situation is just as good, with the free land.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How much increase is there for civil defense?

Mr. TABER. There is \$7,500,000 on one item of procurement, and there is something on "Administration." I cannot give the exact figure at the moment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think there is 1 million on something.

Mr. TABER. Then that is it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But I think there is another increase in another item.

Mr. TABER. I cannot remember about that now.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, with the exception of the minor item to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has referred, this conference report is on the last appropriation bill of the session. It is—as usual—a catchall bill, in which we assemble all the odds and ends and tie up all the loose strings at the end of a congressional session in anticipation of adjournment.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations at the beginning of every session faces a colossal task. It imposes, I think, probably the greatest burden of any committee on its membership, and especially on its chairman.

The work of the committee in this session has been admirably handled and we should compliment every individual of the 50 members of the committee, especially the chairman of the full committee and the chairmen of the subcommittees on the results secured.

The results have been especially gratifying in the economies made. Many of the savings claimed, of course, are not so effective as you would like to have them. They are too often matters merely deferred; items which later must be provided for. They are in many respects mere bookkeeping transactions, but we have omitted many urgently advocated expenditures and effected many needed economies.

While, therefore, the total presented is technically rather impressive, there is much that is mere transposition and must be later supplied. And there are vast sums in all these bills which should have been entirely rescinded or greatly reduced.

In the last session of Congress, as you will recall, without any special pressure of any kind except among our own committee members, we reduced the requested program by over \$11 billion. According to some versions the reductions in the estimates this session have been put as high as \$13 billion. Actually

they are only a fraction of that amount. The discrepancy is due to the adoption of a base for which there is no logical justification. The outgoing administration is required by statute to submit a budget which is a pure formality. As one of the local newspapers said in a recent editorial, "No sensible person expected the Truman budget to be considered." The new administration with its newly assumed responsibilities was expected to immediately submit its own budget—and did submit its own budget—and that is the basis on which the record of the session must be predicated.

I shall at a later date submit for the RECORD a brief analysis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and present a general review of the appropriation measures of the session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to point out that while I am one of the conferees and one of the signers of this conference report, there are a number of the 115 items contained therein with which I violently disagree and which I vehemently protested during the course of the long hours of the conference with the other body.

First, with respect to the Voice of America, the action of the conferees would still have the Voice a very, very weak one indeed. Even though we now have the amount \$15 million restored over the House action for the Voice of America, it is earmarked for employees' terminal leave and related costs. This is ridiculous if we are to have a vibrant Voice of America.

As to the moving of the Voice of America from the radio broadcasting center of the world in New York to Washington or its environs, there was, as I said a while ago, a definite disagreement between the House conferees in regard thereto. Your House minority conferees voted against such a move as expensive and ill-advised.

As I have just mentioned, when the \$15 million was added to the bill it was included with this language: "\$15 million to be available only for terminal leave and related costs."

So that there is no money, therefore, in this bill with which to move all of the electronic equipment, all of the studios and all of the many broadcasting facilities of the largest radio station in the world to Washington or its environs.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. What is the estimated cost of that move?

Mr. ROONEY. The figure mentioned during the course of the conference was \$4 million.

With regard to amendment No. 16, which was inserted by the other body and which would have given the Administrator or Director of this program the

right to summarily discharge without reason, without veterans' preference rights, without any civil-service rights, anyone above the grade of GS-7, it was only after the minority conferees protested vigorously concerning this that the majority conferees saw the light of day. I must compliment the conferees and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. The gentleman from New York knows the realities of life. He knew that if he brought that vicious amendment back for a vote, the House would take the same action on this anti-civil service, anti-veterans' preference rights provision which it had previously taken on the firing riders in the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill.

I did not and do not agree with the action of the majority of the conference committee concerning funds for the Mexican farm labor program, or with regard to funds for assistance for school construction in the Office of Education, or with regard to civil defense.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, like my colleague from New York [Mr. ROONEY], I do not agree with all the provisions of this bill. I am particularly sorry that we did not allow more money for the Voice of America. To reduce the Voice of America to a mere whisper in these critical days, when it can be most effective in the struggle against communism, is a tragic error. However, Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that we have gotten the best compromise possible on this bill; therefore, I shall go along with the conference report.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to express my deep gratitude that the veterans' preference provision was allowed to stay in the bill.

Mr. GARY. I will say to the gentleman that had that not been accomplished I personally would have offered a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to strike that provision.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am sure the gentleman would.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I should like to advise the gentleman that her name was mentioned during the course of the discussion on this very matter.

Mr. GARY. I would like to add that the gentleman's activities contributed very materially toward striking the very objectionable provision from the bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I deeply appreciate those kind words.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I will at the proper time offer a motion to recommit this bill with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to insist on amendment No. 67, which is the item pertaining to the Missouri River from Omaha to Sioux City. A few days ago when the conference report on the civil functions bill was before the House

I offered the same motion, and those who heard my explanation and my reason for offering that motion voted 103 to 67 in favor thereof. Thereupon an objection was made on the grounds that a quorum was not present. About 150 more Members came to the Chamber from committee rooms and so forth, who had not heard my presentation, hence my motion lost on a record vote.

Mr. Speaker, here is the situation in a few words. In 1947 the President froze 50 percent of the flood control funds, and since that time very little money which Congress has appropriated has been spent on bank erosion control and channel stabilization from Omaha to Sioux City where the river is eroding and carrying away many, many acres of the finest farmland that lays outdoors. Because of the fact that the Army engineers did not have enough money to spend for the full stretch of the river from Sioux City to Kansas City, the Army engineers decided to spend all or at least most of their funds from Omaha to Kansas City to protect installations which were already constructed, hence the river from Omaha to Sioux City has been left to run wild and destructive.

Mr. Speaker, the House has denied this item on two occasions and the Senate has put the item back on two occasions, reason being is that several of the Senators on the Civil Functions Committee have in the past several years made trips up and down that river from Omaha to Sioux City, so they know the great need, the great emergent need for this work to be done now, while on the other hand I do not believe any member of the House committee has made such a trip. However, I am informed that some of the members of the House committee expect to make that trip this fall. Mr. Speaker, I expect to make a trip with several other members of the Committee on Appropriations to Europe and other foreign nations to see if the \$200 million that has already been appropriated by this session of Congress alone for virtually the same things as this item I request is being spent properly or was justified in the first instance. I believe it is just as necessary to see how the money is being spent for matters of this nature all over the world, in sums possibly 100 times greater than we are asking to be spent for this purpose right here, and for our own people.

Let me read just a few lines from an item appearing in the Omaha World-Herald of July 22. It reads as follows:

Thirteen businessmen and civic leaders from Sioux City traveled down the river with the Army engineers in a launch. As the group docked at the Florence boatyard at Omaha, Nebr., it was met by a reporter who told them a joint Senate-House committee had denied the funds for river stabilization on the river above Omaha.

One of the men termed the need for river stabilization an emergency.

"The river is cutting into its bank in many places and some good farmland is being lost," he said. At one spot, the river had cut a full three-quarters of a mile into a farm.

"The longer it goes, the more it is going to cost to stabilize the channel," Senator Bridenbaugh said.

He pointed out that the United States has put \$30 million into the river program in the

past. "We ought to protect our investment," the senator said.

One spectacular evidence of the damage done by the river was a barn which had been undercut until it hung over the water.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, here is a picture of the barn which has been undermined.

There are numerous places up and down that river where this condition exists. Some uninformed people can talk all they want to about my wanting all this money just to put water under a bridge. I can tell you that is not the truth. I want this money to take care of the condition I have just described. While it is true a terrific bank erosion problem does exist on the Iowa side across the river from the bridge, where some of the requested funds should be spent.

Mr. Speaker, if there ever was an appropriation that was needed to assist helpless people, this is it, because this is something they cannot and are not permitted by law to do for themselves. I have never asked this Congress to appropriate one dime for the people I have the honor to represent for things they could do with their own money. Please support my motion. I promise you it is a most worthy cause.

[Mr. SMALL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the chairman a question with reference to the Voice of America appropriation. The \$15 million which was restored is for purpose of terminal-leave pay and other separation costs; is that not correct?

Mr. TABER. There is an enormous number of people on the roll there who need to be eliminated, if we are going to have a real Voice of America. This is to give them an opportunity to take care of the terminal leave of those people.

Mr. GAVIN. And with reference to the removal of offices from New York to Washington, the \$4 million is to come out of the \$60 million appropriation; is that not correct?

Mr. TABER. I would not want to say about that. I cannot say how it would work out. Whether the language that is in the bill on related operations would cover that, I would not want to pass on at the moment. I had nothing of that kind in mind when it was agreed to.

Mr. GAVIN. I compliment the committee on the action that it has taken. My good friend, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], states that this will almost bring the Voice of America to a whisper. I cannot agree with that statement. Sixty million is a considerable sum of money and with less number of employees it is my opinion they will do a better job. Sixty million is a generous appropriation. I want to say to the gentleman that it is questionable what success you have had in Italy. Recently Premier de Gasperi, who was Premier and Foreign Minister for 8 years, lost out. Evidently they did not have much

success with the Voice of America programs in that country, and, in fact, I do not think you have had much success anywhere.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Under the time honored rules of the House, the privilege of offering a motion to recommit rests with the minority. Is the gentleman from Missouri opposed to the bill?

Mr. CANNON. I am, Mr. Speaker, in its present form.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves to recommit the conference report on H. R. 6200 to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to further insist on disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, am I now precluded from offering my motion to recommit?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman knows the House must proceed according to the rules. Only one motion to recommit may be made and that motion has been made by a Member of the minority who qualified to make such motion.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it possible to ask unanimous consent to have my motion acted upon?

The SPEAKER. That has never been done.

Mr. JENSEN. I would ask unanimous consent because of the importance of this matter to a suffering people to make my motion to recommit the bill with instruction on the part of the House to insist upon amendment numbered 67, which includes the item for the Missouri River on which I just spoke.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. Is not this the situation, that a motion to recommit has been properly made by a member of the minority.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, we had completed the vote on the motion to recommit made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The SPEAKER. The Chair will say that he put the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and on a voice vote the motion to recommit was rejected. There was no appeal made from that vote. What the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is trying to do now is to obtain a special privilege never

previously granted on the floor of the House.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, what is the status of the proceedings at this time?

The SPEAKER. The House, by a voice vote, rejected the motion of the gentleman from Missouri to recommit. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has made a special request that the House permit a second motion to recommit.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, has the chairman of the committee asked for the regular order?

The SPEAKER. Nobody has asked for the regular order.

Mr. TABER. Not yet, but I shall have to object if the request is put.

The regular order was demanded.

The SPEAKER. Regular order has been demanded. The Chair cannot hear the gentleman any further when regular order has been demanded.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JENSEN. I have read the rules of the House quite extensively. I have noted that almost anything can be done by unanimous consent in the House. This is a matter of such great importance that I made the request. I had hoped that an exception would be made.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that that is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am making a speech. I realize that I am completely out of order, but this matter is of such great importance to my people.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will say that the gentleman has made a most valiant effort.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, if the unanimous-consent request has been objected to—

The SPEAKER. Notice has been served that it would be objected to. Consequently the Chair can see no need for making the request.

Mr. JENSEN. I suppose I am whipped, but I do not like it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc the following amendments on which I will offer a motion to recede and concur: Senate amendments Nos. 6, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 32, 38, 42, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 69, 71, and 80.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that the amendments which the gentleman has indicated are merely in

technical disagreement; that the conferees of both the House and the Senate are in complete accord on them, but they are brought back here in conformity with the rules of the House.

We have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk will report the amendments in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 4, line 3, insert:

"INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION FOR 1953"

"For carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray the expenses of the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union for the year 1953, to be held in Washington, D. C.,' approved July 13, 1953 (Public Law 110, 83d Cong.), \$150,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to advance to the president of the American group such sums within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray incidental expenses, to be accounted for in the same manner as provided by law for Senate committees."

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 8, line 14, insert ": *Provided further*, That after the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 8, 1953, existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire within 1 year of said effective date may be extended for a period of 1 year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment authorized in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 922)."

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 8, line 22, insert ": *Provided further*, That upon the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, the President may authorize the Director of the United States Information Agency thereby created to carry out (under such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe) the functions of the Board of the Foreign Service with respect to personnel appointed or assigned for service in the United States Information Agency under the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended."

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 9, line 19, insert ": *Provided further*, That the general provisions of the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954, shall apply to this appropriation."

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 13, line 3, insert ": *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head for the fiscal year 1953 shall remain available during the current fiscal year to cover the cost of reduction in force of officers and employees whose services are terminated."

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 13, line 9, insert:

"MARITIME ACTIVITIES"

"Operating-differential subsidies"

"For an additional amount for 'Operating-differential subsidies', \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended."

"CHAPTER IV"

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT"

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 13, line 15, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE TREASURER"

"Contingent expenses, public moneys"

"For an additional amount for 'Contingent expenses, public moneys,' \$66,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriations for

'Salaries and expenses, Office of the Treasurer,' fiscal year 1954."

Senate amendment No. 32: Page 18, line 1, insert:

"The funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture in the act of June 4, 1952 (Public Law 371), shall remain available until December 31, 1954."

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 19, line 19, insert ": *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 56), this appropriation shall be available for payment of salary to persons appointed as members of the Council during the recess of the Senate immediately following the current session."

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 21, line 24, insert ": *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended."

Senate amendment No. 45: Page 23, line 18, insert:

"GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION"

"Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia"

"Appropriation item under the heading 'General Services Administration, Hospital Facilities in the District of Columbia' contained in the act approved July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 637), is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'appropriation' at the end of the first proviso and before the colon, the phrase 'including in addition thereto Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.'"

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 24, line 5, insert:

"HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY"

"Office of the Administrator"

"Salaries and expenses: In addition to amounts appropriated under this head, the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation from any other funds available for administrative expenses not to exceed the sum of \$50,000 for studies and surveys which the President may request of the housing policies and programs of the Government and of organization for the administration of such programs, and for expenses of advisers and consultants in connection therewith."

Senate amendment No. 50: Page 25, line 7, insert:

"Revolving Fund, Small Defense Plants Administration"

"The Revolving Fund authorized by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of section 714 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1954 for payment of obligations and direct costs under contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1953."

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 25, line 20, insert "*Provided further*, That the limitation on the purchase of newspapers and periodicals in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby increased from \$100 to \$500."

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 26, line 1, insert:

"VETERANS ADMINISTRATION"

"Service disabled veterans insurance fund"

"For an additional amount for 'Service Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund', \$1 million, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Readjustment Benefits', and to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 55: Page 26, line 10, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY"

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 26, line 11, insert:

"Naval air facilities, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2 million, to be funded out of prior appropriations."

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 26, line 14, insert:

"Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2 million, to be funded out of prior appropriations."

Senate amendment No. 69: Page 32, line 1, insert:

"Niagara remedial works"

"For financing a part of the United States share of the cost of remedial works in the Niagara River, to be undertaken in accordance with article II of the treaty between the United States of America and Canada, ratified by the United States Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$1,500,000."

Senate amendment No. 71: Page 36, line 13, insert "and the United States Member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary of \$14,800."

Senate amendment No. 80: Page 41, line 20, insert ": *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$310,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head for the fiscal year 1953 shall remain available during the current fiscal year to cover the cost of reduction in force of officers and employees whose services are terminated."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 32, 38, 42, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 69, 71, and 80.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House may recall that on June 30 I opposed House Joint Resolution 234, which authorized an appropriation of \$150,000 for the Interparliamentary Union, and which also carried language as to how that money would be spent.

I should like to go back to House Joint Resolution 234 and read you the language provided in that resolution governing disbursement of the \$150,000:

Funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be disbursed on vouchers approved by the president and executive secretary of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union and such approval shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers in auditing all accounts incident to said annual meeting.

I offered an amendment. I thought that language gave too much responsibility and blank-check authority to the officers of this group to spend \$150,000. At that time I offered an amendment to provide that the General Accounting Office have authority to review expenditures of this money. Certain Members of the House felt called upon to ridicule me because I offered such an amendment.

Now I find in the supplemental appropriation bill this language concerning expenditure of this \$150,000:

To be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, who is hereby authorized to advance

to the president of the American group such sums within the appropriation as may be necessary to defer incidental expenses, to be accounted for in the same manner as provided by law for Senate committees.

I should like to ask someone on the Appropriations Committee who changed the language to that which I have just read, and why it was changed? If I was wrong in offering that amendment a month ago, I would like to know who wanted the language changed so there would be some accounting of these funds other than by the people who spend the money. Is there anyone on the Appropriations Committee who can give me an answer to that question?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I may say that the Senate, of course, changed the language. It is a Senate amendment that we finally agreed to. It is provided in there that the moneys are to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, of course in accordance with the authorizing legislation.

Mr. GROSS. May I say to the gentleman that I got only a handful of votes for my amendment which would have given someone else the authority to check up on how the \$150,000 is going to be spent. The House at that time apparently was not very much concerned with whether there was any check on it or not, but when the bill went to the Senate it became a different story.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I would simply say that as conferees we would have been in a very embarrassing position to say that we would have confidence in the manner in which this money was to be spent if it were disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives but we would feel strangely different about it if it were to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. GROSS. I want the RECORD to show that you have at last come back to the principle of the proposition that I offered on the floor of the House that there be an accounting of these funds by someone other than an individual who was spending them. I do not see any of the people who opposed me at that time standing up here now and saying that the Senate was wrong in putting this provision in the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I want the RECORD to show that I am still vigorously opposed to this \$150,000 expenditure and I am opposed to this entire bill because it calls for \$456 million more in spending than when it left the House. Only yesterday, the House raised the statutory debt ceiling to \$290 billion. Here and now we have a bill before us providing for nearly a half billion dollars in spending over and above what the House earlier deemed wise and prudent. I opposed increasing the debt ceiling and I am opposed to the increased spending in this measure. How much longer are we going to deal in fantasy?

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 6, line 20, strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$80,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$80,000,000, and in addition not to exceed \$15,000,000 to be available only for terminal leave and related costs."

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN].

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I take this short opportunity to inquire of the distinguished chairman in regard to this cut that has been made and fully debated in the House from \$80 million to \$60 million, and the other cuts as to percentages, and so on. I make inquiry as to whether or not this feeling, this attitude is not in connection with what one might call the transitional stage between a program that has been unsatisfactory for many years, one that has been ineffective, and that if at the first of the year a new director, being appointed and taking over, demonstrates to the committee, to the distinguished gentleman and others, that they have a sound and effective program, that there will be sufficient latitude of support and the type of increased support that many of us want the Voice to have; in other words, that this cut, and the percentage reduction of force might be related to this so-called transitional period only from what has been ineffective in the past to a future program which will be effective provided it is so demonstrated, and at that time we will give this program the support it really needs?

Mr. TABER. Frankly, I indicated when this matter was under consideration in the House, when the bill was before us, that my objective and the objective of the committee was to give the new Administrator who might be appointed an opportunity to clean it up, and that is what we want to do. We want to see it made effective. Now, whether it will mean more money or not, I do not know. I know that very substantial economies can be worked out by providing competent people and by using inventories that they already have instead of letting them pile up. If they need money I will be in favor of giving it to them.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. If they demonstrate a need, the gentleman has an open mind on the proposition?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this minute to say to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin that the action of the conferees on the Voice of America in this conference report does not at all relate to a transition from one program to another, but

relates to the death and interment of the Voice of America. As I have pointed out all along, there is not going to be any Voice as far as the majority Members of this House are concerned. I am informed right now that the other body does not propose to accept this conference report. You are going to be in trouble today over the conference action with regard to the Voice of America, and I pointed this out last night at the conference with the other body.

Mr. TABER. I think I will answer that myself. I yield myself 2 minutes, Mr. Speaker.

The trouble with this Voice situation is that there is an enormous number of people who object to having it made effective. That is the thing that bothers me most. If the other body insists on pursuing a course that would result in our having no chance to put the Voice of America on its feet and make it effective, I cannot help it, but I do not want to be a party to an effort that is being made to prevent the Voice of America from being something.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, this is my fourth term. Since I have been here I have heard almost exactly this same discussion about the international information and educational program of the United States administered by the Department of State. It is always said at appropriation time if it were only being run better it would get more money and more support. But it is not given more support or more money to help it to be run better.

It seems to me that the way to resume is to resume. If we are going to make this vital program into the great arm of our foreign policy it needs to be, then every year it cannot be badgered and cut and well nigh destroyed. In my opinion, this business of dismembering the International Broadcasting Service, now in New York City, and moving it to Washington, the attacks which have been made on the personnel of the Voice of America, and the sharp cuts in its appropriations, all this is leading it to its near destruction. Certainly no one can complain of investigations of personnel under charges of being Communist, Communist-controlled, or subversive and such investigations should be vigorously pursued. But there has also been real feeling that this legitimate investigation was from time to time lost in the efforts of investigators to make the information and education program of the State Department what some individual thought it ought to be. This is one voice that is raised in protest and that is advising the Congress upon this vital program, and that will continue to be raised in protest.

I am inserting in the Appendix an inside view by Raymond Swing of the Voice of America. It is unnecessary to agree with all he says—and I do not—to get a feeling of what is going on. The international information and education program is as important as military defense and economic defense, for which we are appropriating billions. These three—military, economic, and information—are the elements of our security

and that of the whole free world. Yet here we are constantly arguing about five, ten, or fifteen million dollars for so vital a program to our national security. May I point out that the Soviets and their Communist satellites are spending upon these very activities, which to them are propaganda, not in the tens of millions but in the hundreds of millions. They seem to see its value and I cannot for the life of me understand why we cannot.

Let me give you one example of the importance of this activity to all that we are trying to accomplish in the world. Here is a letter from Franz Bluecher, Vice-Chancellor of the German Federal Republic, addressed to Mr. Gordon Ewing, who is the Deputy Administrator of RIAS, the Voice of America and high transmission radio station in West Berlin. This station broadcasts into East Berlin, East Germany, Poland Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and deep into eastern Europe which is run by the Soviet Union and Communists. This station is entitled to a lot of credit for what took place in the way of the workers' uprisings recently in East Berlin and east Germany. This is what he says, and the letter is dated July 7, 1953, just a few weeks ago:

I should also like to take this occasion, my dear Mr. Ewing, to state that I regard the work you and your colleagues have accomplished over the years for the people of the Soviet Zone as praiseworthy to a high degree.

I know from innumerable reports from the Soviet Zone the great moral value of RIAS's broadcasts, which offer comfort and information, advice, and warning. In the work done by this station I see an example worth imitating of that German-American cooperation which is so bitterly necessary in repelling the deadly peril that threatens us in common.

Sincerely yours,

FRANZ BLUECHER.

The moving of the International Broadcasting Service from New York which is the center of the whole broadcasting industry and where foreign language personnel is so accessible at an estimated cost of \$4 million is hard to understand. It is just more disruption of the work that so many who are cutting the appropriation say they want to go on vigorously. I will not demand a separate enumerated vote on that removal on this final day of the session lest what is sure to be a one-sided count for the provision appears to be a finding that it is advisable to move the International Broadcasting Service from New York, while I believe it to be highly inadvisable and am opposed to it.

Perhaps the best evidence of what I refer to is the fact that the new head of this international information and education program is to be Theodore C. Streibert himself an outstanding New York City radio executive. The administration, I believe, understands the vital importance of this program and the scope it ought to have. I hope many Members will encourage Mr. Streibert and those working with him in the international information and education program to go ahead with confidence and the feeling that they will get backing.

Yes, at least one voice should warn us here that we are embarked on a perilous, perhaps a disastrous, course in the extent of the disruption and cutting of this third arm of our effective weapons in the cold and hot phases of our struggle against the Communists.

Let us look to this program and recognize its vital importance and do right by it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

(Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to take any time at all, but I would like to say, as one of the conferees, to my friend, the gentleman from New York, that I too have served here four terms. Like him, as my record will show, I have voted many sessions, sometimes against the leadership of my own party, to increase the funds for the Voice of America, because I, too, believe that it is and should be far more important than our armed services, and that every dollar properly invested in it is a good investment for America. Every time we have been up against the same problem. We could not clean out the agency. We could not get rid of some of the crazy incompetents and start it doing business effectively. In this committee of conference, the question was between \$60 million and \$80 million. We had no power to organize a new program. We could only control the appropriation, and that within limits. It was a question between those two figures. We gave them an additional \$15 million. Then we did what, to my mind as a believer in this service, was one of the best things we could do, we provided that the \$15 million will be earmarked so that they can use it only to get rid of some of these people and have a new start. We have a new director there. We believe in him. We believe he is going to do a real job. We are going to be behind him. If he has a new start, with a clean slate, and makes good, I shall be voting next year to give him four times the amount in this bill. If he does not have a new start, and make good, there is no use appropriating anything.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. In other words, we want to give the new Director the assurance that he will be given full support if he comes up with the type of program that we think he will.

Mr. COTTON. That is right. We want to let him have the chance to get himself a crew who will work for the captain and for the country.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17 on page 10, line 14, insert " : *Provided further*. That the operations of the International Broadcasting Service presently located in New York City shall be moved to the District of Columbia or its environs by June 30, 1954."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 34. Page 18, line 12, insert:

"*Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*

"For an additional amount for 'Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,' \$424,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the figure "\$424,000" named in said amendment to "\$300,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 40. Page 20, line 8, insert:

"RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN KOREA

"There are hereby made available out of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1954 and certified by the Secretary of Defense to be saved as a result of the armistice in Korea, not to exceed \$200 million to be available, under such terms and conditions as the President may specify and through such officers or agencies as he may designate, for relief and rehabilitation in Korea: *Provided*, That funds made available hereunder shall be used only in such parts of Korea as the President deems to be not under Communist control."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the word "agencies" and before the word "as" in said amendment insert the words "of the United States."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 41. Page 20, line 19, insert:

"EMERGENCY MIGRATION

"For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out such migration program as may be authorized by law, including transfer of not to exceed 65 passenger motor vehicles from the Mutual Security Agency or the Department of State without reimbursement; not to exceed \$9,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from this appropriation; and not to exceed \$756,000 for the making of loans; \$4 million: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first

session of the 83d Congress, of either S. 1917 or H. R. 6481."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the figure "\$4,000,000" named in said amendment to "\$3,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 43: Page 22, line 7, insert:
"COMMISSION ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary for the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$400,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the 1st session of the 83d Congress, of H. R. 5495."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the figure "\$400,000" named in said amendment to "\$300,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 48: Page 24, line 16, insert:
"Salaries and expenses

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,925,000; and in addition, not to exceed \$1,575,000 may be transferred to this appropriation from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said fund: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation of the Small Defense Plants Administration."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the figure "\$2,925,000" named in said amendment to "\$2,200,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 49: Page 25, line 3, insert:

"Revolving fund

"For the Revolving Fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$70,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$55,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 62: Page 28, line 25, insert:

"SEC. 905. Funds appropriated to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the headings 'Military Construction,' 'Public Works,' and 'Acquisition and Construction of Real Property,' respectively, in fiscal year 1954 and prior years, are hereby made available for military public works authorized for such departments by any law cited in any of such appropriations or any law enacted during the 83d Congress: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Army, and not to exceed \$1,500,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Navy, shall be available for the purposes of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the act of September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 364), in addition to amounts previously made available for such purpose."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 805. Funds appropriated to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the headings 'Military Construction,' 'Alaska Communication System, Construction,' 'Public Works,' and 'Acquisition and Construction of Real Property,' respectively, in fiscal year 1954 and prior years, are hereby made available for military public works authorized for such departments by any law cited in any of such appropriations or any law enacted during the 1st session of the 83d Congress: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Army, and not to exceed \$1,500,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Navy, shall be available for the purposes of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the act of September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 364), in addition to amounts previously made available for such purpose: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be obligated under the authority contained in this section on any project authorized in the 1st session of the 83d Congress until the Department of Defense has come into agreement with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 63: Page 29, line 14, insert:
"SEC. 906. In order more effectively to administer the funds appropriated to the De-

partment of Defense, the President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in the interest of national defense, may authorize positions in the Department of Defense to be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of that act, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act. Under authority herein, grades 16, 17, and 18 in the Department of Defense may be increased only to the extent that the total of such grades in the Department of Defense shall not exceed 215, notwithstanding the provisions of section 645 of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1954."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 806. In order more effectively to administer the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, the President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in the interest of national defense, may authorize positions in the Department of Defense to be placed temporarily in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of that act, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act. Under authority herein, grades 16, 17, and 18 in the Department of Defense may be increased only to the extent that the total of such grades in the Department of Defense shall not exceed 180, notwithstanding the provisions of section 638 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1954."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 74: Page 40, line 2, insert:
": *Provided*, That contracts under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the word "contracts" and before the word "under", insert "for not to exceed eight persons."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 104: Page 51, line 22, insert "*: Provided*, That nothing in section 1415 of the act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of 1 year, or the carrying out of any contracts, agreements, or executive agreements heretofore made for periods in excess of 1 year in any case where such contracts, agreements,

or executive agreements for periods in excess of 1 year were permitted prior to the enactment of this act."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "*Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of 1 year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of 1 year were permitted prior to the enactment of this act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law."

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. On amendment No. 69 I have a question to ask the gentleman. It is my understanding that \$1,500,000 which we appropriate here for remedial works, Niagara River, will be repaid to the Government of the United States by whatever group puts in the power on that river. Am I correct in that or am I not?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Yes. It is specifically provided in the statement of the managers on the part of the House that this amount shall be chargeable against whatever entity shall develop the power at this site. So that this will not be an absolute charge on the Treasury of the United States. It will be a temporary charge for the time being, but it will be repaid to the Treasury whenever the power facilities are developed.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 105: Page 52, line 6, insert:

"SEC. 1414. Funds made available in this or any other act shall hereafter be available for examination of estimates of appropriations in the field and the use of such funds for such purpose shall be subject only to regulations by the standing committees concerned."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the section number to 1314.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 106: Page 52, line 11, insert:

"SEC. 1415. (a) During the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation for the executive branch contained in this or any other act, or of any funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this or any other act, shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees performing such duties. This subsection shall not apply to—

"(1) Any person employed by an agency for which appropriations of funds were made available by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, and whose place of duty is in a foreign country

"(2) Any person acting as chauffeur for—

"The President of the United States

"The Secretary of State

"The Secretary of the Treasury

"The Attorney General

"The Postmaster General

"The Secretary of the Interior

"The Undersecretary of the Interior

"The Secretary of Agriculture

"The Secretary of Commerce

"(3) Automobiles operated by—

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation

"The United States Secret Service

"The Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Interior, outside the District of Columbia

"(4) One-half of the chauffeur-driven automobiles in operation in the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce on July 1, 1951

"(5) Agencies for which appropriations or funds were made available by the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1953, or the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1953

"(6) The agencies named in subsection (b) of this section.

"(b) In no event shall the number of passenger-carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current fiscal year at the seat of government under any appropriation or authorization for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, or the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service exceed 50 percent of the number in use as of June 30, 1951."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the section number to 1315.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is this the so-called Ferguson chauffeur-control amendment?

Mr. TABER. That is right.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 107: Page 54, line 10, insert:

"SEC. 1416. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no funds shall be available

in this or any other act for the purchase of furniture by any department or agency in any branch of the Government if such requirements can reasonably be met as determined by the Administrator of General Services, by transfer of excess furniture, including rehabilitated furniture from other departments and agencies pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the section number to 1316.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 108: Page 54, line 19, strike out:

"TITLE II—PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS

"SEC. 1214. There are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and out of the postal revenues, respectively, such sums as hereafter may be necessary for the payment, as certified by the Comptroller General, of judgments rendered by the district courts and Court of Claims against the United States not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That such payments may be made upon receipt of transcripts of the judgments from the Attorney General."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1317. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this act or any regular annual appropriation act for the fiscal year 1954 which has not been enacted into law prior to July 1, 1953, shall be available from and including such date for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1953, and the date of enactment of this act or the applicable act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the respective terms thereof."

The motion was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE SENATOR TAFT

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as Members on the part of the House to attend the funeral of the late Senator TAFT: The Speaker, Mr. RAYBURN, Mr. HALLECK, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. REED of New York, Mr. CROSSER, Mr. CANNON, Mr. TABER, Mr. JENKINS, Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, Mr. COOPER, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. VORYS, Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON, Mr. MCGREGOR, Mr. FEIGHAN,

Mr. WEICHEL, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. McCULLOCH, Mr. POLK, Mr. SECREST, Mr. HAYS of Ohio, Mr. REECE of Tennessee, Mr. HESS, Mr. BENDER, Mr. AYRES, Mr. BETTS, Mr. BOW, Mr. REAMS, Mr. SCHENCK, Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON, Mr. SCHERER.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4974) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, further insist on the disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the further conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. CLEVINGER, COUDERT, BOW, KEAN, TABER, ROONEY, PRESTON, SIKES, and CANNON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read, and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 1, 1953.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, at page 10761 of the RECORD, the wrong bill is referred to. I ask unanimous consent that the paragraph immediately following the words "New Jersey-New York Waterfront Commission Compact" be amended to read as follows:

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2383) granting the consent of Congress to a compact between the State of New Jersey and the State of New York, known as the Waterfront Commission Compact, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

INVESTIGATION EXPOSING RACKETEERING

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Members have expressed surprise that so many labor leaders are insisting to me that the investigation ex-

posing racketeering be continued. The investigation is one which is being conducted by a special subcommittee of which I am chairman and which has been ordered liquidated at the end of 60 days by the members of the House Committee on Government Operations who are continuing their own investigations both in the United States and abroad indefinitely.

No one has been surprised that civic bodies, chambers of commerce, and the public generally want the investigation continued for they expose and tend to limit a vicious practice.

Perhaps part of the surprise evidenced at the wish of local labor leaders that I continue the investigations is due to the fact that these labor-union chiefs and I have not always been on the same side of all public questions.

But the membership of labor unions is itself a segment of the public. Many of the more responsible labor-union leaders feel or have learned from experience that resort to violence and lawlessness does not build up good will for their own unions.

They are, therefore, in something of a dilemma when racketeers who may be masquerading as labor-union leaders resort to methods of racketeering and violence in a campaign to take over the memberships, jurisdictions, and the treasuries of more responsible unions.

To meet these racketeers at their own levels and to use their methods is to reduce one's self to their level. Not to meet them where they operate and with all lawful means would be cowardly and would permit mob rule to prevail, the racketeers to take over.

This, then, is one reason why so many labor-union leaders, who can be said not to be usually on the same side of public issues as I, nevertheless wish this investigation continued.

There are other reasons, too. Take, for example, union welfare and insurance funds.

Committee investigators report commendable diligence on the part of certain large industrial unions in keeping these huge funds free of personal graft.

But quite a different attitude has, according to our committee investigators' reports, been shown on the part of those responsible for other welfare and insurance funds collected from union-working men.

The "take" of the extortionists in this second group provides some of the most lush racketeering income in the United States. And the names of the persons involved are the names involved in racketeering, whether under the guise of "protection money" or welfare fund commissions.

Quite naturally, union leaders who make a sincere effort to keep their union welfare funds clean are not anxious to permit the racketeers to go unhampered. Unless a stop is put to that form of racketeering, and quickly, the harm to all legitimate union welfare objectives will be irreparable.

In my recent statement before the House on racketeering, I said in part:

The chief Chicago associate of these racketeers—the man who owns the places in Mis-

issippi and Wisconsin where these meetings are held—makes a profit of over \$600,000 a year from just one of his rackets. This \$600,000 is extorted from welfare and insurance payments of people who work in New York City and other cities as well as Chicago. The utmost vigilance by the police of any one State could not stop that racket. No single grand jury operating in any community could get to the bottom of it.

So that the Members may know that an awareness of this situation is not limited to the investigating files which have been set up by me, inserted in the RECORD is the following recent article and editorial from the New York Times: [From the New York Times of July 8, 1953]

**RACKETS DETECTED IN UNION AID FUNDS—
INSURANCE AGENTS LINKED TO THE UNDER-
WORLD FOUND GETTING EXCESSIVE COMMISSIONS**

(By A. H. Raskin)

Concerned over reports that insurance agents with underworld ties are siphoning off hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in excess commissions and service fees, District Attorney Frank S. Hogan is preparing to crack-down on rackets in the administration of union-management welfare funds.

Other public and private law enforcement organizations also are directing their attention to the elimination of abuses that have crept into the operation of funds set up to provide workers and their families with adequate insurance against the financial hazards of sickness, accident and death.

A survey by the New York Times indicated that the giant welfare funds in such mass industries as steel, automobiles, mining and men's and women's clothing were untouched by any suggestion of racketeering, but the suspicion of kickbacks, payroll-padding and favoritism in the placement of insurance contracts existed in an increasing number of small funds in various parts of the country.

The volume of tainted welfare insurance is microscopic when considered against the total of \$2,591,000,000 in premiums paid for all forms of group insurance last year. Yet even a surface check indicates that several million dollars each year in employer-financed welfare contributions are being expended in ways that make no visible contribution to the security of the workers they are supposed to protect.

The New York City Anti-Crime Committee, headed by former Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, has spent more than a year looking into some phases of welfare rackets. Its conclusion is that gangsters and their henchmen in union ranks are finding a safer and more lucrative field for their acquisitive instincts in welfare funds than in shake-downs of employers or workers.

THE CASE OF ONE AGENCY

Support for this theory comes from the example of one insurance agency, which handles the placement of welfare premiums for 22 comparatively small unions in the metropolitan area. This agency reportedly received nearly \$300,000 in fees last year on an annual business of slightly over \$2 million in employer-financed welfare payments.

The books of this agency already have been subpoenaed by the district attorney, and his rackets bureau is trying to discover why so much business went to the agency when other brokers could have supplied the same service without skimming so much of the cream off for themselves.

The district attorney also wants to know whether anyone was sharing in the "take" besides the men licensed to write insurance in the agency. Under the State insurance law, it is illegal for agents to split their commissions with persons who bring them the business, but the business expense listed by the agency are so big that a number of

please—when? On the next Saturday, 10 days away, July 25.

They had a change of heart, and they said "No." This was later on. They said, "You can go ahead for 60 days, provided you confine your activities to Detroit and Kansas City."

The racketeers do not confine their activities to Detroit and Kansas City. And no group can clean up any situation which is nationwide in 60 days. Certainly we cannot, and they knew it.

What were we doing with that committee? I will tell you what we were doing. We were putting on the record, and already had put on the record, instances, many of them, where the teamsters' union was collecting from people who wanted to work, who came into the office in Detroit, came into the hearing room and testified—testified that the teamsters' union was taking away from them \$5 out of every weekly paycheck. Extortion? Surely, it was extortion.

These gentlemen by their actions stopped within the next 60 days all of our investigations along that line. These racketeers were saying to businessmen, for example, "You sell this particular brand of merchandise, this particular brand of cigarettes, of gum, of soft drinks," and in the bars, "this particular brand of liquor and beer, and you put in this particular jukebox."

What did they get out of it? If they did not do that, the teamsters' union stopped all supplies of merchandise to that particular businessman. So the man had to pay if he wanted to continue in business. It was that thing which the committee, the subcommittee which I headed, was exposing. And you gentlemen cut us off. You said we could go ahead in Detroit and Kansas City.

We have had requests from St. Louis, from Cincinnati, from Milwaukee.

And who else is complaining? The unions are complaining. I used to be characterized as being antilabor, but today the presidents and secretaries of A. F. of L. locals throughout the country are writing to me to hold these hearings. Why? Because they want to be protected against the teamsters' union; headed by whom in Michigan? By Hoffa, who was convicted. And convicted of what? Of compelling men on the corners to join the union, and pay from \$25 to \$50 and weekly union dues. That is what these folks are complaining about. These racketeers are shaking down individual workers, members of unions; individual workers who are not members of unions. They are forcing the businessmen throughout the country to come across, to lay it on the barrelhead, or go out of business.

Is that right? What is the use of all this money appropriated for so-called free nations when here in the United States of America, and all over the United States of America, in practically every State, where there are substantial industrial plants, under Hoffa in Detroit and Ring in Kansas City, and a half a dozen others, according to the sworn testimony of officers of local unions, they are holding up the businessmen, compelling them to pay tribute in order to

do business, compelling them to come in and pay \$5 a week in order to hold a job.

Was I right? Was I wrong? I leave it to the people of my district and to the people of the districts where these other Members must seek reelection next year. I say it was unfair, it was unjust for them, while granting power to themselves, to cut off this committee which was doing so much to expose extortion, racketeering, when in previous years, under the same guidance, there was secured the conviction and the sentencing to 10 years of imprisonment of one of the racketeers here in Philadelphia, not far from Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. JAVITS at that point under special order to address the House today.

Mr. SECREST (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK).

Mr. McCORMACK in two instances and to include editorials.

Mr. HAND in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska in three instances.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin in seven instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GWINN (at the request of Mr. RAY).

Mr. HESELTON in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HRUSKA and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEATING in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WILSON of Texas and to include an article.

Mr. BOLAND in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. YORTY (at the request of Mr. FRIEDEL) in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FRIEDEL in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. STEED.

Mr. MOSS in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DOYLE in four instances and to include extraneous material.

Mr. HOWELL in three instances.

Mr. STAGGERS.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LANE in three instances and to include editorials.

Mr. DONOHUE in four instances.

Mr. PHILBIN in five instances.

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JAVITS in four instances.

Mr. PILLION.

Mr. ROONEY to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. KELLY of New York (at the request of Mr. ROONEY) in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'KONSKI and to include some newspaper articles.

Mr. TALLE and to include a radio broadcast by Eric Severeid.

Mr. TALLE in three instances and to include extraneous material.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in five instances and to include extraneous material.

Mr. HESELTON the remarks he recently made.

Mr. ZABLOCKI in two instances and to include extraneous material in one.

Mr. WESTLAND in three instances.

Mr. HUNTER at that point in the RECORD during the consideration of H. R. 4213.

Mr. MACK of Washington in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PELLY in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BEAMER in four instances.

Mr. HARVEY.

Mr. BERRY.

Mr. BRAY.

Mr. BUSBEY and to include a table.

Mr. BURDICK.

Mr. SHELLEY in two instances and to include articles.

Mr. PRICE in five instances.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri and to include a newspaper article by Thomas L. Stokes, appearing in the Washington Star.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LUCAS with reference to the Inter-parliamentary Union Conference.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan.

Mr. BURLESON to extend his remarks after the remarks of Mr. HARRIS on S. 2094.

Mr. McCORMACK and to include a statement he made.

Mr. WILSON of California and to include a statement.

Mr. BENDER in 12 instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WARBURTON in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CANFIELD.

Mr. WIDNALL (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GOODWIN in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GAMBLE in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HESELTON the remarks he made in the House today.

Mr. CANFIELD the remarks he made in the House today.

Mr. SIEMINSKI in five instances.

Mr. LAIRD in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that

that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1754. An act for the relief of Dr. Manousos A. Petrohelos;

H. R. 2458. An act to authorize the transfer of certain land located at Cherry Point, N. C., and for other purposes;

H. R. 3396. An act for the relief of Dr. Hemdi Akar;

H. R. 5728. An act to authorize the disposal of the Government-owned rubber-producing facilities, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5742. An act to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949; and

H. R. 6185. An act to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1397. An act relating to mining claims located on land with respect to which a permit or lease has been issued, or an application or offer for permit or lease has been made, under the mineral-leasing laws, or known to be valuable for minerals subject to disposition under the mineral-leasing laws, and for other purposes;

S. 2383. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact between the States of New Jersey and the State of New York known as the Waterfront Commission Compact, and for other purposes; and

S. 2491. An act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for the Alaska Communication System, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House and a joint resolution of the following titles:

On July 30, 1953:

H. R. 5141. An act to dissolve the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to establish the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5246. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5256. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the retirement of judges of the Tax Court of the United States;

H. R. 5471. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5805. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch and the judiciary branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5877. An act to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5969. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes;

On August 1, 1953:

H. R. 786. An act for the relief of Yusuf (Uash) Lazar;

H. R. 960. An act for the relief of Charles H. Lin (also known as Lin Chao Hsi);

H. R. 1383. An act to provide for distribution of moneys of deceased restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes not exceeding \$500, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1456. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Susan Kay Burkhalter, a minor;

H. R. 1695. An act for the relief of Irene Prolos (nee Vaglianos);

H. R. 2187. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Miki Tomono;

H. R. 2413. An act for the relief of Matsue Hushimoto;

H. R. 2603. An act for the relief of Carmela Daino Davenia;

H. R. 2604. An act for the relief of Lauri Allan Torini;

H. R. 3107. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain national forest land in Basalt, Colo.;

H. R. 3831. An act for the relief of Panagiotis G. Karras;

H. R. 4424. An act for the relief of Eleonore Friedrich McAnelly;

H. R. 4833. An act for the relief of Hormoz Mahmoud;

H. R. 5134. An act to provide for the jurisdiction of the United States over the submerged lands of the outer Continental Shelf, and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease such lands for certain purposes;

H. R. 5257. An act to extend to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to narcotics;

H. R. 5328. An act to provide for the use of the tribal funds of the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, to authorize a per capita payment out of such funds, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5561. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code and the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act so as to provide that certain drugs which are or may be chemically synthesized shall be included within the classification of narcotic drugs;

H. R. 6039. An act to amend section 47c of the National Defense Act; and

H. J. Res. 316. Joint resolution establishing in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TABER submitted the following conference report and statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1090)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 15, 26, 65, 66, 67 and 68.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 18, 21, 27, 37, 44, 47, 51, 79, 81, 86, 87, 91, 92, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115, and agree to the same.

Amendments numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For payment to Lillian C. Tobey, widow of Charles W. Tobey, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$12,500.

"For payment to Martha B. Taft, widow of Robert A. Taft, late a Senator from the State of Ohio, \$12,500."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$75,000,000, of which not less than \$5,000,000 shall be available for the payment of terminal leave and related costs"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"CHAPTER IV—A"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"CHAPTER V"

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION "Agricultural Adjustment Programs"

"For an additional amount for 'Agricultural Adjustment Programs', \$5,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be transferred to the appropriation account, 'Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "VI"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "VII"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "VIII"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936) as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress) without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$240,776,000, to remain available until expended, together with \$21,317,000 which shall be available from unobligated funds previously appropriated under this head."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "802"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "803"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment, insert "804"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "IX"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "X"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "XI"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$425,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "and for the liquidation of the Economic Stabilization Agency"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,525,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$27,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "XII"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "XIII"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1301"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1302"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1303"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1304"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1305"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1306"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1307"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1308"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1309"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1310"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1311"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1312"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number named in said amendment insert "1313"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 13, 16, 28, and 29.

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FRANK T. BOW,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN, GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
PAT MCCARRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 1: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3: Provide gratuities for widows of deceased Senators as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$50,000 for contingent expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Provides gratuity for widow of deceased Representative.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 7: Allows purchase of six passenger carrying motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$75,000,000 for International Information and Educational Activities, of which not less than \$5,000,000 shall be for terminal leave payments, instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$80,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The cost of moving facilities from New York City to Washington are to be met

out of the \$70,000,000 provided for operations.

Amendment No. 9: Strikes out House language relating to private broadcasting. The House yielded on striking this language with the understanding that the full intent and purpose of Public Law 402, 80th Congress be applied whenever possible in utilizing to the maximum extent practicable the services and facilities of private agencies.

Amendment No. 10: Deletes House language limiting employment as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 15: Deletes language proposed by Senate relating to security clearance.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18: Relating to the International Claims Commission, strikes out House language relating to enactment of H. R. 5742.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, export control, instead of \$3,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Authorizes transfer of \$1,100,000 to Bureau of Customs instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,125,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Authorizes transfer of \$84,500 to the Office of the Secretary of Commerce as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER IV—A

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 25: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 26: Deletes \$450,000 for the Mexican farm labor program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 27: Inserts title.
Amendments Nos. 28 and 29: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 30: Inserts chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$5,000,000 to the Department of Agriculture for agricultural adjustment programs, instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 33: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$300,000 for Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands instead of \$424,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VIII

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 35: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 36: Allows \$15,000 for travel expenses of Council of Economic Advisers instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$275,000 for Council of Economic Advisers as proposed by the Senate instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$225,000 for Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40: Authorizes \$200,000,000 to be used from unobligated balances for relief and rehabilitation in Korea.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$3,000,000 for emergency migration instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$300,000 for Commission on Foreign Economic Policy instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$500,000 for Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government as proposed by the Senate instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 47: Inserts title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$2,200,000 for salaries and expenses of the Small Business Administration, instead of \$2,925,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$55,000,000 for the revolving fund, Small Business Administration, instead of \$70,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$150,000 for Subversive Activities Control Board as proposed by the Senate instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER IX

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Department of Defense

Amendment No. 54: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$240,776,000 for acquisition and construction of real property, Department of the Air Force, and provides use of unobligated balances in the amount of \$21,317,000 instead of an appropriation of \$310,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and a transfer of unobligated balances in the amount of \$240,776,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees on the part of the House and of the Senate are in agreement that the amount of \$240,776,000 shall be allocated in conformity with the recommendations in House report 762, 83d Congress, 1st session, and that the \$21,317,000 of unobligated balances shall be allocated in the following manner:

Abilene, AFB, Texas.....	\$7,486,000
Bunker Hill, AFB, Indiana.....	2,885,000
Air University, Alabama.....	4,125,000
Shell housing.....	1,821,000
Package bases.....	5,000,000

Total..... 21,317,000

Amendments Nos. 59, 60, and 61: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 62: Inserts Senate language relating to military construction with clarifying amendments of the House.

Amendment No. 63: Relating to employment in grades 16, 17, and 18, permits a total number of not to exceed 180 instead of 215 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Changes chapter number.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendments Nos. 65, 66, 67, and 68: Strike out Senate language and appropriations for civil-functions projects.

CHAPTER XI

OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

Amendment No. 70: Changes chapter number.

CHAPTER XII

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

Executive Office of the President

Amendment No. 72: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 73: Appropriates \$2,750,000 for Office of Defense Mobilization instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 74: Inserts Senate language relating to temporary services with clarifying House amendments.

Independent offices

Amendment No. 75: Appropriates \$425,000 for defense transport activities instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the House and \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 76: Inserts language providing for liquidation of Economic Stabilization Agency.

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates \$1,200,000 for salaries and expenses of Economic Stabilization Agency instead of \$1,190,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$4,200,000 for salaries and expenses, defense production activities of the Department of Commerce instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79: Strikes out House language prohibiting funds for the Industry Evaluation Board.

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 81: Strikes out House language relating to Petroleum Administration for Defense.

Federal Civil Defense Administration

Amendment No. 82: Appropriates \$8,525,000 for operations of Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$7,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$10,500,000 for Federal contribution, Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$9,870,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 84: Appropriates \$27,500,000 for emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 85: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 86 and 87: Appropriate \$12,121,334 for claims, audited claims, and judgments as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,732,954 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Title I—Departments, agencies, and corporations.

Amendments Nos. 88, 89, and 90: Change section and chapter numbers.

Amendments Nos. 91 and 92: Permit an exception to House language for aliens from Baltic countries.

Amendments Nos. 93 through 103: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 104: Inserts Senate language as amended relating to section 1415 of the act of July 15, 1952.

Amendment No. 105: Inserts Senate language concerning appropriations for examination of estimates in the field.

Amendment No. 106: Inserts Senate language concerning appropriations for examinations.

Amendment No. 107: Inserts Senate language relating to transfer of excess furniture.

Amendment No. 108: Inserts language validating obligations made subsequent to June 30, 1953.

Amendments Nos. 109 through 115: Strike out House language relating to payment of judgments.

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LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, August 3, 1953, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

894. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

895. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend section 5221 of the Revised Statutes"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

896. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of certain laws passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, and by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

897. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to authorize the imposition of civil penalties for violation of the security provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

898. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to amend section 610 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for the imposition of civil penalties in certain additional cases, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

899. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill for the relief of Col. Samuel J. Adams, and others"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BISHOP: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1076. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BISHOP: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1077. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BISHOP: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 1078. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. REED of Illinois: Committee on the Judiciary. Report pursuant to House Resolution 50, 83d Congress, 1st session. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; without amendment (Rept. No. 1079). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 3895. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Public Law 471, 81st Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 1080). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNGER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 6702. A bill to authorize the care and treatment at facilities of the Public Health Service of narcotic addicts committed by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1081). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6435. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 1082). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. Report pursuant to House Resolution 190. Resolution pertaining to a suit against members of the Un-American Activities Committee; without amendment (Rept. No. 1083). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LECOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 343. Resolution for the relief of Arlene Randolph, daughter of Mrs. Olga Randolph; without amendment (Rept. No. 1084). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LECOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 47. Concurrent resolution to print copies of the report and hearings of a subcommittee of the Judiciary on "Subversive Influence in the Educational Process"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1085). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LECOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 48. Concurrent resolution to print parts of the hearings and reports of a subcommittee on the Judiciary on "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1086). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LECOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 373. Resolution to authorize the expenditure of certain funds for the expenses of the Select Committee To Investigate Tax-exempt Foundations; with amendment (Rept. No. 1087). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LECOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 366. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 365; without amendment (Rept. No. 1088). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. REED of New York: Committee of Conference. H. R. 5495. A bill to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1089). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER: Committee of Conference. H. R. 6200. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1090). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUDGE (by request):

H. R. 6786. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase improvements or pay damages for removal of improvements located on public lands of the United States in the Palisades project area, Palisades reclamation project, Idaho; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. R. 6787. A bill to facilitate the administration of the national forests and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development thereof; to stabilize the livestock industry dependent thereon; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 6788. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PILLION:

H. R. 6789. A bill to abate the pollution of the international boundary waters comprising the eastern end of Lake Erie, the Niagara River, and their tributaries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 6790. A bill to amend the act of October 15, 1949, with respect to the rate of compensation of the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 6791. A bill to authorize and finance a program of public works construction for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 6792. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act so as to provide increased benefits in cases of disabling injuries and to require employers to pay attorneys' fees and witness fees in connection with certain proceedings under such act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BUDGE:

H. R. 6793. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 6794. A bill to permit in certain cases minor children under 16 years of age who are

to be adopted in the United States to enter the United States as nonquota immigrants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 6795. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MACK of Washington (by request):

H. R. 6796. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit all citizens of the United States to receive at least minimum old-age and survivors insurance benefits; and, for the purpose of computing the primary insurance amount of an individual, such individual shall be deemed to have an average monthly wage of at least \$100; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. J. Res. 324. Joint resolution to increase the minimum wage rate provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. Con. Res. 183. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of hearings for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H. Res. 383. Resolution to investigate the United States interference in the Philippine elections; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 387. Resolution to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information relating to unexpended balances of prior appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. Res. 388. Resolution to direct the Comptroller General to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information relating to unexpended balances of prior appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. BUCHANAN:

H. R. 6797. A bill for the relief of Tolomeo De Carolis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. R. 6798. A bill for the relief of Dr. Edward Vieth Sittler, Mrs. Margaret (Overweg)

Sittler, Carl-Edward Sittler, Minnie Christiane Sittler, Wolf Vieth Sittler, and Andrea Cosima Sittler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. R. 6799. A bill for the relief of Mauro Cuesta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS (by request):

H. R. 6800. A bill for the relief of Hermann Basch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6801. A bill for the relief of Leib Taubenfeld; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6802. A bill for the relief of Antonio Joaquim da Cunha Pinheiro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 6803. A bill for the relief of Dragoljub Cokic, Veselin Kesic, Milan Kovacevic, Mihailo Jovanovic, and Bogdan Mishkovich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6804. A bill for the relief of Phillippe Cornelis Chin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6805. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Michaela Mazzola Cherubino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 6806. A bill for the relief of Jacob Tannenzaff and Cecile Tannenzaff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 6807. A bill for the relief of Dimitrios Antonellos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 6808. A bill for the relief of Col. Samuel J. Adams and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 6809. A bill for the relief of Frank Scotto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY (by request):

H. R. 6810. A bill for the relief of Jose Pineiro y Gonzales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. R. 6811. A bill for the relief of Anne-Marie Monika Ehrenguber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

408. Mr. REED of Illinois presented a petition of James S. Barclay, of 1501 Oak Street, Western Springs, Ill., and 94 others, requesting the insertion of the word "public" before "education" in the Hill amendment to H. R. 5134, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

28. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3480, to continue the Mexican farm-labor program for two years (p. 11090).
29. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1276, to increase the interest rate on farm-tenant loans (pp. 11097, 11104-5).
30. NOMINATION OF Harold E. Stassen, to be Director of Foreign Operations Administration, was confirmed (p. 11136).
31. DEBT LIMIT. The Finance Committee voted to defer further action until the next session of Congress on H. R. 6672, to increase the statutory debt limit (p. 11030).
32. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954, the period during which GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (p. 11054). This bill will now be sent to the President.
33. PENALTY MAIL. Passed without amendment H. R. 6281, to require executive departments, etc., to reimburse the Post Office Department for penalty mail (pp. 11078-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
34. FOREST LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (pp. 11070-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
35. EDUCATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 6078 and 6079, to assist school districts in federally affected areas, and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 11054-66).
36. SOCIAL SECURITY. Both Houses received the President's message recommending inclusion of additional groups, including farmers, in the Social Security Act (H. Doc. 225); to Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee (pp. 11213, 11134).
37. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Sen. McCarthy was appointed as an additional conferee on this bill, H. R. 4974 (p. 11035).
38. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Rejected the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200. Senate conferees were appointed for a further conference. (pp. 11097-104).
39. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken inserted a letter from Secretary Benson reviewing the studies now under way and stating, "The objective of our study is to have ready for Congress, when it reconvenes, judgments and recommendations that will be helpful in improving farm legislation." (pp. 11036-7).
40. STORAGE FACILITIES. Sen. Murray asked additional USDA action to make available more wheat-storage facilities (pp. 11037-40).
41. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Griswold inserted a Farm Bureau letter favoring H. R. 3203, the trip-leasing bill (pp. 11049-50).
42. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 3956, to provide for conveyance of a tract in the Santa Fe National Forest, N. Mex. (p. 11052). This bill will now be sent to the President.
43. TREATY POWERS. Sen. Bricker spoke in support of his resolution to limit treaty powers and criticized the Knowland substitute (pp. 11090-7).

7/31 House
14. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6200 (pp. 11005-7). The conferees fixed the corn acreage allotment item at \$5,000,000 and reported in disagreement the provision continuing drought-relief funds of Public Law 371, 82nd Cong.

15. WEATHER CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 285, to establish an Advisory Committee on Weather Control to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather control for the purpose of determining the extent to which the U. S. should experiment with, engage in, or regulate weather control (pp. 10930-2).

16. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 5731, to authorize the Santa Margarita River project, Calif. (pp. 10940-1).

17. GRAZING LANDS. Rep. D'Ewart spoke in support of the stockmen's grazing bill and said Rep. Hope was introducing a modified bill on this subject which has the support of various interested parties (p. 10930).

17. RECLAMATION. Rep. D'Ewart recommended the establishment of various additional reclamation projects (p. 10930).

SENATE - July 31

18. FOREIGN AID; REORGANIZATION. Sen. Mansfield criticized the President's reorganization plan establishing a Foreign Operations Administration (pp. 10899-901).

19. DEBT LIMIT. Discussed the President's request for an increase in the debt limit (pp. 10903-8).

SENATE - August 1

20. FCA REORGANIZATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4353, to reorganize the Farm Credit Administration, etc. (p. 11040). This bill will now be sent to the President.

21. FAMINE RELIEF. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2249, the famine-relief bill (p. 11044). This bill will now be sent to the President.

22. SAFETY. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1105, to incorporate the National Safety Council (p. 11049). This bill will now be sent to the President.

23. IMMIGRATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6431, to authorize immigration of 214,000 refugees, etc. (pp. 11073-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.

24. CROP INSURANCE. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1367, to continue the authority for expansion of the crop insurance program to additional counties (p. 11044). This bill will now be sent to the President.

25. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 2097, to increase the amount authorized for the Eklutna, Alaska, project (pp. 11048-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

26. WEATHER CONTROL. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 285, to authorize a study of weather control activities, etc. (p. 11048). This bill will now be sent to the President.

27. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 887, to permit the exchange and amendment of farm units on Federal irrigation projects (pp. 11049, 11083-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

ing the treaty. If the Senate fails to so provide, that safeguard is lost.

BRICKER PEOPLE ARE APPREHENSIVE

But supporters of the Bricker version see an even greater danger in this section 3. They believe that it may be a legal extension of the philosophy of *Missouri v. Holland*, and so there is some belief that the Knowland draft could have exactly the opposite effect the Bricker supporters want. For what it would do would be to write into the Constitution a power for the Congress to make any treaty internal law simply by writing appropriate legislation.

If the High Court, in the first test case, holds that the legislation must be appropriate to the treaty but not necessarily appropriate to the Constitution because the treaty power is unlimited anyway, the Bricker supporters say the fat would really be in the fire.

The *Missouri v. Holland* doctrine—that the Congress can do through a treaty things that the Constitution says the Congress cannot do—would thus be imbedded in the basic law.

Those who prefer Senator BRICKER's draft to that of Senator KNOWLAND say that this is really the meat of the nut. They say that the Bricker amendment clearly closes the door to the dangers that treaty law can override the Constitution, and they say that the Knowland draft opens that door even wider.

[From the Wall Street Journal of July 28, 1953]

THE TREATY AMENDMENTS

A comparison of the Bricker amendment and the substitute offered by Senator KNOWLAND on behalf of the administration is printed elsewhere today on this page.

President Eisenhower has come a long way since his earlier opposition to the proposal to amend the Constitution to prevent an abuse of the treaty power. He has said that he is in sympathy with those who want to safeguard the Constitution, and he has announced his support of the Knowland substitute.

The Knowland amendment has some good features. But as Mr. Fitzpatrick's discussion of the two proposals shows, it also has some bad features.

For instance, the administration amendment does not say that laws enacted in making a treaty the domestic law of the country must follow the restraints placed on the Congress as in the Bill of Rights. It is well to remember that there are no constitution limitations on the treaty power, and a comparison between the Bricker and Knowland drafts shows that Mr. BRICKER's places plain constitutional limits on legislation following a treaty while Mr. KNOWLAND's does not.

We hope these differences can be composed by Senator KNOWLAND. As the two amendments stand, in our view the BRICKER proposal is the better by far. It does what most of the opposition to the Bricker it sets out to do, and that is to prevent an abuse of the treaty power.

amendment is aimed at that section which says that the Congress can't do through a treaty what it can't do without a treaty. It is likely that should Mr. BRICKER accept Mr. KNOWLAND's strange twist to his amendment he would find that many of those who were once opposed to it would be for it.

It is plain what many of those who oppose Mr. BRICKER really have in mind. The American Civil Liberties Union stated the case very well when it said:

"The cause of this revolutionary proposal in the Senate * * * lies in fears aroused by human-rights treaties, the area of primary concern to the American Civil Liberties Union.

"All these treaties are matters of domestic concern and of 'States rights.' The proposed amendment would prevent any effective steps in those fields to support international standards. * * * Hardly a treaty in these days of broadening international action does not in some way affect matters of domestic concern or States rights."

We doubt if Mr. BRICKER or anyone else could make a better argument for his amendment to guarantee the right of Americans to govern themselves.

AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 703, H. R. 5740.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5740) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, so as to protect the public health and welfare by providing certain authority for factory inspection, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the bill was reached on the call of the calendar and it was objected to for good and sufficient reason. Nothing has come to the attention of the Senator from Nevada which would remove the objection he entered at that time.

Mr. President, I shall continue to interpose an objection to its consideration. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada suggests the absence of a quorum.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada withhold the suggestion until I have an opportunity to confer further with respect to the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Very well.

INCREASE IN INTEREST RATE ON LOANS UNDER THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 488, Senate bill 1276.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1276) to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act in order to increase the interest rate on loans made under title I of such act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I shall not ask that the Senate debate the bill at this time, because the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young], who is to handle the bill, is not in the Chamber.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FERGUSON. I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read by the legislative clerk.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 31, 1953, p. 11005, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Michigan what has been done with regard to funds which will be necessary to carry out the school payments for federally impacted areas, authorized by a bill on which the House and Senate conferees expect to meet shortly.

Mr. FERGUSON. The explanation is that amendment No. 28 which provided for \$200,000 to administer the act, and amendment No. 29 which provided for about \$84,500,000, plus some other funds, were stricken from the bill. In other words, the Senate receded after a long debate on the subject, for the reason that an examination of the bill in the Senate showed that it was on the calendar and that all after the enacting clause had been stricken out of the House bill and a new bill inserted, and we could not see exactly at the hour we were holding the conference that it would be passed. I have conferred with the distinguished Senator from Vermont this morning as to the prospects of that bill becoming a law.

If the supplemental appropriation bill will go back to conference—which I shall advocate in a moment—of course that provision could be inserted, provided we can convince the House that it should become law.

Mr. AIKEN. I may say that I am momentarily expecting word from the House that the conferees have been appointed, and we hope to have a conference meeting at 4 o'clock. I believe that legislation will result from the conference, in which case we would have to have some money with which to operate the program.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. If the Senator could hold a conference at 4 o'clock, and if the supplemental appropriation bill goes back to conference and there is another conference held between the House and the Senate on the appropriation bill at quarter to 4, it may be that we could learn the results of the conference on the Senator's bill, and then something could be done about the matter in the further conference on the supplemental appropriations bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from Michigan feel that if he could learn the results of the conference on the school bills by 5 o'clock or a quarter after 5 o'clock, it would give him time to settle the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. FERGUSON. If the Senator from Vermont could give the results of the conference by 5 o'clock, the conferees on the appropriation bill would then be able to consider the question. I am personally sympathetic with the idea, because the bill was before the Senate, and the item was stricken out in conference.

Mr. AIKEN. I heard from the chairman of the House conference committee about an hour and a quarter ago, and he said as soon as the bill reached him, he would ask to have conferees appointed, and they would meet with us as soon as possible.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate the information. I hope the Senator from Vermont will advise us accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall move that the Senate reject the report of the conferees on the supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 6200, and I shall do so for several reasons. The managers on the part of the Senate and the House worked on the bill for almost 8 hours yesterday afternoon and evening, but were unable to sustain the Senate position on several important amendments. Subsequent events have reinforced the position of the Senate managers. One of the Senate amendments on which the House refused to recede was amendment No. 16, which provides the much-needed authority for a thorough cleaning up of the Voice of America—

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Referring only to the Voice of America, or the Information program?

Mr. FERGUSON. The Information program. As I said, one of the Senate amendments on which the House refused to recede was amendment No. 16, which provides the much-needed authority for a thorough cleanup of the Voice of America and the International Information Agency. That Agency, by the way, is transferred to a new agency, beginning today. The amendment No. 16 would give the Administrator the right to refuse to employ in the new agency created today any employees of the old IIA whom he considers to be undesirable, if such employee holds a civil service rating above GS-7.

The Senate amendment contains several safeguards which I wish to call to the attention of the Senate. First, it is effective only until January 1, 1954. It provides for one good and sorely needed cleanup, but will thereafter provide the security and stability of employment which exists throughout the Government.

If the Information Agency cannot have a good name in America, certainly it will not and cannot do a good job in

foreign lands, where we want it to do the job.

The authority to make new appointments is limited to positions above GS-7. In other words, the working, clerical, and stenographic level of workers will not be affected.

In any case, an employee who was not retained by the new agency would, if in the classified service, still have civil-service job rights in other agencies of the Government in accordance with the regular procedure for employees in such circumstances.

I want to say that we appreciate the fact that Senators on the other side of the aisle are willing that the amendment go into the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield, to permit me to make a comment on this particular amendment?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Let me say that I am also concerned with 1 or 2 other amendments.

I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Michigan, the other conferees, and the entire Senate to the fact that, under a resolution, the Senate appointed a special committee to study this program, and the committee studied it for a year. The committee was completely nonpartisan—as completely nonpartisan as a committee could be made, as it consisted of 8 members, 4 Democrats and 4 Republicans. For the first half of its life, the chairman of the committee was the able Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. A Republican Senator was chairman of the committee for the second half of its life.

The committee made a unanimous report, and high on the priority list of "must" corrections in connection with the information program was one to give the Administrator the right to hire and fire. The employees of this particular branch of operations must be able and capable, if the United States Information Agency is to justify the expenditure of the millions of dollars which it will spend. It is utterly vital to this program that able persons be employed.

Unfortunately, today in the positions higher than GS-7, which are the positions where judgment must be used and where competence is to be expected—the program is filled—not entirely; there are able persons in it—to too great an extent by those who are thoroughly incompetent. We cannot expect to have a good job done abroad by persons who personally and professionally are misfits. I cannot overemphasize the importance of this matter to the Senate and to the American people who pay the bill.

This program is such that one of its primary requirements is good administration. If an administrator cannot place in the agency able persons, in order to have an able administration of the agency, then, in my judgment, we might just as well not spend the money that is proposed for expenditure for this agency.

The other day the Senate provided, as a protection, that the right of the ad-

ministrator to hire or fire would apply only to grade GS-7 or above, and then only for a period of about 1 year.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is to be up to January 1.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Yes, to January 1—in order to give the administrator a chance to organize the agency with persons who are capable professionally.

I cannot overemphasize the importance of that provision. I hope the managers on the part of the Senate will make the managers on the part of the House understand the importance of this matter, and I emphasize that the special committee composed of 4 Republicans and 4 Democrats was unanimous in its recommendation that this is essential to the proper operation of our overseas information program.

The operation of the provision is to be limited in time. But the administrator must have this power if we are to expect reasonably efficient results from the program.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the question may be asked. Why do the Senate conferees ask that the conference report be rejected? Let me explain by saying that there were further developments regarding this matter, in connection with the hearings held this morning in the Foreign Relations Committee, where consideration was given to the nomination of Mr. Streibert to be the new head of the agency. I asked him about the new language and the fact that the bill reduces the personnel to 7,500, and provides that in certain departments the personnel must be cut one-third—in other words, that the ones to remain will not exceed two-thirds. I asked him whether he would be able to do the job—which we wish to have done—of cleaning out those who are incompetent or unfit. He was frank in stating that he did not think he could, although he would naturally try to do the best he could, but that he would be handicapped by the civil service rules and regulations, which permit an employee who is let out of one group or subdivision to "bump" any number of employees of lower seniority. He pointed out that, in fact, the employees who should be gotten rid of were those who went into the agency—we may as well state who they were—from the old OWI, back in the days of that war agency. They would be the ones who, in effect, would hold the jobs, and all others would be pushed out, by virtue of the civil service "bumping" arrangement.

So now we find ourselves in a position where the new head of the agency is frank to tell us that he cannot do the job that is expected of him, because of the way the amendment is worded at the present time. He admits that if he had that right until January 1—he is a competent man, with great fitness for the job—he could do the job well.

So I return to the proposition that unless we have a good Voice of America, we shall be wasting any money we spend on a bad Voice.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one of the conferees who sat throughout the conference, under the acting chairman, I simply wish to confirm what he said. It is absolutely true.

We must have argued this one point for the better part of 2 hours. Finally the Senate conferees agreed only because the House conferees stated again and again that the bill with the provision the Senate had in it could not be passed by the House.

If there is a further conference, I hope we shall obtain better results, although there may be considerable resistance.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator should not become discouraged.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I rise to support the statements which have been made by the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Iowa. I was at the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee this morning, and I heard the new Director discuss this matter. I am convinced that unless we give him this power, he will be absolutely impotent to do any kind of a proper job.

It is not fair to ask a highly qualified man to take over this job, and not make it possible for him to determine who will man the agency. If inefficient workers are frozen into the Information Service, we shall have a service that will not be able to do the job which it is very important to have done at this time.

We are to have a new Director; but he will not have a chance to do a good job unless this matter is handled in the proper way, by having the conference report now before us rejected, and having a further conference, and finally having the proper provision made.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I am sure my colleague felt that when the new reorganization plan went through, the new agency would be a proper Voice for America. But instead of that, after the plan has been adopted, the Administrator will have to seek the advice of legal advisers who will be the same as the ones who have been in that agency all along. In other words, the reorganization plan simply transfers the function from a group having one name to a group having another name, but the same persons will belong to the group. Only a change of name is involved.

Therefore, if we fail to provide in this supplemental appropriation bill for a correction of that situation, I say frankly to the Senate that I think the \$60 million being appropriated for this agency will be wasted, at least to a large extent.

So Mr. President, I hope the conference report will be rejected.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. First, I wish to say that I agree with what the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from New Jersey have said about this particular

provision. As the Senator from Michigan knows, I supported it the other day, and suggested the limitation which the Senate adopted, which certainly is a fair one. I cannot imagine why the House would not accept it.

However, I wish to register my further objection to the amendment of the House to the amendment I offered, which was satisfactory to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. And I understand it was satisfactory to all Members on this side of the aisle. The Senator from Virginia, who was interested in that proposal, was satisfied. One of his representatives and representatives of the Comptroller General, the Bureau of the Budget and the Senate Appropriations Committee were present at the conference, where we worked out the Senate amendment which was adopted. I can only say that I cannot support the conference report if the House amendment to that Senate amendment is retained, because, as I interpret it, it simply nullifies the Senate's amendment.

If I correctly understood our amendment—and I think I did, because representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office were present there—while it is specifically and completely a contract authorization, at least it creates what might be called a moral obligation to honor the commitments made under the basic law, which up to this year has been Public Law 584.

I consider that the amendment to section 1313 of this bill which the conference reported is simply an effort to repeal the basic law by means of a provision in an appropriation bill, upon which there have been no adequate hearings as to the merits of the program with which it deals.

I hope the Senator from Michigan and the conferees on the part of the Senate will also insist upon this Senate amendment. I cannot believe that it would prejudice in any substantial respect the control by the Appropriations Committee. I do not believe that the committee feels that it would, nor do I believe that the Senator from Virginia who, as I understand, played a part, and a leading part, in writing section 1313 of the bill, feels that way.

I do not know why the Senate must recede on a matter of foreign policy at this time, and yield to an Appropriations Committee of the House. There is involved fundamentally a matter of foreign policy, and we here finally end up in the ridiculous position of having 6 or 8 conferees on the part of the House not only determining the amount of the appropriation, but also determining the basic policy as to how we shall carry on a program, which I may say has been most successful over a period of 6 or 7 years. I strongly object to their presuming to insert language representing a fundamental change of that kind. If they are suggesting that a change be made, it ought to be made under authority of the legislative committees of both Houses, and each House should be given an opportunity to understand what is being done. So I shall also have to

object, if the report is brought back in that form.

One other point should be made, I think, in regard to the money. It seems to me the Senate receded too easily on the amount of money. As the Senator from New Jersey has just said, this is an important program. When the amount provided for and used in this operation is compared with the amount to be devoted to the military aspects of our program, it is infinitesimal. If it is important—and I believe it is—we should insist on the \$80 million. I do not think we should recede, or adopt the House figure. I notice this is but one of several instances which have occurred recently wherein the Senate always seems to recede to the House. I desire to strengthen the determination of the Senator from Michigan to support the Senate provisions of the bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the conferees who were present at the hearings did the best they could under the circumstances. We fought for the provision which the Senate had adopted. The Senator from Michigan, the Senator from Virginia, and the Senator from Arkansas were all very much interested in this matter. But the House insisted that the language did not take care of the proposition that the Appropriations Committee should retain control of counterpart funds, or the control of foreign-currency funds. The House insisted it was necessary to have a provision in this bill in order to control those funds. In so doing, it provided that contracts could be entered into for more than a year, and that executive agreements could be made for more than a year. But they insisted upon a provision that, so far as the money was concerned, it was subject to appropriation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say to my distinguished friend from Arkansas that the acting chairman and myself worked very hard on this clause. It is my interpretation of the clause that the Government can make the contracts for more than a year, which will coincide with the Fulbright plan. What the language means is that any contract executed by the Government is subject to an appropriation. The language is such that the performance clause is added at the end of the provision, so that if a contract is made and is outstanding, the matter then comes to the Appropriations Committee. What it means simply is that, if the Appropriations Committee is to live up to a contract, which may have been made for 2 years, it must appropriate the money.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I did not quite understand. What did the Senator say about 2 years?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator wants it be made possible, under the Fulbright plan, to make a contract for more than 1 year.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The point is that the administration of the program requires planning more than a year in advance, otherwise it would be utterly impossible to administer the program.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is what I am trying to say to the Senator. The language permits a contract to be made for the fiscal year, or in advance of the fiscal year. If a contract is outstanding, it becomes an obligation binding upon the Appropriations Committee. If the committee desires to cancel the contract in any one year, it may do so. That was my understanding of the language. It simply means that when the contract is made, the matter must still come before the Appropriations Committees for a sufficient appropriation. If in the opinion of the Appropriations Committee we are, in any one year, running ahead of our receipts, we will have the opportunity of saying that we will not live up to the contract.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Did the Senator say, "If we are running ahead of our receipts"?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am sorry, I did not hear the Senator's question.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I did not understand what the Senator said. Is that what he said?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is. What I am trying to say is that this would simply give the Appropriations Committee an opportunity to say, "No, we will not live up to the contract in a given year, because there are so many circumstances we cannot control." There would be no intention on the part of any Appropriations Committee, in my opinion, that the Government should not live up to its contracts; but it would keep the control of the pursestrings within the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, if the Senator from Massachusetts will pay attention to me for a moment—which, I may say, I have never been able to get the Appropriations Committee to do, on this point—the amendment which the Senate adopted did provide for the Appropriations Committee's having such control.

We are not really suffering about the amount of the appropriation, but the way in which the program is administered, and the way in which it is possible to get people and other governments to participate in it.

The Senator referred to the receipts. The matter we are discussing deals only with foreign credits. It makes no difference what the actual receipts are. All that is being done when, let us say, we appropriate X dollars, or \$100, is to put that amount back into the Treasury; the dollars do not go anywhere. It is simply a bookkeeping device. We have executive agreements, under which other countries make available their currencies for this specific purpose only. We get the use of the currencies. So that actually when we require their appropriation in terms of dollars, those dollars merely go right in and come right back. How this could make any difference in the matter of the total receipts of the country, in connection with this program, I am unable to see, because it does not represent an outgo of dollars, in this particular instance.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I think I understand the Senator's point, and I hope he will understand mine. I think possi-

bly when the bill goes back to conference, the conferees can look at the entire question and take appropriate steps. I shall be glad to discuss it with him further, and shall endeavor to discuss with him what I have in mind, rather than take any more time of the Senate in debating the subject. In the meantime, when the bill goes back for further conference we shall try to improve the language.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Even though the authority to make commitments were given for but 2 years, within which there was authority to appropriate, I think it would be possible to cut off the program. Indeed, there is no doubt that, if ever the Congress so desires, it would have a right to do that. However, if we are faced with uncertainty, until August 1 of each year, in the matter of confirmation of the program, it would make the program almost impossible of administration.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I may say to the Senator I do not believe his assumption is correct, I think, however, we may be able to improve the language when the bill goes back to conference.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Of course, I hope that will be the case.

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope the Senate will reject the conference report and send it back to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I should like to say a few words in regard to why the report should be rejected. The only chance I shall have to say anything about it is now.

Mr. President, I should like to address one question to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]. If I understand correctly, he wants to reopen the question which I have raised, together with the question raised by the Senator from Iowa, and I should be perfectly willing to yield the floor for the purpose of voting on the conference report, with the understanding that I may resume the floor in order to make some remarks addressed to the merits of the question and to the conduct of the House conferees.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. A negative vote would have the effect of sending the report back to the House for further conference, would it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An affirmative vote is in favor of the report; a negative vote is for the rejection of the report and would result in steps being taken to return the report to conference.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, may I have unanimous consent to yield for the vote without losing my right to the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was rejected.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments still in disagreement, request a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. McCARRAN conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6200, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
August 1, 1953.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 11, 12, 14, 17, 22, 23, 24, 32, 38, 42, 45, 46, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 69, 71, and 80 to the bill (H. R. 6200) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "\$60,000,000, and in addition not to exceed \$15,000,000 to be available only for terminal leave and related costs."

And the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the figure "\$424,000" named in said amendment to "\$300,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the word "agencies" and before the word "as" in said amendment insert "of the United States."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the figure "\$4,000,000" named in said amendment to "\$3,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the figure "\$400,555" named in said amendment to "\$300,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the figure "\$2,925,000" named in said amendment to "\$2,200,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$55,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 805. Funds appropriated to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the headings "Military Construction", "Alaska Communication System, Construction", "Public Works", and "Acquisition and Construction of Real Property", respectively, in fiscal year 1954 and prior years, are hereby made available for military public works authorized for such departments by any law cites in any of such appropriations or any

law enacted during the 1st session of the 83d Congress: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Army, and not to exceed \$1,500,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Navy, shall be available for the purpose of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the act of September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 364), in addition to amounts previously made available for such purpose: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be obligated under the authority contained in this section or any project authorized in the 1st session of the 83d Congress until the Department of Defense has come into agreement with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 806. In order more effectively to administer the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, the President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in the interest of national defense, may authorize positions in the Department of Defense to be placed temporarily in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of that act, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act. Under authority herein, grades 16, 17, and 18 in the Department of Defense may be increased only to the extent that the total of such grades in the Department of Defense shall not exceed 180, notwithstanding the provisions of section 638 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1954.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the word "contracts" and before the word "under", insert "for not to exceed eight persons."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "*Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of 1 year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of 1 year were permitted prior to the enactment of this act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the section number to 1314.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the section number to 1315.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change the section number to 1316.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1317. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this act or any regular annual appropriation act for the fiscal year 1954 which has not been enacted into law prior to July 1, 1953, shall be available from and including such date for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1953, and the date of enactment of this act or the applicable act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the respective terms thereof."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 34, 40, 41, 43, 48, 49, 62, 63, 74, 104, 106, 107, 108, and request a further conference with the House of Representatives thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has already appointed the same conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. My remarks have reference to the matter which we have just discussed. No opportunity has been given really to discuss the merits of the program on the floor. I should like particularly to have the information available to the Senate.

The value of the exchange of persons programs has been attested by the Hickenlooper committee which recommended their expansion, by President Eisenhower, and by many others.

A survey for Time magazine reported that the Cabinet Ministers of 54 U. N. countries showed they considered the exchange of students and visitors the most effective means of increasing the flow of information between nations. "Such exchanges were far out in front in every country," the report said.

The Hickenlooper committee undertook to obtain appraisals of the Information and Educational Exchange Program from several different outside sources, against which it could check its own findings and those of witnesses who appeared before the committee.

The committee asked the following groups to evaluate the program:

First. American Ambassadors at their missions abroad.

Second. Foreign correspondents of American newspapers and periodicals.

Third. Representatives of American religious and business groups with operations abroad.

Fourth. The committee also had access to a survey of cabinet members of United Nations countries, conducted by an independent research company for Time magazine.

These reports were assembled by the staff of the committee and the results were published by the Hickenlooper committee.

The following are the results:

First. The Ambassadors reported the exchange programs to be the most effective of the media—page 155, Senate Report No. 406.

Second. The analysis of American foreign correspondents' reports states that—

Exchange of persons: This has been a very effective activity, highly praised by most reporters, and the feeling prevailed that the program should be enlarged. (P. 174, S. Rept. No. 406.)

Third. The analysis of communications from business and religious organizations says:

Exchange of persons: There is no substitute for person-to-person diplomacy, if it is done with planning, organization, and an appreciation of the cultural background of the people involved. (Pp. 193, 194, S. Rept. No. 406.)

Fourth. The survey for Time magazine, of U. N. cabinet members, reported that among media of information—

The largest vote was given to the exchange of students and visitors, as the most effective means for increasing the flow of information between nations. Such exchanges were far out in front on every continent. (P. 28, S. Rept. No. 406.)

From these reports and from the exhaustive hearing, travel and study, the Hickenlooper committee issued a report which is very critical of the overseas information programs, and which makes many suggestions and recommendations for improvement. As to the exchange of persons program, however, it recommended that they be expanded, and it made these comments:

In comparative rating of the various mediums, it is generally conceded that the exchange of persons program under the Smith-Mundt Act and the Fulbright scholarship program is among the most effective instruments for the creation of mutual understanding and good will. * * *

The strength of the exchange of persons program appears to stem from diverse factors. The program enjoys a high prestige both at home and abroad, and is therefore able to attract the voluntary participation of leading citizens. It is nonpolitical and nonpropagandistic in character so that it is acceptable in all parts of the non-Communist world. More than any other part of the program, exchanges are a two-way undertaking which stimulate foreign participation. Exchanges often are or may become prominent in government, business, and the professions, and their potential impact on attitudes toward this country is considerable. (P. 15, S. Rept. No. 406.)

General Eisenhower, at the New York Herald Tribune Forum, on October 21, 1952, speaking of the need for understanding and cooperation among the free nations, said:

What, then, must we do?

First, we must carry forward vigorously a program for the development of understanding, including that which is essential to economic cooperation. In the process we must tell the American story. We must show what spirit, incentive, and reward have accomplished here and what they can accomplish elsewhere. This we can do, for example, by use of the two-way street that brings exchange students, businessmen, and labor leaders from other countries here, and by being represented abroad by those who believe firmly in our system.

A letter from General Eisenhower to Kenneth Holland, dated October 16, 1952, reads in part as follows:

I firmly believe that educational exchange programs are an important step toward world peace.

It is very heartening that so many thousands of students, teachers, specialists, and trainees from abroad will have an opportunity this year for advanced study in our colleges and industrial plants, and that equally large numbers of American students will study abroad.

It is my personal hope that this activity, so important in the future of the world, will continue to expand in the coming years.

It seems to me the Republican Congress should pay some attention to the reiterated requests of President Eisenhower and other members of the administration. The new representatives of the State Department, who are Republican appointees, have backed up the President in respect to the importance of the exchange of persons programs.

One factor which has made the program successful is the acceptability it has gained abroad through its binational character. In each participating country, a bi-national foundation has been established, composed of an equal number of Americans and foreign nations, with the American Ambassador as chairman. These foundations supervise the program in each country.

If there is any single characteristic of the program which accounts for its success to date, the Bi-National Commissions is probably the most important. It is my fear that the taking over of complete direction and control by the Committee on Appropriations of these programs will inevitably tend to lessen the interest of the Bi-National Commissions, and, in the long run, will lessen their influence and participation, which I believe may well be fatal to the success of the program.

If the provisions of the Rabaut amendment are applied to the exchange program without exception, or without the amendment which the Senate proposed, the following will result:

This Government would be compelled to try to modify every agreement now in force. This would be necessary because the funds would henceforth be subject to annual appropriation by the Congress. Such a provision was not foreseen or included in the executive agreements negotiated by this Government with the participating countries, or by the original legislation which authorized them.

First. The agreements usually specify the maximum amount in foreign currencies to be expended each year and also the number of years. It has come to be understood that such sums will represent the actual level of the program for each year. For example, in Egypt, the present agreement calls for expenditures "not to exceed the equivalent of \$400,000" annually for a period of 5 years. There is no statement in any of the agreements that would limit the annual rate of expenditures to a sum decided upon each year by the Congress or the Department of State.

Again, there is good reason to believe that the application of the Rabaut amendment and section 1313 to these funds would radically alter the basic conditions under which these agreements have been negotiated. In fact, it would radically change several features of the Fulbright Act which have

been important inducements to foreign governments to enter into agreements of this type.

I wish to stress that point. The money which the Committee on Appropriations is undertaking to control so minutely is not money which is in the Federal Treasury, subject to complete control by our Government. I believe a great many members of the committee do not understand that. The money is not necessarily within their purview. In other words, agreements have been executed with each of the 26 countries to make the money available.

If these agreements should be breached, then the money would no longer be available for any purpose, without agreement of the foreign government concerned. I would not be surprised if it were to go down the drain, like the First World War debt. Not only will that end that program, but the Treasury will not have the money, either. It will lapse, as millions and billions of dollars of debts did after the First World War. I frankly do not believe the conferees on the bill understand that the money is not available in the same sense as counterpart funds, which arise under the Mutual Security Act, which specifically provides that the funds shall be available. There is a big difference. I do not believe the committee appreciates that. On several occasions I have endeavored to point it out, but, unfortunately, I have been unable to obtain their attention, in most instances.

As IIA's legal counsel has put it:

The currencies derived from the sale of surplus properties are those which have been obtained with due regard to their possible conversion into dollars, as prescribed in the regulations issued by the Treasury Department governing the acquisition of such currencies:

"Each requisition shall bear a certification by the Secretary of State that, having due regard to the convertibility of the specified amount of foreign currency into United States dollars and to other relevant factors, the foreign currency is available for the purposes authorized under the provisions of section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944."

An annual appropriation, as required by the Rabaut amendment, contemplates an appropriation in dollars, or perhaps in local currencies, which would have little, if any, relationship to the concept of convertibility.

The Appropriations Committee, I am sure, would not take that into consideration.

In one instance, we seek to use foreign currencies whose availability varies in accordance with the debtor's ability to pay in dollars sums owed to this Government; in the other, appropriations would presumably be made from the funds already acquired and in the possession of this Government, whether they be local funds or dollars. One course may be said to place a further direct drain on the Government's finances, while the other seeks to make use of credits which might eventually become bad debts.

I do not believe that Congress intended that the Rabaut amendment should so drastically alter the original concept of Public Law 584. If it had so intended, we might reasonably suppose its intention would have been evidenced in discussions on the subject and an appraisal of the program to date. I find, however, no written evidence in the

legislative history of the amendment to that effect.

That suggests a further objection I have to this whole procedure. Here is a legislative amendment on an appropriation bill which drastically and completely changes the whole basic law of a legislative program, without any hearings. I am speaking of the Rabaut amendment. When the original amendment was tacked onto an appropriation bill last July not a word was said about its application to this program. There were no hearings and there was no testimony. I think it is a very bad practice to attach legislative rides to appropriation bills—riders which completely change existing legislation without any opportunity for the committees or the individuals interested in such a program to testify about it or appear in opposition to the change. We are then confronted with an act. The first I heard of this amendment was at the beginning of this session. Last year, as everyone knows, at the end of the session we were going to conventions. No attention was given to this amendment. Nothing was said about its application to this program. Not a soul, so far as I know, either in the Senate or in the administration downtown, knew anything about its application. It was not realized until months afterward.

To continue with the opinion of IIA's legal counsel:

A further reason for believing the Congress did not propose to include Public Law 584 within the meaning of the Rabaut amendment stems from the nature of the commitments already entered into by this country under the terms of Public Law 584. A reading of the executive agreements entered into with the respective governments abroad reveals:

(1) Seven countries have already turned over to the United States the full amount specified in the agreements with the understanding that such amounts would be used for the Fulbright program.

They do not turn it over to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. They set aside the equivalent of \$5 million in a trust fund in Australia, invested in Australian funds, to be sure that it is available there; and then each year under the agreement the Bi-National Commission is authorized to withdraw the funds. They are by no means bound to make those funds available in accordance with an order of the Appropriations Committee. They may or may not. In my opinion, they are in no way compelled to honor this kind of drastic change in the whole nature of the program. Whether or not they will honor it, no one knows. They have not been consulted about it.

The other countries—7 of them in all—have sets aside specific amounts for the purpose of this program, under the conditions of the executive agreements. They are not informal. They are just as formal as treaties are. It required a great deal of time, trouble, and effort to negotiate them. They are very formal documents, entered into under specific authority of law.

The other countries have agreed to place at the disposal of the United States—

They have not placed them—

sums in local currencies to be drawn down by the United States as the requirements of the program demand.

They do not agree to put them at their disposal for any purpose, but for the purposes of this program, as the requirements demand.

The many factors and circumstances that induced any one country to agree to make local currencies available for a Fulbright program are, of course, varied—and constant—may be expected, therefore, that these particular considerations for the agreement. It may be expected, therefore, that these particular countries will look to the United States to carry out its commitments.

Certainly their participation on an equal basis is one of the most important considerations. The commissions go over the programs and determine how large they will recommend them to be—how many persons there shall be in each classification, and so forth. They may go into each and every detail. If they are deprived of that function, they lose interest, and one of the main considerations for making such an agreement will have disappeared.

Such attempts to modify these agreements—or such modifications, if the Rabaut amendment remains in, without the qualification agreed to by the Senate—would place the United States in the position of seeming to withdraw from commitments undertaken with the authority and consent of the Congress—in fact, with the specific authorization of Public Law 584. They would undoubtedly create an adverse reaction in the other participating countries and could weaken the cooperation of the other governments involved—cooperation which was prompted in the first place by the long-term, binational participation which was one of the original inducements for their concluding such agreements with this Government, and which is one of the basic reasons for the effectiveness of these exchanges to date.

In view of these considerations, it is clear that we would undoubtedly be faced with adverse reactions in the other participating countries. The original legislation, Public Law 584, authorized the Secretary of State to enter into agreements with other governments for the purpose of providing for these exchanges “by the formation of foundations or otherwise.” Pursuant to such authorization, binational foundations or commissions were set up in each of the participating foreign countries. The prominent and influential status of the members of these commissions lends prestige to the program and make it not only acceptable but popular in the respective countries. They also provide excellent channels of personal contact and enlist widespread cooperation among foreign nationals. One need not further stress the value of this approach in countries whose people are curious about our people, our policies and our motives but resistant to “propaganda” and where our objective is to overcome neutralism and strengthen the ties that bind free nations. The Rabaut amendment, by fixing an annual rate of expenditure which could vary substantial-

ly from year to year, would radically change the basic pattern and concept of these exchanges and at a time when the United States especially needs to cultivate and to increase the number of its friends even in “friendly” countries.

In fact, in some countries where anti-American elements could seize upon these ex post facto modifications as an excuse to campaign against the program, this reaction might lead to actual abrogation of the agreements. The extension of these agreements would be similarly affected. So would the negotiation of new agreements with additional countries, which could not offer the inducements originally contemplated.

Some of these countries have had agreements for only 5 years. I think the French agreement will run out at the end of this year. We shall have great difficulty, I think, in extending the program if the final effects of this amendment are not modified.

It would also disrupt the relatively stable, long-term planning of these programs. Such planning is done on a 2-year cycle, a period of time which is necessary because of the active participation of the binational commissions in each country in the planning and administration of the programs.

As I have mentioned before—and I say it again for the RECORD—such planning is done on the basis of a 2-year cycle of time, which is necessary because of the participation of the binational commissions in each country in the planning and administration of the program.

The need for planning on a longer basis than 1 year is evident from the 2-year cycle in operations which runs approximately as follows:

The foundation's proposals to the foreign countries are submitted to the Department on or about March 15 in each year. The report and the approval of the Department take place about May. The announcement of the opportunities, which is made in various schools over the country by proper methods of making known the opportunities, takes place between June and October. Applications are received and processed between November and January.

That is, the list closes, so to speak, at the end of October, and between November and January the applications are processed.

The applications run close to 10,000. Processing the applications is a very big job. It is a difficult task to screen them. We have representatives on the campuses of about a thousand institutions in this country. There are 48 State committees, where the applications are first made. They finally go up to the board of foreign scholarships, but there is a great deal of work to be done in the interim. It is not like purchasing so many bags of corn on the market. The work must be done very carefully, and I think it has been done carefully.

The selection and placement follow from February to April. Up to that point it is a full year's cycle before they get to the selection. Then the grantees undertake to travel in July and August. So with respect to the program which

was begun last April, the grantees will begin their travels a year from now, July or August of 1954, or at least the majority of them will do so in the Northern Hemisphere, and arrive at their destination the following September or October. In some places in the Southern Hemisphere it will vary somewhat, and the time may be 2 or 3 months later. So the minimum is of well over a year and a half, and 2 years is a reasonable time for the cycle.

All these problems would be aggravated by the fact that dependence upon annual appropriations for the expenditure of these foreign currency funds would result in uncertainty as to the level of operations from year to year in a given country, a situation thus far avoided by including fixed maximum amounts in the agreements, and on the understanding that such amounts would be expended each year. If, in making such annual appropriations, the Congress failed to provide sufficient funds to maintain the dollar programs authorized by the Smith-Mundt Act and at the same time foreign currency expenditures expected under these agreements, all these problems vis-a-vis the reaction of the other governments and countries involved would be aggravated further. In the case of drastic reductions in the annual appropriation, a necessarily uneven and inequitable reduction in the level of such operations as between the various countries would create ill will or at least the kind of confusion which anti-American forces abroad are ever ready to exploit.

That such annual appropriations will in fact lead to uncertainty from year to year as to the amounts to be made available for these exchanges is far from improbable. The same thing is true of any reduction by the Congress in the annual estimates which would force the Department of State to reduce the level of foreign currency expenditures for the exchange program in some or all of the participating countries. The action of the House and the conference, as a matter of fact, illustrates this problem clearly. If the 38 percent cut which they recommend is to be applied to the exchange program and if at the same time the Rabaut amendment is to apply to it, it is estimated that the Department of State would be forced to reduce the foreign currency total by about \$2,401,023. Such action would force the Department to distribute this cut in foreign currency either heavily in some of the participating countries or less drastically in all. Either procedure would certainly aggravate the problem which the application of this amendment creates.

It was for reasons such as these that the President, after acquainting himself with the facts involved, decided that these currencies should be exempt from the provisions of the Rabaut amendment. He, therefore, directed the Bureau of the Budget, to permit the State Department to request Congress for such an exemption. Moreover, and for the same reasons, such exemption has been recommended by the Hickenlooper Committee, the United States Advisory Commission

on Educational Exchange, and the President's Board of Foreign Scholarships.

The amendment which was adopted by the Senate had been approved by representatives of the Comptroller General, the Bureau of the Budget, the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

It is beyond my understanding why, with the unanimous recommendation of all the agencies, and even by the President of the United States, the conferees on the part of the House of Representatives was unwilling to accept the amendment. I believe they misunderstood it. I am confident that the members of the conference committee on the part of the House had little understanding of the actual administration of the program.

I may say that such agencies as the CIA have also told me that this program has been of great assistance to them, in that it creates a fund of raw material, so to speak, of trained young men who speak foreign languages and who are familiar with foreign languages and who can be of great assistance in the operations of the program.

The same situation is true with respect to private industrial concerns. Representatives of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and of the Gulf Oil Co. have come into my office to say that they are interested in this type of program, and they want to assist it, because they need young men who are familiar with such places as the Middle East and countries in South America, and who speak the language and understand the people, and who are able to function in their organizations.

Of course, above all, the Foreign Service of the United States, and even the information program, about which so much has been said and at which so much criticism has been leveled, need people who have had some experience abroad and who speak the languages of other countries and have some understanding of the subject. If the United States is to play its part in the world, and if it is to assume its proper place of leadership in world affairs, it certainly needs people who have had experience which this program offers. It should be continued. I think it would be a great blow to the prestige of this country and to the efficiency of our Government if this program were destroyed in this off-hand, and, I think, unintended manner.

Mr. MORSE obtained the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield so that the Senate may conclude the consideration of the unfinished business, which is the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant bill? I do not believe it will take long to dispose of it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have always followed a policy of courtesy, as the representative of the Independent Party, to postpone the making of my weekly report until my good friend, the Senator from California, has transacted all the business of the Senate. If the Senate will give me unanimous consent to yield to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] for the consideration

of the bill without my losing my right to the floor, I shall be delighted to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASE in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INCREASE IN INTEREST RATE UNDER THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1276) to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act in order to increase the interest rate on loans made under title I of such act, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, S. 1276 is an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to increase interest rates on loans from the present 3 percent to 4 percent. I shall make a very brief explanation. These are insured real estate mortgage loans which, under title I of the act, are for the purpose of acquiring, enlarging, or improving family-sized farms.

As of January 31, 1953, a total of 7,167 loans of this type had been made. I should like to read from a letter, which is in the nature of a report to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, by Mr. True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture. In the letter, which is dated June 24, 1953, Mr. Morse says:

Early in 1951, the principal lenders who had been participating in this program discontinued making funds available for such purposes. These investors reported that the interest rate on such loans made them less attractive than other investments, including long-term Government securities which can be purchased in even denominations, can be sold without restriction, and from which the income can be collected with less accounting expense on the part of the holder.

Mr. President, we have permitted an increase in interest rates on Federal Housing loans and on so-called GI loans.

In order to make this program workable, much as I dislike to do so, I think it is necessary to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the interest rates on these loans.

A large percentage of the loans go to veterans who are engaged in farming.

In my State more than 90 percent of all the loans, which have been made, under this phase of the FHA program, have been made to such veterans. It is about the only way in which a large number of veterans can obtain necessary financial assistance in order to become engaged in farming.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I originally objected to the passage of the bill when it was called on the calendar. I felt it was an unjustified increase in the interest rates for farmers purchasing small farms for homes.

However, after I had studied the matter and inquired into it further, I found

that it was an inevitable consequence of the hard money policy which has been put into effect, and that to further obstruct the passage of the bill, despite the fact that it raises the interest rate, would operate to prevent young, ambitious farmers from purchasing farms and homes under this worthwhile program.

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that for some time we have had trouble in obtaining sufficient capital for this type of loan, commencing back in 1951. Of course, the recent increase in the interest rates has not helped the situation.

Mr. GORE. I recognize the distinguished Senator from North Dakota as a true friend of the farmer, and I note with interest that he supports the bill with regret, as does the junior Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. YOUNG. I thank the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, a letter I received from Mr. R. B. McLeish, Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration, in the United States Department of Agriculture; a letter which the Farmers' Home Administration received from Mr. D. Hale Brake, State treasurer, Lansing, Mich.; and a letter received by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], from Mr. True D. Morse, Under Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1953.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR YOUNG: We are enclosing herewith a copy of a letter received from the State treasurer of Michigan wherein he advises us that the present 3 percent interest on insured loans is insufficient since they can invest their retirement funds at higher rates.

I thought this information would be of interest to you since you have introduced S. 1276 for the purpose of correcting this situation. From an idealistic standpoint, the 3-percent-interest rate is excellent, but it is of no service to farmers if money cannot be obtained at that rate.

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you in the very near future, I am,

Sincerely,

R. B. McLEISH,
Administrator.

LANSING, MICH., July 20, 1953.

Mr. LELAND H. SMALL,
Acting State Director,
Farmers Home Administration,
East Lansing, Mich.

MY DEAR MR. SMALL: It is my understanding that the State Employees' Retirement Fund and the Municipal Employees' Retirement Fund have furnished you with your principal market for Farmers Home Administration mortgages for some time in the past and at times your only market. We were committed for the present calendar year for \$100,000 in the Municipal Employees' Retirement Fund of which we have already purchased \$35,910; and in the State Employees'

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued

August 4, 1953

For actions of

August 3, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 147

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....16	Farm surpluses.....30	Personnel.....9,36
Animal diseases.....14,17	Food inspection.....6	Pesticides.....28
Appropriations...1,3,4,23,34	Foreign aid.....1,22,31	Prices, support.....20
Banking and currency.....12	Forestry.....8,14,35	Recreation.....21
Credit control.....32	Grain storage.....7	Research.....15
Credit unions.....24	Grazing policies.....8	Taxation.....7
Debt limit.....11,26	Immigration.....18	Trade agreements.....2
Drought-relief.....8,23	Income, farm.....37	Trade, foreign.....2
Education.....5	Investigations.....8	Treaties.....13,38
Electrification....10,19,33	Lands, forest.....35	Wheat.....8
Expenditures.....27	Machinery, farm.....37	Wheat agreement.....25
Farm program.....29		

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses completed congressional action on supplemental appropriation bill and bill for tax amortization of grain storage facilities. Senate completed congressional action on foreign-aid appropriation and trade-agreements bills. House completed congressional action on animal-disease and Alaska-forest-survey bills. Senate Agriculture Committee announced investigations. Both Houses adjourned sine die.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6391 (pp. 11248-50, 11267, 11269, 11273-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5495, to extend the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 11280-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report (second) on this bill, H. R. 6200 (pp. 11325-33, 11366-9). The bill will now be sent to the President.
4. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Receded from disagreement to a House amendment (regarding airports) to this bill, H. R. 4974 (pp. 11291-4). The bill will now be sent to the President.
5. EDUCATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 6049 and 6078, to aid school districts in federally affected areas (pp. 11317-25, 11369-74). These bills will now be sent to the President.
6. FOOD INSPECTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 5740, to restore factory-inspection authority to the Food and Drug Administration (pp. 11299-308, 11358-9, 11391). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. TAXATION; GRAIN STORAGE. Passed as reported H. R. 6426, which provides, among other things, an income-tax deduction for amortization of farm storage facilities built in calendar year 1953 and in the 3 succeeding calendar years (pp. 11380, 11385-9). The House agreed to the Senate amendments (pp. 11360-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. INVESTIGATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee: "Agreed to hold field hearings in continuation of the investigation of feed wheat from Canada; tentatively agreed to conduct a followup inspection on the operations of the drought-relief program; and tentatively agreed to hold hearings in the West on grazing policies and land management of the national forests" (p. D838.)
9. PERSONNEL. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a statement from a group of veterans favoring absolute power to dismiss 5% of Government employees (p. 11225).
..... Sen. Douglas spoke in defense of Government employees and recommended various proposals to improve their situation (p. 11237).
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Lehman inserted Gov. Dewey's testimony favoring State development of Niagara power (pp. 11240-3).
..... Sen. Johnston spoke in favor of public power development in the South (pp. 11380-5).
..... Sen. Morse spoke in favor of public power development, especially the Hells Canyon proposal (pp. 11398-415).
11. DEBT LIMIT. Sen. Byrd spoke against increasing the public debt limit (pp. 11244-7).
12. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Morse criticized the Administration's monetary and fiscal policies (pp. 11394-8).
..... Sen. Douglas discussed and inserted an analysis by Harriner S. Eccles of monetary and credit policies (pp. 11295-8).
13. TREATY POWERS. Sen. Bricker inserted an article by Felix Morley defending his resolution to limit treaty powers (pp. 11258-65).

HOUSE

14. ANIMAL DISEASES; FOREST SURVEY. Passed without amendment S. 2055, to authorize control and eradication of scrapie and blue-tongue in sheep and minor outbreaks of other animal diseases which may result in larger outbreaks (p. 11342), and S. 725, authorizing a survey of Alaska forest resources (pp. 11342-3). These bills will now be sent to the President.
15. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 977, to provide an open-end appropriation authorization for the National Science Foundation (p. 11344). This bill will now be sent to the President.

ADJOURNMENT

16. Both Houses adjourned sine die and passed a joint resolution providing that the next regular session shall begin Wed., Jan. 6, 1954 (pp. 11366, 11235, 11392, 11363, 11321). Rep. Halleck stated, "So far as I can see there would be no new legislation coming up in a special session, if one is called, which would require action by the House" (p. 11353). All pending bills retain their present status, and action on them will be permissible next year without their being re-introduced.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Do I understand that provision which says that in order to be entitled to funds they must first absorb the 3 percent—

Mr. McCONNELL. That has been eliminated entirely. There is no discrimination between large and small districts. It is 3 percent straight through and 10 or more children and that can be waived for the large or small districts if it causes a hardship by the Commissioner.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I want to thank the gentleman for the explanation and commend him for taking out the discrimination against large districts.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. In reference to the colloquy just had, as I understand it, under the House bill there was a provision for 2 percent absorption for the smaller towns?

Mr. McCONNELL. A 2 percent absorption.

Mr. COLMER. That was taken out. The way the matter stands now the Commissioner may in his discretion if he finds a smaller town or impacted area cannot operate under the 3 percent, he may reduce it to 2 percent?

Mr. McCONNELL. He may reduce it or waive it entirely. It is up to him.

Mr. COLMER. I understand that was the best the House conferees could get.

Mr. McCONNELL. The 2 percent would have nothing to do with what he can do. He may reduce it to zero.

Mr. COLMER. Then it would appear that the Commissioner has wide latitude and can take care of the situation.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I believe the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania will agree with me as stated when I previously had the floor that the inclusion of the 3 percent absorption will eliminate half of the districts that have been receiving aid under Public Law 874. For instance, in the House committee hearings I had worked out for the information of our committee certain of the States, and I am thinking right now of the State of Kentucky, where under Public Law 874, 41 districts were receiving aid. With the 3 percent absorption 21 of the 41 districts will be completely eliminated. I think over the several States I ran up the percentages on it will eliminate more than 50 percent. I would like to know a little more of the details from the gentleman from Pennsylvania about the authority of the Commissioner to handle the situation in which he finds the application of this 3 percent would eliminate half of the districts that have been receiving aid in certain States.

Mr. McCONNELL. If the Commissioner in his judgment feels that the application of the 3 percent absorption rate would cause a hardship on a school district so that it would not be able to

provide the necessary amount of instruction and to operate satisfactorily for the children involved, he may then reduce the 3 percent to 2 percent or to 1 percent or eliminate it entirely. That is, if he feels that is necessary. It is in his discretion and judgment. It was because of that particular provision that we were in session for approximately 5 hours. The final point was the 3 versus the 2 percent. The other body wanted to insert other provisions, and I would say as to that that the Senate has receded in most of the things in connection with the bill except this one of the 3 percent. They agreed to the 50 percent floor in the contribution rate, and that was not in the Senate bill. It was opposed by the conferees up to the last minute. We felt we made the best agreement we could, and we were willing to do it because of this provision which says that the Commissioner may take care of hardship cases.

Mr. BAILEY. I can appreciate the position the gentleman and his conferees found themselves in, and I want to apologize for not being with you on that occasion. I feel that I somewhat let you down, but I must say that I am not in accord with the result of the conference and I want to publicly register a protest against it. I can assure you that when it goes into operation it will be evident that it is not satisfactory to meet this situation and I shall renew my efforts in the future to correct it.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. What about the provision for the county unit, where the country was the unit? Was that changed?

Mr. McCONNELL. No; that remains the same.

Mr. LANHAM. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair. The Chair will state that the time has been agreed upon as 1 o'clock.

Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 385, the Members of the House will attend the memorial services for the late Honorable ROBERT A. TAFT in the rotunda of the Capitol. The Chair, the majority and minority leaders, the majority and minority whips, followed by the Members appointed to attend the funeral, will take places at the head of the column of Members of the House which will now proceed to the rotunda of the Capitol. At the conclusion of the services, the House will return to its Chamber.

Whereupon at 11 o'clock and 42 minutes a. m. the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, at 1 o'clock p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I wish to inquire if there will be further opportunity to submit consent requests to extend remarks.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain consent requests to extend remarks after the disposition of the conference report.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Saturday, August 1, 1953.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to discuss items that are in the conference report that were fully discussed last time, except where there is some change in the picture and where some things are going to be presented in a way different than they were the last time.

In the conference report we have allowed on the Information Service \$75 million in all with \$5 million for terminal leave only and the rest of it available to the Administrator. I might say that there is a new Administrator, Mr. Striebert, who for many years has been chairman of the board of the Mutual Broadcasting System. I have checked him up, frankly, and everything I can find about him indicates to me that he has a pretty thorough knowledge of the troubles of that organization and has the courage and character to put it on its feet. I have, therefore, agreed that I will offer a motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 16, which permits him to discharge anyone at any time prior to January 1, 1954, who occupies a position above the grade of GS-7. That grade carries a salary of \$4,955. Those who draw that much or below would not be affected.

It also exempts those who are entitled to veterans' preference from being fired. So that there should not be any reason for objecting to it on that ground.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. How many would be affected by this amendment?

Mr. TABER. I cannot give the gentleman the exact number. I have not been able to find that out since the question came up. But there are an enormous number in the whole setup who must be eliminated anyway because they are not needed.

This new head seems to be the kind of a fellow we ought to trust. There are quite a number of grades GS-7 and below. I would say out the 12,000 that at least four or five thousand would be grade GS-7 and below.

Mr. REES of Kansas. They are career people?

Mr. TABER. They would be career people. The ones that would have to be eliminated and should be eliminated are very largely those who were in the WPA and the OWI under Elmer Davis, who have made such a mess of the broadcasting business ever since it started.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand that it is proposed to set up a fund of \$5 million for terminal leave pay to these people who are being dismissed?

Mr. TABER. I expect that would be part of it.

Mr. GROSS. Five million dollars of terminal-leave pay?

Mr. TABER. Yes. That is the only way we can get out of it without amending the law. We have tried to amend the law but in some way or other the Congress has insisted on doing away with the amendment that would whittle down this terminal leave business and we are right at the point where there is no other way out of it.

Mr. GROSS. It seems utterly incongruous to me that we should pay out \$5 million in terminal leave to a group of people, many of whom, as the gentleman just stated, have not contributed worthwhile services to the Government.

Mr. TABER. I do not believe any of them will be eliminated who have contributed or can contribute a worthwhile service to the Government. The Congress wiped out the Thomas amendment, which would have saved enormous sums of money on terminal leave and we are left stranded where we have nothing to do but to pay.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Do I understand, then, that the situation is that because of legislation we are just simply stuck?

Mr. TABER. We are just stuck with terminal leave, that is all.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. We owe it then because of the laws we have passed?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Frankly, I did not vote for it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Neither did I.

Mr. TABER. But that is the situation. That amendment will be in disagreement.

There is another amendment that will be in disagreement, No. 13, where it will be necessary to have a separate vote because there are reappropriations for specific activities involved, not to exceed \$2 million for the construction of projects outside of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State.

There is another item later on, Nos. 28 and 29, where we will be obliged to have a separate vote on the question of providing funds for school districts. The Senate inserted an item for that, and we will offer an amendment when the item is reached. It has to come up for a separate vote because there is no authorizing legislation, although the conference report was agreed to on that figure just before we recessed at 12 o'clock.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. With the exception of the items to which the gentleman from New York has referred, the Voice of America item in the report itself, and amendments 13, 16, 28, and 29, this conference report is identical with the conference report which was adopted last Saturday?

Mr. TABER. That is my understanding, yes.

Mr. CANNON. The conference report passed the House last Saturday, the report was agreed to, and the amendments in disagreement were disposed of, and this conference report is back before us the second time due to the fact that it has been recommitted by the other body.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. CANNON. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York what change is made in the total amount provided for by this report and the report last Saturday? Does this report call for more money or less money?

Mr. TABER. Seventy million dollars more.

Mr. CANNON. Apparently it is a recommitment of a conference report that does not contribute to economy then?

Mr. TABER. It does not look so.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. Is it not \$80 million more instead of \$70 million? The gentleman said \$70 million.

Mr. TABER. Well, I do not understand so.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is this not the fact, that \$70,100,000 has now been added in regard to the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for assistance for school construction at page 17 of the bill?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. And has not \$10 million been added to the funds for operation of the Voice of America by virtue

of the fact that you have agreed to change the amount earmarked for terminal-leave pay from \$15 million to \$5 million, but still go along with a total appropriation of \$75 million?

Mr. TABER. The appropriation overall is just the same as it was for the Voice, only it is divided differently.

Mr. ROONEY. On Saturday you earmarked \$15 million to be used for terminal-leave pay and related costs.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. ROONEY. Now you reduce that amount to \$5 million, leaving at the same time the total appropriation at \$75 million. I would say that instead of appropriating \$60 million for the operation of the Voice of America you make the amount \$70 million.

Mr. TABER. Well, it does leave \$70 million for the operation, but the overall figure to come out of the Treasury is just the same.

Mr. ROONEY. And, so as to conclude concerning the amounts added, the amount of new money added to this bill since Saturday are \$70 million plus \$100,000?

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. In the amount that was agreed upon last Saturday, the \$15 million for terminal-leave pay, is it not also true that in that \$15 million was approximately \$4 million for moving the Voice from New York to Chicago?

Mr. TABER. Well, it could be interpreted that way, but we will get that out of the \$70 million this time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I did not know that you were going to move the Voice to Chicago. If so, it will cost a few more millions.

Mr. TABER. Well, they do not expect to move it to Chicago. They only have authority to move it to Washington.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I request permission to change the name "Chicago" to "Washington." That was a slip of tongue. I am just so fond of my home city I have it on my mind all the time.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman was smart, he would not want it in Chicago.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to inquire about amendments Nos. 27, 28, and 29. I assume from your report before me here that you have accepted amendment No. 27 of the Senate and to insert an item and a new title under the name "Welfare-labor education." That will be in the conference report. That will not be legislation that will make it subject to a point of order, so we put that right in the report.

May I ask the gentleman if you were in disagreement on items 28 and 29, involving the amounts?

Mr. TABER. As to the amounts, we agreed to bring back \$100,000 for the expenses for the Department of Education

and \$70 million for school allotments. That is what we agreed to; yes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday last the House and Senate conferees on this supplemental appropriation bill met for a total of 8 hours in order to try to resolve the many amendments in disagreement between the two Houses. After 8 hours of actual conference time, and I am not counting the time that was taken out to get a hasty bite to eat along about the early evening, the matters before the conference were duly and finally resolved late that night and a conference report reduced to writing and signed by the conferees.

The Senate had added this provision to the bill, known as amendment 16 in disagreement:

Provided further, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency created pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any person above the grade of GS-7 transferred to said agency.

At the conclusion of those 8 hours, it was agreed by both the conferees on the part of the other body and the conferees on the part of the House that this vicious provision would be stricken from the bill. The next day, Saturday, the conferees on the part of the House brought the conference report back here for your consideration. It was adopted by the House. Thereupon the Member of the other body who acted as chairman of the conference during these strenuous 8 hours and who signed his name to this report—and I do not mean the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]—brought it to the floor of the other body and promptly recommended that it be recommitted, and recommitted primarily with regard to this provision, the striking of which had been agreed upon in writing the night before.

Saturday night until a late hour the conferees again met and the majority agreed upon insertion of the following language over the objections of the minority members. The language or provision which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is soon going to offer you for your consideration in a motion to recede and concur and which vitally concerns the little fellows, the career people, the low-paid career civil-service employees in the information program—and this is a big operation; there are 11,000 employees—reads as follows:

Provided further, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency, created pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, may terminate the employment of any person above the grade of GS-7 transferred to or employed by said Agency, but this authority shall not be applicable to any person entitled to veterans' preference for Federal Government employment.

I must say again, my good friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the chairman of the full House Committee on Appropriations, once in a while uses very good judgment. He used good judgment in this instance when, at his suggestion, and acquiesced in by the minority members of the House conferees, war veterans were exempted from this indiscriminate firing power.

But what would this provision do? It would permit the Director of the United States Information Agency, a man just out of big business and into Government only 2 days, to summarily fire career Government employees who make how much a week? The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] mentioned the figure of \$4,955. He said:

That grade carries a salary of \$4,955. Those who draw that much or below would not be affected.

But he took the top level for a GS-7 employee, not the \$4,205 stage of a GS-7. The first stage of a GS-8 is only \$4,620 per annum.

Mr. TABER. It applies only to those above GS-7 so that the grade GS-7 is a proper grade to apply or to use.

Mr. ROONEY. A GS-8 employee who is one of employees affected by this provision earns as low as \$4,620 a year. That I submit is \$88 a week gross salary and about \$75 a week take-home pay in these days of high prices. So in order to give carte blanche to this new high and mighty administrator who came up here on the Hill and has been lobbying round the back doors here for 2 days on behalf of this vicious amendment, this gentleman from big business and chairman of the board of the Mutual Broadcasting Corp., who is now going to run or ruin this program and who caused the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the chairman of the conference committee, to reverse himself overnight completely, just like that, the Republican conferees are willing to throw the merit system out the window. This does not by any means apply to every one of the membership on that side of the aisle, however, because I have always respected our colleague, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] for his interest in civil-service employees and the merit system.

Over the weekend as I was considering what I might say to the House on this issue today, I thought of certain arguments in behalf of the career civil servants and in opposition to this ruthless firing rider. But when this morning I read the column in today's Washington Daily News by John Cramer, the column entitled "9 to 4:30," I decided to forego some of my ideas and quote some of Mr. Cramer's remarks with regard to what the Republicans are doing to the career civil-service employee. Listen to this from his article:

Starting now, I'm changing my approach to the matter of Government employee gripes.

I'm changing it because I've decided, after long thinking, that a few too many able and conscientious Federal career employees are being shoved around pretty badly as the Republicans, after 20 years, try to learn again what it means to run a government.

How would you like to be a career non-veteran Government employee taking home \$75 or \$100 a week and have the bread and butter taken out of your and your family's mouth?

Further on, Mr. Cramer points out:

The Republicans should realize, too (but apparently they don't), that if there is to be a merit system in Government there also must be a career system—a well-marked promotion ladder to advancement and a fuller career.

They should realize (but they don't) that the one sure way to destroy this ladder is to yield to the pressure of political buzzards who covet roosts on its better rungs.

Is not that what is happening here today? You want to throw out the career employees and put in your own or Mr. Treibert's friends. It is the old vicious spoils system all over again.

In his conclusion Mr. Cramer says:

Eventually, I'm sure, the new bosses will learn to run a merit system at least as clean as those of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

As of now, they aren't.

And they're hurting themselves more than anyone.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. BOW. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the minority in both the House and the other body were opposed to this amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. I said or meant to say the minority Members of the House and certain Members of the minority of the other body.

Mr. BOW. But not all of the minority of the other body?

Mr. ROONEY. No, I could not say that, of course.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York, who has always taken a keen interest in the rights of career civil-service employees and a merit system rather than a spoils system.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman. I have fought to safeguard Government employees' interests consistent with the national interest. What worries me is that I understand there has been criticism of some top employees in the IIA, and the argument is that they cannot be gotten out to improve the Voice of America service. Though the move from New York will undoubtedly free some positions, I like to see major personnel changes handled by specific legislation or Executive orders, and not on appropriation bill riders. Can the gentleman enlighten us on that?

Mr. ROONEY. Why, if there are employees at any level and they are not faithfully doing their job, all that needs to be done is to bring proper charges against them and try them before the Civil Service Commission. That is the accepted method of removal of career civil-service employees, after notice of the changes and a fair hearing. You have employees engaged in this program who have invested their whole future in it, who have families to support. Sup-

pose they are GS-8's, at \$75 a week take-home pay. Now where do they stand? It seems to me that far too many of you folks on the other side of the aisle just love to kick around the little people, the \$75 or even \$100 a week people who have families to support. But you do not kick around big business, do you?

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia, a distinguished member of the committee.

Mr. GARY. Is it not true the President's loyalty program gives them ample opportunity to get rid of any subversives?

Mr. ROONEY. Of course it does. A subversive may be suspended immediately.

Mr. MILLER of California. Just last week George M. Moore, member of the Civil Service Commission and former chief counsel of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service made a speech to the American Federation of Government Employees in which he bragged that one of the accomplishments of this administration was that they had removed the threat of summary firing held over the heads of Federal employees. He had reference to the action taken by this House in striking out of the bill appropriating funds for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments such a provision.

Mr. ROONEY. On Wednesday last that nonsense was called to the attention of the House in the following remarks of the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. Moss]:

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN E. MOSS, JR., OF CALIFORNIA, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1953

Mr. Moss. Mr. Speaker, a recent speech made by a member of the Federal Civil Service Commission before the American Federation of Government Employees has been called to my attention. The Civil Service Commissioner listed what he regarded as the 15 achievements of the new administration in the Federal civil-service field.

Parts of the speech were extremely misleading. One particularly erroneous statement made by the Civil Service Commissioner was the claim that the new administration was responsible for the removal of the "arbitrary dismissal authority which had hung over the heads of Federal employees for 3 years in the Department of Commerce and for 6 years in the Department of State."

To correct the mistaken impression held by a member of the supposedly nonpartisan Civil Service Commission—an impression that the administration and the majority party in Congress were responsible for this change—I would like to review the facts.

The House Appropriations Committee had attached riders to an appropriation bill continuing arbitrary dismissal authority in the Departments of State and Commerce and extending the dismissal authority to the Department of Justice. On May 5, 1953, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], a Democrat, moved to strike out the appropriation bill riders granting the heads of the Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice arbitrary dismissal power.

The motion by Mr. ROONEY was adopted by a vote of 181 to 168. There were 153 Democrats voting for the motion and 8 opposing it. Only 27 Republicans supported the motion while 160 voted against it.

The authority for the Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice to dismiss employees without regard to civil-service rights or vet-

erans' preference was removed on a motion initiated by a Democrat and the motion was successful only because of Democratic votes. Republicans, on the other hand, opposed it by nearly 6 to 1.

The removal of the arbitrary dismissal authority was, obviously, neither initiated by the new administration nor supported by the members of its party in Congress.

I would like to point out that members of the Civil Service Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee have taken steps to initiate an impartial investigation of the effects of the new administration's civil-service policies. When this investigation is completed, I am sure we will have a much more objective analysis of the civil-service picture than that painted by the member of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MILLER of California. I was wondering whether Mr. Moore, now spokesman for the administration in the field of civil service will not have a very red face if this proposal goes through.

Mr. ROONEY. He should. Up to this moment I have not heard of anyone from the United States Civil Service Commission or any part of the Eisenhower administration trying to protect the rights of these little people involved in this matter. The fact is, it is the Eisenhower administration that demands the right to indiscriminately, without notice or hearing, fire these career civil-service employees all the way down to a \$75 a week GS-7. If they can get away with this, perhaps they can get away with the same thing in our post offices, Navy yards, Army bases, Veterans' Administration facilities and other Government establishments. This would work a precedent and I do trust you will defeat the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to recede and concur.

Mr. Speaker, I shall make every possible parliamentary effort to put everyone on record on this vote.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, in an address delivered in this Chamber just a little over a year ago, I called attention to the employment on the Voice of America staff of Bertram D. Wolfe, one of America's foremost Marxian Communist writers and agitationists, and a founder and long-time member of the American Communist Party, and who is still retained at a salary in excess of \$11,000 per year.

I quoted passages from his pro-Communist booklet, *What Is the Communist Opposition?* authored in 1933, verifying his continued participation in the Communist conspiracy against his own native country long after his expulsion from the official party organization in 1929. I call attention today to his continuing loyalty to the principles of Marxism.

Apparently my remarks of a year ago went unheeded, or their significance was not grasped by the Voice and the State Department leadership, for Bertram Wolfe, the lifelong Marxian Communist and propagandist of the Communist

movement, is still employed in the Voice of America. And, of all things, this Marxian disciple of proletarian dictatorship, this enemy of a free society and republican form of government, has been employed in the State Department these past 3 years as an ideologist. He is Chief of the Ideological Talks Unit, a key post in the Voice.

I believe that even some of my more liberal colleagues will agree with me that Mr. Wolfe's ideology, as expressed in the following passages from his 1933 *Opposition* booklet, is contrary to the accepted laws and traditions of this Nation:

We Communists aim to abolish the anarchistic, planless, capitalistic mode of production and substitute a planned society; to abolish private property in the means of production and substitute ownership of the means of production by the producers as social property.

How long will it take? All we can answer to such queries is: Come in and help us and the fight will be shorter * * * if you are truly a Communist * * * and if you are not content to ignore and condone the errors of our party just for the sake of being a card holder * * * you will join with us for the unification of the party and the Communist International for the future of the party and * * * the defeat of the most powerful ruling class on the face of the earth.

And, I wonder how the following idea from one of Wolfe's 1940 booklets strikes my esteemed colleagues from the great agricultural areas of this country:

Every Socialist economic reform on the land must obviously begin with large and medium land ownership. There the property right must first of all be turned over to the nation, or to the state, which, with a Socialist government, amounts to the same thing.

For those many millions of us who thought that the great human sacrifices and financial outlays for two World Wars in Europe were for the preservation of democratic Christian principles, it will come as a shock, I am sure to learn that the Republican State Department is sponsoring an ideologist who sees the Socialist movement as the only hopeful alternative to totalitarianism. Wolfe expounded on this Marxian solution to world problems in an article in the September 1947 issue of *American Mercury*.

How ironic it is that for the past 5 years we have lent our moral and economic support to the democratic governments in European countries, while snuggling to our bosom an ideologist whose every act and utterance has been synonymous with those of the Communist-Socialist forces obstructing American and native democratic forces in those countries.

Mr. Speaker, we are dealing with an enemy which is both within and outside our society. The Russian Communist imperialist manifestation of mother communism-socialism is the readily discernible outside enemy. Wolfe and his democratic communism-socialism is the enemy within which enjoys the protection of the laws and freedoms of our society while plotting the destruction of that society. Their loyalty is to a materialist philosophy. They have no loyalty to nation or the established order

of things. Thus, they can commit fraud, perjury, and espionage without qualm.

Bertram Wolfe's account of his background in the State Department's Biographic Register is a typical example of Communist indirection and misrepresentation, to say nothing of deliberate, willful fraud. If the Department officials based their estimate of him on this fragmentary sketch of his background, it is understandable that they, and others of his backers, would have no knowledge of his Communist career before and after 1929.

No mention is made of the fact that he helped found the American Communist Party in 1919, and that during the next 10 years, under various aliases, he participated in this Soviet-directed conspiracy as an official and chief propagandist. The only hint of this in the Register is a reference to his association "with a political party from 1928-29."

Mr. Wolfe also avoids mention of his connection with a Communist splinter party after 1929.

Now, why is it that Wolfe would willfully misrepresent his background in the Register?

The answer is that Wolfe, in recent years, has been nurturing the legend that he is an ex-Communist and anti-Communist. This legend has been his chief stock-in-trade in the last 12 or 13 years, and it has been his entree into high places inside and outside of Government.

It is understandable that Wolfe would omit from the Register any reference to his Communist Party and subversive activities during the 1919-to-1929 period. They, alone, are enough to exclude him from employment in Government. They are also the key to his post-1929 Communist activities, which he has sought to disguise as anti-Communist.

A true account of his career would not only dispel the legend, but would reveal a record of unbroken Communist devotion and activity subsequent to 1919.

Let us look at the record. Bertram D. Wolfe was one of the founders of the first organized Communist Party in the United States. This was in 1919. I shall not attempt to burden the record with a history of that party's conspiracy during the first 10 years of its existence, but I think every Member of Congress should familiarize himself with that historic period of communism in America. There was constant intriguing, over a period of 10 years, by the party leadership for control, with Moscow making the final decision. Shortly after its formation, the American Communist Party petitioned for admission to the Communist International, and was admitted. Thereafter, most of the leaders, including Wolfe, made their pilgrimages to Moscow and supplicated themselves before the throne of Marxism, pleading their petition for leadership and dictatorship of the Communist movement in the United States. How many such trips Wolfe made, only he can tell. Incidentally, I wonder if he always traveled under his true name.

The expulsion of Leon Trotsky from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was followed by the ousting of

Trotsky followers from the Communist Party in the United States in 1928. This only added fuel to the fire of discontent that had ravaged the American Communists for 9 long years. But the following year, 1929, Stalin made the decision that, in order that a Communist Party might be able to operate in the United States, all dissidents must go. In one fell swoop, the followers of Jay Lovestone, including Wolfe, were cast out. Stalin put Earl Browder in charge, and, to the day of his death, Stalin ruled the American Communist Party with an iron hand.

After his expulsion, Lovestone, with Wolfe and others, organized another Communist Party, and called it the Communist Party of America—Majority—later changed to Communist Party of America—Opposition. Most all splinter groups die a slow death, and the Lovestone group, after several changes in name, lasted until 1940 or 1941. How long Wolfe remained with Lovestone, I do not know. But I do know that Wolfe's participation in the Lovestone Communist Opposition Party is well documented by his own writings throughout 1937, and that his writings throughout the post-1929 period reflect the bitterness which he and Lovestone felt toward the man who brought about their ouster from the only organized group recognized by Moscow.

Let us refer once more to statements made by Wolfe in his 1933 booklet, *What Is the Communist Opposition?* in which, as a spokesman, he outlined the creed and aims of the "oppositionists" and described the circumstances of their separation from the official party:

We did not choose expulsion. Too many of the best years of our lives went into the building of the Communist Party; it means too much to accept expulsion lightly * * * we fight for readmission * * * we also fight for the readmission of the Trotskyite Opposition.

The Communist Party of the United States (Opposition) is a part of the Communist movement of the United States and of the International Communist movement.

Its differences with the official leadership of the Communist Party and the Communist International are not differences of basic principles and fundamental aims.

In other words, Wolfe's differences, and those of the opposition, with the official leadership were as Whittaker Chambers had described them: "Merely quarrels over a road map by people all of whom were in a hurry to get to the same place; their differences were with Stalin and not with the evils of communism."

Thus, Wolfe, in his own 1933 account of the conspiracy, continues to identify himself with the Communist Party and the Communist movement in the United States.

Yet, the Acting Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, on July 28, 1952, wrote a Member of the United States Senate, as follows:

Bertram D. Wolfe is an ex-Communist who, since 1929, has been devoting his life to an exposé of communism in this country.

Does the record show that Wolfe has devoted his life, since 1929, to exposing communism in this country? I think

not. I seriously doubt that he has given the Department of Justice the benefit of his vast knowledge of this foreign conspiracy. I have searched the reports of the Dies committee and the present Committee on Un-American Activities, and have failed to find any record of any effort on his part to expose communism in America. He has been promoting communism and Communist philosophy in this country and throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, for those, including State Department and Information Program officials, who wish to go along with the fiction that Bertram Wolfe was an ex-Communist after 1929, who had renounced communism and disassociated himself from Communist activities, it may come as somewhat of a surprise that he proposed in 1936 a Communist-Socialist coalition party, with Tom Mooney—the old radical Communist-Socialist who was then doing time in a California prison for engineering a fatal bombing in that State in 1916—as its candidate for President. In a news story published in the New York Times of February 2, 1936, Wolfe, as spokesman for the Communist Party of the United States—Opposition—was quoted as appealing "for the Communist and Socialist Parties to brush aside all petty concerns of a partisan and factional character, in order to advance the cause of a united political action."

It would unite the class-conscious sections of the working class in a common cause and task.

* * * a United Labor ticket with Tom Mooney at the head would reach deep into every corner of the American labor movement.

Mr. Speaker, and where do you think this key figure in our ideological warfare program of the Voice of America made this announcement? I am now reading from the same article in the New York Times of February 2, 1936:

Announcement of the proposed third party was made by Bertram D. Wolfe at the Communist Opposition Headquarters, 51 West 14th Street.

Keep in mind, now, that this date was 7 years after the date fixed by the Acting Deputy Under Secretary of State as the year of Wolfe's departure from the Communist Party. Mr. Speaker, is it any wonder this program, to date, has been a failure?

Mr. Speaker, one can arrive at any one of three conclusions regarding the statement of this official in the State Department: First, that the official is an ignoramus, wholly and totally unqualified to hold any position in the Government service that requires his opinion on matters of loyalty; second, that he deliberately or impulsively misrepresented the true facts concerning Wolfe; or, third, that he is doing his bit to cover up a State Department employee, who, under any reasonable standard of loyalty, should be removed from the Government service.

Only the grossest sort of administrative incompetence, or fraud, or perjury could permit the entry of Bertram Wolfe into a Government position of trust, and keep him there. I have in hand infor-

mation which indicates that all three figured in the employment and retention of Mr. Wolfe in the Voice of America. I intend to submit this record to the Committee on Un-American Activities, with a request that Bertram Wolfe and those responsible for his employment be called before the committee for a full airing of the circumstances of the entry of this former Communist official into our information program, and to ascertain the reasons for retaining him, despite revelations of his lifelong Marxism.

If, as I suspect, fraud, or possibly perjury, has been committed, we should know how it could escape the notice of Wolfe's superiors, and be advised of the investigative processes which attended his entry into Government service. I am almost certain that a study of his case will provide not only a clue to past deficiencies, but also a guide for building a stronger and more effective information program, as well as a strong loyalty and security program.

The trouble has been, it seems, that no one in the State Department or our superduper Central Intelligence Agency can recognize that Stalin, or Russian Communist imperialism, is simply the logical manifestation of Marxian communism. One faction, the Russian-dominated faction, operating from a state dictatorship in the Kremlin, is advancing the age-old Russian imperialist aims behind a facade of Communist dogma, while the other faction, the orthodox Marxists like Wolfe, Lovestone, and other opposition Communists, are trying to regain the political control of communism for the achievement of national and international Marxian class dictatorships.

In recognizing only the Russian manifestation of the Communist conspiracy, our Government agencies are dealing only with the effects of communism. They are not scratching the surface of the underlying Communist conspiracy which paves the way for the Russian manifestation.

To give another example of Bertram Wolfe's continued Marxist conspiracy long after he was supposed to have embarked on an anti-Communist career after 1929, let us refer to another of his writings:

In 1937, after a stint as a correspondent covering the Spanish Civil War, Wolfe wrote a book for the weekly organ of the Independent Communist Labor League, Workers' Age, entitled, "Civil War in Spain." It was essentially a treatise on the orthodox Marxist opposition to the Soviet totalitarian faction of the Spanish Communists. Wolfe once again was crusading for the true Communists of Spain who, according to him, were being belabored by both the Russians and, what he termed "so-called democratic nations of England, France, and the United States" in support of the Spanish Republic forces.

In the introduction to the 1937 book, Will Herberg writes of Wolfe as follows:

These chapters were written intermittently over a period of 7 months as articles for Workers' Age. * * * It is "living marxism at its best." Of such a work Bertram Wolfe is peculiarly fitted to be the author.

It is utterly impossible for the present administration ever to develop a practical, efficient, and effective propaganda campaign as long as it retains on the payroll of the State Department or the International Information Program a single one of the "opposition" Communists who were inherited from the Truman administration, which they found so exceedingly easy to infiltrate.

While the policymaking people in the executive branch of our Government not only know, but admit, the failure of the Voice program, as it has been and is being administered at present, I have no hesitancy in stating, from the knowledge I have gained over a period of 32 years spent in fighting communism, that it will never be successful until they are able to recognize Stalin Communists and "opposition" Communists, like Tito, as simply political adversaries in the Communist world.

Tito is an "opposition" Communist, and is fighting with all his might the group which is now in control of the Kremlin. But, wait and see what happens if the "opposition" Communists are successful in the present struggle for power in Russia. You will find that Tito's affection for the West will vanish in a hurry, and he will fight to become the Premier in the Kremlin in opposition to all the countries of the free world.

The newspapers of Friday, July 31, 1953, carry a story to the effect that Mr. Theodore C. Streibert has been nominated by President Eisenhower as director of the reorganized United States Information Agency. The article also states that Mr. Streibert is a former radio executive, and has been serving in Germany recently as a consultant on public affairs to the American High Commissioner.

While serving in Germany, Mr. Streibert had a wonderful opportunity to observe the methods and techniques of "opposition" Communists. Nowhere in our International Information Service are the "opposition" Communists so plentiful, or so well entrenched, as in Germany.

While serving in Germany, Mr. Streibert must have seen how our propaganda facilities there, the largest and most expensive of any such United States facilities in the world, failed utterly to exploit the East German demand for freedom which was culminated last June 16-18 in the riots of East Berlin. Mr. Streibert must know that Radio RIAS, a station which won world applause in the days of the blockade of Berlin, has deteriorated into a voice of the West German Socialists, and is under the domination of the German Socialist Party and the anti-anti-Communists.

Mr. Streibert must have met the German public affairs staff here in Washington, former German citizens with no background nor experience whatever in public affairs. He must have wondered why officials here and in Berlin obeyed a mysterious order to deny to the Voice of America, to RIAS, and to the American newspaper in Germany the right to announce that the Presidential food packages being sent to the starving East Germans were coming from America.

These events, following closely one upon another, cannot all be accidental. As the Scripps-Howard newspapers pointed out on the 31st of July:

Our staid old State Department is suspect because it is answering all questions with doubletalk. * * * Yes, it's the same old State Department. Just older, and a little more senile.

On July 29 and 30, that same newspaper was carrying the story, filed by its foreign correspondent in Berlin, to the effect that West Berliners and East Berliners alike were wondering why our information agencies made no mention of the fact that this great humanitarian effort was being played down; the effect indeed destroyed. Can it be that Mr. Wolfe's influence extends beyond the Voice of America; actually extends into the very policy-making apparatus of the Department of State? Can it be that other Marxian ideologists and apologists have managed to remain in their key posts, out-maneuvering and out-playing the responsible representatives of this administration who are pledged to the elimination of communism in all Government offices?

Just recently President Eisenhower brought into Government a man of good character and good reputation as an educator, and placed him in charge of the International Information Program under which the Voice operates. What happened? The "opposition" Communists immediately sold Mr. Robert T. Johnson on the idea that they were exposing and fighting communism because they were so violently opposed to everything and anything that Stalin stood for and did. In other words, Dr. Johnson was taken in. I do not want these remarks to be construed as impugning, in any way, Dr. Johnson's reputation in the field in which he has worked and achieved success. The truth of the matter is that Dr. Johnson was given a job in a field in which he had no previous experience, and which he was not qualified to administer.

Why are we so gullible? Shall we idly sit by and watch these Marxist ideologists infiltrate our Government agencies until they become so strong we can do nothing about it? As far as I am concerned, there is no place in our Government service for Bertram D. Wolfe or persons like him. Let's get the Wolfes and other negativists out of our Government agencies. When this is done, it will probably be found that more and better work can be accomplished.

The authority which has recently been vested in the new head of the Information Agency must be forcefully exercised. Communist sympathizers, such as Bertram D. Wolfe of the Voice of America and of the Public Affairs Staff of the German Division in the Department of State, must be removed from their positions of influence and replaced by people who are dedicated to the United States, to the principle of free enterprise, and to the ideal of freedom for all men.

No amount of excuses, no amount of apology can erase these vital facts from the record:

First. The foreign policy and information program of the United States

in the post-World War II era has failed, both in Asia and Europe.

Second. The people responsible for that failure are still in positions of authority and are making policy.

Third. Many of the people concerned are identified Communists whose only reason for participating in this struggle with the Communist conspiracy is that they are in opposition to the present regime in the Soviet Union.

Fourth. The series of errors in public affairs, particularly in Europe and most particularly in Germany, cannot have been accidental and must not be increased by permitting those responsible for the errors to continue in the policy-making positions.

With this in mind, the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, that this body has presently under consideration, has granted the Director of the United States Information Agency complete authority to terminate the employment of any persons above the grade of GS-7, except a war veteran, transferred to USIA prior to January 1, 1954.

Furthermore, in directing the transfer of the international broadcasting service operations to Washington, Congress has provided the new director the opportunity for on-the-scene supervision of the Voice.

If Mr. Streibert is well informed, he will immediately clean out the entire group of pro-Communists and "opposition" Communists who have had more-or-less complete control of our 300,000-watt radio station in Berlin, known as RIAS.

If Mr. Streibert is well enough informed on the subject of communism, so that he can recognize "opposition" Communists, as well as Stalin Communists, he should be in a position to make a real contribution by correcting the fundamental and basic trouble in our information program.

Mr. Streibert, like his predecessor, will start off with two strikes against him, and be hamstrung in his efforts, unless he starts operating with a new group of assistants who are completely devoted to the cause of democracy and the American way of life.

The public opinion of the United States was strong enough in November of 1952 to bring about a change in the national government. That same public which demanded the change then, expects it now. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that, in answer to that demand, we suggest a slogan for the new director of the international information program. That slogan should be the same one which Gen. George Washington published in his order of the day, the night before crossing the Delaware: "Put only Americans on guard tonight."

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

(Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say that the question that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] was discussing mostly, the right to fire, does not come up in the conference report, but will come up on a motion to agree to a Senate amendment with an amendment. That will be taken up later.

I move the previous question, Mr. Speaker.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13: Page 9, line 6, insert "Provided further, That funds made available under the head 'International Information and Educational Activities' in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, for purchase, rent, construction and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception shall be available for such purposes relating to any radio facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State and for acquisition of quarters and necessary facilities for personnel required for operation of such facilities at remote locations outside the continental limits of the United States by purchase, construction, and alterations, and for initial furnishing of such quarters."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert ": Provided further, That not to exceed \$2 million of the funds made available under the head 'International Information and Educational Activities' in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, for purchase, rent, construction and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception shall be available for such purposes relating to such radio facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 16: Page 10, line 9, insert: "Provided further, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency created pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any person transferred to said agency."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert ": Provided further, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions

of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency created pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any person above the grade of GS-7 transferred to or employed by said Agency but this authority shall not be applicable to any person entitled to veteran's preference for Federal Government employment."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—yeas 63, noes 35.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 147, nays 139, not voting 145, as follows:

[Roll No. 123]

YEAS—147

Adair	Devereux	Merrill
Allen, Calif.	D'Ewart	Morrow
Allen, Ill.	Dondero	Miller, Md.
Andersen,	Dorn, N. Y.	Mumma
H. Carl	Ellsworth	Neal
Andresen,	Fenton	Nicholson
August H.	Frelinghuysen	O'Hara, Minn.
Arends	Gavin	O'Konski
Auchincloss	George	Ostertag
Baker	Goodwin	Pillion
Bates	Graham	Poff
Beamer	Gross	Prouty
Bender	Gwinn	Radwan
Bennett, Mich.	Halleck	Ray
Bentley	Harden	Reece, Tenn.
Berry	Harrison, Nebr.	Reed, N. Y.
Betts	Harrison, Wyo.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bishop	Harvey	Sadlak
Bolton,	Heseltun	St. George
Frances P.	Hiestand	Saylor
Bolton,	Hill	Scherer
Oliver P.	Hilleison	Scott
Bonin	Hillings	Scrivner
Bow	Hinshaw	Scudder
Bramblett	Hoffman, Ill.	Short
Bray	Hoffman, Mich.	Simpson, Ill.
Brown, Ohio	Holmes	Simpson, Pa.
Brownson	Hosmer	Small
Budge	Hruska	Smith, Kans.
Burdick	Hunter	Smith, Wis.
Busbey	Hyde	Springer
Byrnes, Wis.	Jenkins	Stauffer
Canfield	Jensen	Stringfellow
Case	Johnson	Taber
Cederberg	Jonas, N. C.	Talle
Chenoweth	Kean	Thompson,
Chilperfield	Kearns	Mich.
Church	Keating	Utt
Clardy	Kersten, Wis.	Velde
Clevenger.	King, Pa.	Vorys
Cole, Mo.	Knox	Wampler
Corbett	Krueger	Warburton
Cotton	Laird	Welchel
Cretella	Lovre	Wigglesworth
Crumpacker	McConnell	Wilson, Calif.
Cunningham	McCulloch	Wilson, Ind.
Curtis, Mass.	McDonough	Withrow
Dague	McGregor	Wolcott
Davis, Wis.	Mailliard	Wolverton
Dawson, Utah	Mason	Young
Derounian	Meader	

NAYS—139

Abbitt	Brown, Ga.	Deane
Abernethy	Broyhill	Donohue
Addonizio	Burleson	Dorn, S. C.
Albert	Byrd	Doyle
Alexander	Camp	Durham
Andrews	Campbell	Eberharter
Ashmore	Cannon	Edmondson
Aspinall	Carlyle	Evins
Bailey	Celler	Fallon
Barden	Chelf	Feighan
Bennett, Fla.	Colmer	Fisher
Blatnik	Cooley	Forand
Boland	Cooper	Forrester
Bolling	Crosser	Fountain
Bonner	Davis, Ga.	Friedel
Brooks, La.	Davis, Tenn.	Garmatz
Brooks, Tex.	Dawson, Ill.	Gary

Gentry
Gregory
Hagen, Calif.
Hagen, Minn.
Harris
Harrison, Va.
Hays, Ark.
Hays, Ohio
Herlong
Holtfield
Howell
Ikard
Jarman
Javits
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N. C.
Karsten, Mo.
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
King, Calif.
Landrum
Lane
Lanham
Long
Lucas
McCarthy
Machrowicz
Madden
Mahon

Marshall
Matthews
Metcalf
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Moss
Murray
Norrell
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Neill
Patman
Pfost
Philbin
Pilcher
Poage
Polk
Preston
Price
Priest
Rabaut
Rains
Rayburn
Reams
Rees, Kans.
Rhodes, Pa.
Riley
Roberts
Robeson, Va.
Rodino

Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney
Secrest
Selden
Shelley
Sheppard
Shuford
Sieminski
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Staggers
Steed
Sutton
Thompson, Tex.
Trimble
Walter
Wheeler
Whitten
Wickersham
Williams, Miss.
Willis
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Yorty
Zablocki

Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Fine against.
Mr. Hess for, with Mr. Dollinger against.
Mr. Holt for, with Mr. Multer against.
Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.
Mr. Jonas of Illinois for, with Mr. Hébert against.
Mr. Seely-Brown for, with Mr. Dies against.
Mr. Shafer for, with Mr. Gordon against.
Mr. Wainwright for, with Mr. Chatham against.
Mr. Younger for, with Mr. Condon against.
Mr. Widnall for, with Mr. Mack of Illinois against.
Mr. Miller of New York for, with Mr. Mag-nuson against.
Mr. Osmer for, with Mr. Barrett against.
Mr. Riehlman for, with Mr. Granahan against.
Mr. Schenck for, with Mr. Green against.
Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Chudoff against.
Mr. Robison of Kentucky for, with Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania against.
Mr. Phillips for, with Mr. Carnahan against.
Mr. Sheehan for, with Mr. Kirwan against.
Mr. Jackson for, with Mr. Kluczynski against.
Mr. James for, with Mr. Yates against.
Mr. Oakman for, with Mr. Engle against.
Mr. Wharton for, with Mr. Hart against.
Mr. Nelson for, with Mrs. Buchanan against.
Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mrs. Sullivan against.
Mr. Bush for, with Mr. Patten against.
Mr. Williams of New York for, with Mr. O'Brien of New York against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Angell with Mr. Dingell.
Mr. Hoeven with Mr. Dodd.
Mr. Curtis of Nebraska with Mr. Mollohan.
Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Morgan.
Mr. Fino with Mr. O'Brien of Michigan.
Mr. Ford with Mr. Regan.
Mr. Fulton with Mr. Sikes.
Mr. Martin of Iowa with Mr. Lantaff.
Mr. Van Zandt with Mr. Lyle.
Mr. Van Pelt with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Judd with Mr. Boykin.
Mr. LeCompte with Mr. Battle.
Mr. Miller of Nebraska with Mr. Bentsen.
Mr. Morano with Mr. Elliott.
Mr. Norblad with Mr. Fogarty.
Mr. Patterson with Mr. Frazier.
Mr. Hale with Mr. Rivers.
Mr. Gubser with Mr. Richards.
Mr. Gamble with Mr. Teague.
Mr. Curtis of Missouri with Mr. Thompson of Louisiana.
Mr. Ayres with Mr. Watts.
Mr. Belcher with Mr. Perkins.
Mr. Vursell with Mr. Passman.
Mr. Horan with Mr. Fernandez.
Mr. Hope with Mr. Haley.
Mr. Tollefson with Mr. Hardy.

Mr. BROÏHILL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. WILLIS changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 16, line 20, insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$200,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6049, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$200,000 named in said amendment insert "\$100,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 29: Page 17, line 1, insert:

"ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION"

"For providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by titles III and IV of the act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended, including not to exceed \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$84,500,000, to remain available until expended, and of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for carrying out title IV of said act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6049, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change "\$84,500,000" to "\$70,000,000" and change "\$10,000,000" to "\$8,000,000."

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me a little time?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time in order to clarify the situation because I think there is considerable confusion on the part of the majority of the Members of the House as to the present status of this program.

Let me say that the House bill provided construction money under the new legislation to succeed Public Law 815 approximately \$107 million. Mrs. Hobby, head of the department, asked for \$100 million. The Senate passed a different bill from the House and put in \$84,500,000. The conference committee comes along and cuts the amount down to \$70 million. In doing so they first pared the \$20 million to go for construction in the Indian territory, cutting it first to \$10 million, and under this amendment it is given an additional cut until only \$8 million is left.

The situation is this: There will be available a total of \$70 million, of which \$8 million will go for construction in areas where the Indian population is. Sixty-two million dollars is all that will remain available for implementing the construction program in these impacted districts.

I have asked for this time in order to say that it is totally inadequate and that when the Congress comes back in January it will have to face the possibility of additional appropriations to carry on this program.

NOT VOTING—145

Angell	Green	Nelson
Ayres	Gubser	Norblad
Barrett	Hale	Oakman
Battle	Haley	O'Brien, Mich.
Becker	Hand	O'Brien, N. Y.
Belcher	Hardy	Osmer
Bentsen	Hart	Passman
Boggs	Hébert	Patten
Bosch	Heller	Patterson
Bowler	Hess	Pelly
Boykin	Hoeven	Perkins
Buchanan	Holt	Phillips
Buckley	Holtzman	Powell
Bush	Hope	Reed, Ill.
Byrne, Pa.	Horan	Regan
Carnahan	Jackson	Richards
Carrigg	James	Riehlman
Chatham	Jonas, Ill.	Rivers
Chudoff	Judd	Robison, Ky.
Cole, N. Y.	Kearney	Roosevelt
Condon	Kelly, N. Y.	Schenck
Coon	Keogh	Seely-Brown
Coudert	Kilburn	Shafer
Curtis, Mo.	Kilday	Sheehan
Curtis, Nebr.	Kirwan	Sikes
Delaney	Klein	Spence
Dempsey	Kluczynski	Sullivan
Dies	Lantaff	Taylor
Dingell	Latham	Teague
Dodd	LeCompte	Thomas
Dollinger	Lesinski	Thompson, La.
Dolliver	Lyle	Thornberry
Donovan	McCormack	Tollefson
Dowdy	McIntire	Tuck
Elliott	McMillan	Van Pelt
Engle	McVey	Van Zandt
Fernandez	Mack, Ill.	Vinson
Fine	Mack, Wash.	Vursell
Fino	Magnuson	Wainwright
Fogarty	Martin, Iowa	Watts
Ford	Miller, Kans.	Westland
Frazier	Miller, Nebr.	Wharton
Fulton	Miller, N. Y.	Widnall
Gamble	Mollohan	Wier
Gathings	Morano	Williams, N. Y.
Golden	Morgan	Yates
Gordon	Morrison	Younger
Granahan	Moulder	
Grant	Multer	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. McVey for, with Mr. McCormack against.

Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Tuck against.

Mr. Westland for, with Mr. Bowler against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. McIntire for, with Mr. Boggs against.

Mr. Coon for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Pelly for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Bosch for, with Mrs. Kelly of New York against.

Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Heller against.

Mr. Becker for, with Mr. Holtzman against.

Mr. Carrigg for, with Mr. Delaney against.

Mr. Golden for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to say that I thoroughly agree with every word the gentleman from West Virginia has uttered. However, insofar as this particular item in disagreement is concerned, I must say that in the course of the conference we obtained the best possible settlement we could get under the circumstances when we got the \$70 million. Personally, I was for the \$84,500,000 inserted by the other body.

Mr. BAILEY. I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from New York, but I still insist the amount is inadequate and time will prove that it is.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman and think when January 1 comes he will be proven to be right.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there are \$135 million unexpended in this item.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, year after year, since we first learned of atomic explosions inside the Soviet Union, I have arisen on the floor of the House to protest our unrealistic approach to civilian defense on the national level.

Last year when our military leadership began for the first time to stress the danger and gave support to presidential requests for proper funds, I felt the necessary impetus had been given to obtain adequate action. The investment was a mere pittance.

Now we have as our President one of the greatest military leaders of all time. He has repeatedly stressed the importance of civil defense which he calls without qualification "a sheer necessity." In the conference report on the bill before us we find his requests for \$125 million slashed to \$45 million.

In a few hours all of us will be headed back home to our districts. If we do nothing else in the period before the next session, I urge that each of us make ourselves a committee of one to investigate and study civil defense back home.

I fear that some of us, too many in fact, are going to learn that local and State leaders, taking their cue from the Congress, may be saying "if they are not concerned in Washington, why should we be?"

All this is very dangerous.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The motion was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without

amendment a bill, and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1245. An act to provide for the conveyance of a tract of land in Dane County, Wis., to the Wisconsin State Armory Board; and

H. Con. Res. 183. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of 4,000 additional copies of the hearings on general revenue revision.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Presiding Officer to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions after the sine die adjournment; and

S. Con. Res. 52. Concurrent resolution authorizing the reenrollment with an amendment of Senate Joint Resolution 98, relating to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 32. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, section 456, so as to increase to \$15 per day the limit on subsistence expenses allowed to justices and judges traveling while attending court or transacting official business at places other than their official stations, and to authorize reimbursement for such travel by privately owned automobiles at the rate of 7 cents per mile;

S. 2094. An act to facilitate the development and construction of water conservation facilities by States and municipalities, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 62. Joint resolution to establish the Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6391) entitled "An act making appropriations for Mutual Security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 7, 26, 31, and 33 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5495) entitled "An act to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes."

LOAN OF TWO SUBMARINES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2539) to authorize the loan of two submarines to the Government of Turkey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman from Missouri will explain the bill?

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I may say that a few days ago we passed a bill loaning 2 submarines to Italy and a carrier to France, and not more than 25 destroyers to friendly nations in the far eastern area.

This bill, S. 2539, passed the Senate 2 or 3 days ago and provides that we loan 2 submarines to Turkey under the same conditions as we loaned the 2 to Italy.

Personally, I do not like the idea at the 11th hour and in the closing days or the closing hours of a session to have legislation brought in by the Department; but I understand the President wants this, and I know the Department of Defense wants it. Since the bill has passed the Senate, and because the Turks have proven their fighting qualities and toughness already in the Korean conflict, and perhaps they are the best friends we have in Europe, I thought probably we should accept this bill.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to ask my usual question: Are these submarines going to be rehabilitated in American shipyards?

Mr. SHORT. They will be rehabilitated in our shipyards at a cost of \$5 million, but there will be no additional appropriation because this comes from funds appropriated under the Mutual Security Act.

Mr. GROSS. The usual safeguards apply?

Mr. SHORT. There is the usual recapture clause and they will have to be turned back to us not later than 5 years from now in approximately the same condition as when we loaned them.

Mr. GROSS. If the submarines are lost, then we have lost both subs and the \$5 million for rehabilitating them? Turkey has no responsibility in that case?

Mr. SHORT. That is true.

Mr. GROSS. I am not going to object, but in the next session of Congress, I am going to object to this business of disposing of our warships all over the world. I appreciate that Turkey is one of the very few nations that has given us even token assistance in Korea. For that reason I am not going to object to this proposition, but I am sick and tired of this business of giving away the American Navy to foreign countries that have not demonstrated any willingness to help us when we are in a war.

Mr. SHORT. May I say to the gentleman from Iowa that the gentleman from Missouri feels very much the same as he does.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, are these so-called mothball submarines?

Mr. SHORT. They come out of the Reserve Fleet. We modernize them and make them over into the snorkel type.

Mr. VORYS. Turkey sits right at the Dardanelles?

Mr. SHORT. It is in a very strategic geographical position.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the Defense Department thinks it is very important to have these two submarines given to Turkey?

Mr. SHORT. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I want to pay a glowing tribute to the Turks for their fighting abilities demonstrated over in Korea. I believe they will use those submarines in a correct manner.

Mr. SHORT. I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, and I received a call this morning from another official and they gave me certain information that I am not at liberty to reveal to Members of the House at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to lend to the Government of Turkey for a period of not more than 5 years, 2 submarines. The President shall, prior to the delivery of the submarines to the Government of Turkey, conclude an agreement with the Government providing for the return of the submarines in accordance with the provisions of this act and in substantially the same condition as when loaned. All expenses involved in the activation of the submarines including repairs, alterations, outfitting, and logistic support shall be charged to funds programed for the Turkish Government under the Mutual Security Act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOCIAL-SECURITY COVERAGE

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the President has transmitted a message to the Congress recommending the extension of social-security coverage to about 10,500,000 persons who are not afforded protection under existing law. Among the groups which would be brought under the law are self-employed farmers, additional farm workers, and domestic workers not now covered; doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects, accountants, and other professional people; members of many State and local retirement systems on a voluntary-group basis; clergymen on a voluntary-group basis and other smaller groups. I am introducing a bill which embodies these recommendations.

I am happy to introduce the President's proposal, H. R. 6812, but until I have the opportunity to study it I must necessarily reserve the right to withhold comment or give it my blanket endorsement.

I can assure the President that it will receive the careful consideration by the Ways and Means Committee that it merits. This consideration will coincide with the recommendations of a subcommittee of my committee which, under the able direction of Representative CURTIS, has been engaged in a social-security study for several months. It is

conceivable that the President will see fit to approve some of the proposals of this subcommittee in preference to his own when the question is discussed early in January.

I am certainly not opposed to the principle of economic protection for our people. But I believe that better methods can be devised—methods that provide better protection for less cost. I am especially concerned with adequate benefits for the aged and am convinced that we could do more for them if we were less generous to the people of other nations. Many of us in the Congress feel that we have been too generous abroad at the expense of our own people at home.

The entire question of social security is a complex one. To devise a system that will dovetail with our economy requires careful study and extensive exploration. It is the purpose of my committee, in complete cooperation with the executive branch, to make that study and to explore into every phase of social security. The result of such a realistic approach may give America the kind of social-security system we can afford and one that may better provide for the needs of our citizens.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, the RECORD for August 1, 1953, page 11211, contains the statement I made in relation to the retirement from Congress of our colleague from New Jersey [Mr. CASE].

I ask unanimous consent that the portion of my speech which reads "for the liberation of some fetters, perhaps, that are now being forged around many of the freedom-loving individuals of this country" be corrected by striking out those words and in lieu thereof inserting: "and also consoled by the good that undoubtedly will come from the deliberations his organization will foster covering the fundamental freedoms which all of us so much cherish."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan's remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix].

OFFERING OF RESOLUTION

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Chair knows nothing about the resolution. He cannot recognize it until he knows what it is about.

MAJORITY LEADER CHARLES A. HALLECK

(Mr. HARVEY asked and was given permission to extend at this point in the RECORD a resolution of commendation

for Majority Leader HALLECK on behalf of the Indiana Republican delegation.)

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as CHARLES A. HALLECK has served so well as our House majority leader during this 1st session of the 83d Congress, we, the undersigned Republican members of the Indiana delegation, wish to express our appreciation and commendation: EARL WILSON, RALPH HARVEY, CECIL M. HARDEN, E. ROSS ADAIR, JOHN V. BEAMER, WILLIAM G. BRAY, CHARLES B. BROWNSON, SHEPARD J. CRUMPACKER, D. BAILEY MERRILL.

CREATION OF COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2417) to provide for the creation of a commission on judicial and congressional salaries, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) there is hereby established a Commission to be known as the "Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries," hereinafter referred to as the "Commission." The Commission shall be composed of 18 members, of whom (1) 6 shall be appointed by the President of the United States, 1 of whom, so designated by him, shall be Chairman of the Commission, (2) 6 shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States, (3) 3 shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, and (4) 3 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House. Each such appointing officer shall select his appointees in equal number from outstanding leaders in each of the following groups: (1) Labor, (2) business and professional, and (3) agriculture.

(b) In order that the Commission shall be adequately advised and in order to assist it in the performance of its functions, there shall be, in addition to the members provided in subsection (a), 6 advisory members who shall have been or who are Members of the 82d or 83d Congress, 3 of whom shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House and 3 of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, and 3 advisory members who are active or retired judges or justices of courts of the United States, to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States. Advisory members shall have all the rights and privileges of other members of the Commission except that of voting upon matters before the Commission.

(c) No person shall be qualified to serve as a member of the Commission, except as an advisory member, who is or has at any time been a Member of Congress or a justice or judge of a court of the United States.

(d) The members of the Commission shall serve without pay but shall be entitled to \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence while attending meetings of the Commission away from their homes, together with transportation costs and other expenses incidental to attendance upon such meetings.

(e) The expenses of the Commission, which shall not exceed \$20,000, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the Chairman of the Commission. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of the disbursements so made.

Sec. 2. (a) The Commission shall (1) determine appropriate rates of salaries for jus-

nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 6839. A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 6840. A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 6841. A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 6842. A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YORTY:

H. R. 6843. A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 6844. A bill to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952, as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease, vesicular exanthema; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 6845. A bill to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KEAN:

S. R. 6846. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAY:

H. R. 6847. A bill to amend section 2401 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code, so as to provide additional time for bringing suit against the United States in the case of certain tort claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 6848. A bill to provide Federal assistance for construction and reconstruction of a highway from the Nevada State line across the Sierra Nevada Mountains into the San Francisco Bay area; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 6849. A bill to limit the term "waterproof" when applied to cloth or fabric; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GWINN:

H. J. Res. 326. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to prohibiting the United States Government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens and limiting debts and expenditures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H. Res. 393. Resolution authorizing the special committee to continue hearings on the Antiracketeering Act until December 31, 1953; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the Speaker: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States requesting the Postmaster General and the Congress of the United States to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating the life and public services of the late Stephen Tyng Mather, first director of the National Park Service of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 6850. A bill for the relief of Antonio Bordi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6851. A bill for the relief of Gennaro Savarese; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 6852. A bill for the relief of Margaret Ricks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAY:

H. R. 6853. A bill for the relief of Mercedes Olga Grullon-Adames; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio (by request):

H. R. 6854. A bill for the relief of Nicolaos Sarantides; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER:

H. R. 6855. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elisabeth Metzger Rink; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLTZMAN (by request):

H. R. 6856. A bill for the relief of Habibollah and Nona Y. Z. V. Farahnik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 6857. A bill for the relief of Wigdor Guth, his wife, Dressel Guth, and his son, Elias Guth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6858. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Efthemia Soterakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 6859. A bill for the relief of John Jordan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York (by request):

H. R. 6860. A bill for the relief of Frank Arthur Scriver; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 6861. A bill to authorize the acceptance on behalf of the United States of the conveyance and release by the Aztec Land & Cattle Co., Ltd., of its right, title, and interest in lands within the Coconino and Sitgreaves National Forests, in the State of Arizona, and the payment to said company of the value of such lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 6862. A bill for the relief of Ann Lynn Hagan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Senate

[Senate proceedings continued from
p. 11315]

ESTABLISHMENT OF DATE OF SECOND SESSION OF EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate House Joint Resolution 325.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 325) to establish the date of the second regular session of the 83d Congress, which was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the second regular session of the 83d Congress shall begin at noon on Wednesday, January 6, 1954.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent of the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZATION TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

On motion by Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That, notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the present session of the Congress, the Secretary be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives after the sine die adjournment.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PRESIDENT OF SENATE TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS TO COMMISSIONS OR COMMITTEES

On motion of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That, notwithstanding the final adjournment of the present session of the Congress, the President of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to make appointments to commissions or committees authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read by the legislative clerk.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of Aug. 1, 1953, p. 11218, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Michigan a question or two with respect to one of the amendments to the bill.

The conference report originally included a provision placing a ceiling on personnel to be continued in the IIA. The exchange of persons program, however, was exempted from this provision.

Does this not indicate that, in general, the exchange of persons program is approved by the conference committee?

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the answer to that question is that the conference committee approved the idea of the exchange of persons program, appropriating \$8,800,000 for the program, which is included in the \$70 million proposed to be appropriated for the information service.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That leads to my second question. I ask these questions only because I wish to have the situation clearly stated in the RECORD. I want the RECORD to show an understanding of the chairman of the subcommittee. I want the RECORD to show that, heretofore funds expended in foreign currencies were not subject to appropriations. Now they are to be and the \$70 million include dollars for the purchase of foreign credits. The budget presented included approximately \$8.8 million for this purpose.

Does the chairman believe that the effect of the conference report is to allow the full amount of the foreign credits budgeted?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The exchange of persons program which depends upon the use of foreign currencies is administered on the basis of a 2-year cycle of time.

This cycle is necessary because of the participation in the program of the binational commission in each country in the planning and administration of the program and because of the time it takes to properly screen and select the grantees.

Although the performance of the agreements, providing for participation of the binational commissions, has been made subject to appropriations, the com-

mittee does, in fact, approve the making and carrying out of the agreements which call for the participation of the binational commissions.

Therefore, is it not reasonable to deduce from these facts that the committee approves the programs as developed by the commissions, in the absence of specific language to the contrary?

Mr. FERGUSON. There is an approval of the program by the appropriation of the \$8,800,000. As I understand, the committee is of the opinion that when foreign currencies are used, or when funds are used which belong in the foreign-currency category, the Appropriations Committee should retain control of the appropriations so that it can consider the items in the Appropriations Committee.

In this amendment the committee has authorized the making of these contracts for a longer period. The provision in the bill allows a longer period for new contracts, or allows the carrying out of existing contracts. The power of the Appropriations Committee to appropriate yearly the money to control the program is retained.

This question will be asked: "Suppose a contract is made which extends for 2 years. Is Congress going to say that it will not appropriate for the next year?" I must say to the Senate that the Congress has the power to say that, but I do not think it is the purpose of the Congress or of the report, to say that Congress does not intend to appropriate for the next year. I believe the need for such a program is so great that Congress is glad to appropriate funds which come from surplus property. It is one of the programs which America believes is good for the whole world. Therefore, I anticipate that Congress in the future will appropriate money for it. But I must say that Congress does not have to appropriate for it, if it so determines, as it does not have to approve the law. It can repeal the law that now prevails.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I appreciate what the Senator from Michigan is saying, but it is such a drastic change from the former procedure, that I am only trying to make as clear as possible, for the guidance of those who are to administer the program, just what the intention of Congress is, as represented by the report.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that fact.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think along the line of the statement of the Senator from Michigan, but I want one point to be clearly stated in the RECORD. Since the administration of the program is on the basis of a 2-year cycle, does not the Senator believe that when and if the committee intends to reduce the level of the program, it should give notice 1 year

in advance that the program for the following year will be cut?

Mr. FERGUSON. I think that is true, because it would be a calamity to say to the students in foreign countries, "You are authorized to come to America to go to school next year, and you are going to go to the University of Arkansas, or the University of Michigan," and then have the Appropriation Committee say, "We are not going to give you any money, so you cannot come." I do not think Congress is going to do that. I must say that Congress has the power to do it, but I do not believe it would do it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is exactly the statement I felt was surely the sentiment of the committee. I am trying to reconcile the new requirement, under the existing legislation, with the necessities of the administration of the program itself, because it is at the present time a rather difficult program. I now have one final question to ask, and then I shall definitely desist.

The first portion of the amendment is designed to protect and preserve the executive agreements which call for the participation of binational commissions.

The participation of these commissions and the procedure of selection by the binational commission necessitates a 2-year cycle in administration of the program.

The last clause of the amendment, however, provides that performance of the agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations; but there is nothing in the bill nor the report specifically appropriating X number of dollars for the purchase of foreign credits—the amount being included in the \$70 millions appropriated for the entire program.

In the absence of a specific appropriation, but in the presence of language approving the binational administration, is it therefore a fair assumption that the committee does not change the program as it was developed through the participation of the commissions?

Is it not therefore a fair assumption that the committee does not change the program as it has developed through the participation of the Commission?

Mr. FERGUSON. I do not think it has been changed. The House report indicated where the money was coming from. I say on the floor of the Senate, as a part of the legislative history, that the money is coming from the \$70 million appropriated for the service known as the Information Service, the IAA, and it is in the amount, as understood by the conferees, of \$8.8 million. I believe the distinguished Senator from Arizona, who is the ranking minority member of the conference committee, will agree.

Mr. HAYDEN. I concur completely in that statement.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Under this procedure, though, there is nothing to prevent the administration for diverting dollars entirely, if they should so choose, from the purchase of foreign credits. I want it understood—and I think it is the understanding of the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Michigan—

that the amount budgeted, which was \$8.8 million, would be devoted to the purchase of those credits, because after all it has a very significant effect upon the budget itself, in that the funds return immediately to the Treasury, and this is really a bookkeeping transaction. I want that understood. As I understand the form in which the bill now stands, the funds could be used for other purposes, because there is no specific restriction in the bill itself.

Mr. FERGUSON. If they were used for other purposes, those in authority would be violating the statement the State Department sent to the Committee on Appropriations. I read from the Department of State's International Information Administration:

Foreign currency available for educational exchange programs without dollar purchases. Total dollars in foreign currency, \$8,859,791.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is the very point I want clarified, because, as the Senator knows, since this original—

Mr. FERGUSON. We changed it from "without dollar purchases" to "with dollar purchases."

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is right.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is the same language which was adopted by the House of Representatives.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Since the original budget estimate was made there has been a separation under Reorganization Plan No. 8 of IAA and those activities from the Department of State, but the exchange program remains in the State Department.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Therefore, it can be seen, as a matter of administration, that there is a possibility of some conflict in the distribution of the \$70 million. I wanted it to be clear that the intention of the Appropriations Committee and the conferees is that the \$8.8 million is still to be devoted to the purchase of foreign currencies.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the Senator has made the record clear.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan has tried to explain what the conferees and the committee were trying to do.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I appreciate the patience of the Senator from Michigan. We have been confronted in the program with a completely new approach to it, and I have been worried about the capacity to adapt to this new requirement. I hope it will work, and that the program will continue to work as it has in the past.

Mr. FERGUSON. I join the Senator in that hope.

TRIBUTE TO MEMBERS OF APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan, as the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, has called up the conference report on

the final appropriation bill to be considered by this session of Congress, namely, the supplemental appropriations bill. The adoption of the report will complete the record so far as the first session of the 83d Congress is concerned.

A few minutes ago I was talking with the veteran Representative from the State of New York, JOHN TABER, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

Mr. TABER said to me that according to his figures the total of the appropriations for this Congress will be \$20.8 billion below the appropriations of a year ago. The appropriations will be \$14.5 billion below the estimate of the Truman budget. The total of the appropriations will be \$4,578,000,000 below the Eisenhower revised budget. That is a record which I think will represent the top job of this session of the 83d Congress. When the score is written it is my personal opinion that the highest accolades will go to the Appropriations Committees of Congress for the work they have done.

It is unfortunate that tonight the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriation, cannot be present. Many of us know he is in the hospital at the present time recovering from injuries recently received.

To the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and to his associates on the committee I want to extend my personal congratulations. I know as well as anyone how thankless is the work of the members of the Committee on Appropriations. I spent 12 years on the Committee on Appropriations in the House, and I know it is a grinding job. One gives of one's eyes and energy, and time.

Because this is the final appropriation bill I desire to express my appreciation for the grand job they have done.

I should like to say a word also about the work of the acting majority leader, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. He is also a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and it was my privilege to sit in with him on the subcommittee of which he is the chairman, the one dealing with the civil functions of the Army. I do not know how he found either the time or the patience or the strength to carry on as he did in committee and to carry also the load he has been carrying on the floor as the acting majority leader.

After all, there is a party line in the two bodies of Congress, but when the whole score is added up, the real pride that a Member of the Senate or a Member of the House of Representatives takes in the work of the Congress is measured on occasions such as the one we have had tonight, when many of the Members have spoken of the work of the distinguished minority leader, the very able senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON]. Such pride is also felt when we hear the words of those of our friends who have sat in the gallery. During the past few months there have been times when I have been particularly impressed by the remarks I heard, later on, from friends of mine who had been in

the gallery, and who thereafter, in speaking to me, praised the work of the acting majority leader, the senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. There has been no doubt in the mind of anyone who has observed the work of the Senator during his active leadership that he had a program and that he knew what it was and that he kept his eye on it and that he tried at all times to carry it through.

The work he has had to do has had its unpleasant phases; sometimes he has had to say "No" to colleagues whom he would have liked to accommodate. But if the work of the Senate is to be done, someone must "keep his eye on the ball."

The Senator from California has done that, and has kept us at work. As a result, it will be possible for us to adjourn sine die tonight. He has done outstanding work. His remarks on the various bills have been delivered with dignity, restraint, and conviction. He has done a wonderful job. In connection with his work of leadership and his work on the appropriation bills, he is certainly entitled to know that we appreciate the splendid work he has done for all of us.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I should like to call attention to one item of the conference report which I believe leaves a great deal of confusion and doubt about what is intended and what has been done. I refer to the section under the title "Military Construction, Department of Defense—Department of the Air Force," and so forth.

As the bill was passed by the House and sent to the Senate, it contained on page 26, the following provision:

Not to exceed \$240,776,000 of the unobligated balances of funds heretofore granted under this head shall be made available until expended—

And so forth. When the bill came to the Senate, the House report contained this language with respect to 10 airbase projects or specific projects which had been submitted by the Air Force as projects for consideration in connection with this appropriation bill—and I now read from page 32 of the report of the House committee:

The committee has denied estimates in their entirety for bases on which construction under the present program has not been initiated or has been seriously delayed. These bases are as follows:

The 10 bases are then named, and one of them is the Blytheville Air Base, in my State of Arkansas.

The question of whether the purpose was to eliminate those bases from this year's appropriation only, is what caused confusion when the item was before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

It states:

Eliminates estimates in their entirety—

As to these 10 bases, one of which is the Blytheville Air Base.

As I recall the testimony of the representatives of the Air Force, it was that that language left confusion and doubt as to whether the Air Force could commence construction of these bases out of funds appropriated last year, and which are still available for that purpose.

The Senate undertook to correct that situation by making certain that the bases could be constructed and that the amount of money which had been appropriated for them, and was still available and unobligated, could be used and would be available this year for the construction of the bases.

Let me say that as to the Blytheville Air Base, \$9,713,000 of last year's appropriation is still available for that purpose, but in this year's revised estimate from the Air Force and the Bureau of the Budget, there was an item for \$245,000 for the Blytheville Airbase, which amount is insignificant and of no importance for my purpose.

The Senate committee and the Senate struck out the House language to which I have referred, and made provision for an additional \$310 million for the estimate submitted for this year, in addition to the carryover fund.

When the bill came to the Senate—and I now call attention to the language of the bill as passed by the Senate—after striking out the language voted by the House, the Senate substituted this language:

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force—

And so forth. That is a sufficient quotation of the provision to show that it was our intention that what we were appropriating—particularly the \$310 million—was in addition to amounts already available. I am sure that was the intent of the Appropriations Committee and of the Senate when it passed the bill.

Mr. President, when the bill went to conference—the Senate having stricken out the provision voted by the House—the conferees struck out the provision voted by the Senate, and substituted the following:

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized—

And so forth. That indicates that although the additional appropriation for this year was taken out of unobligated balances, it was in addition to the balances which remain unobligated, and which might be used for these 10 bases, the construction of which had not been begun.

I am trying to determine now whether—from the language of the conference report—there is still available

the \$9,713,000 which was appropriated last year, and is unexpended, for the Blytheville air base. This inquiry also applies, of course, to the other nine air bases referred to in the House report.

In other words, when the conference report is agreed to, will that amount of money still be available for commencement of construction of that air base?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, it is my opinion that the \$9,713,000 will be available for the Blytheville air base.

General Washbourne, of the Air Force, advises that under present interpretation of the effect of the provisions contained in the supplemental appropriation bill, as agreed to in conference, the Air Force will be permitted to proceed with the financed program amounting to approximately \$9,713,000 at Blytheville.

In addition, the Air Force contemplates requesting clearance with the committees concerned for the use of a portion of unobligated funds not now needed for the purpose for which appropriated, to finance a portion of the new authorization for Blytheville, amounting to some \$8,800,000. Of course, that matter has to come back to the two Appropriations Committees.

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is the amount necessary to complete construction, is it not?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am not concerned about that. That matter has to come back to the two Appropriations Committees.

But I wish to know—and this situation has been in a confused state ever since the House report came to the Senate—whether the money which was appropriated last year, in the amount of \$9 million-plus, is left intact, is available, and can be applied immediately following passage of the pending bill, for the purpose of starting construction.

Mr. FERGUSON. My answer is that it is left intact and that it can be used. But my answer regarding the \$245,000 is as I have indicated. Funds for the lighting system and antenna, in the amount of \$245,000 have not been made available.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am not concerned about that. Whether it will be needed or not, I do not know. But the important thing is to make certain that it was the intent of the conferees as it was the intent of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, and of the Senate, that these funds should remain available, and be available when the bill is finally passed, so that the construction of the Air Force base might be started.

Mr. FERGUSON. My answer is that it is available and can be used.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Am I correct that that was the intention of the conferees?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I shall not argue that matter further. I would call the Senator's attention to the language of the managers on the part of the House in their statement. The statement appears on page 12, with reference to amendment No. 58:

It appropriates \$240,776,000 for acquisition and construction of real property, Department of the Air Force, and provides for use of unobligated balances in the amount of

\$21,317,000 instead of an appropriation of \$310 million.

In other words, according to this statement, \$310 million was stricken out completely.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. But the sum of \$21 million plus, from unobligated balances, is for these special projects which are listed in the report. Is that correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I call attention further to the following language in the same paragraph:

The conferees on the part of the House and of the Senate are in agreement that the amount of \$240,776,000 shall be allocated in conformity with the recommendations in House Report 762, 83d Congress, 1st session—

It is that report from which I have been reading—

and that \$21,317,000 of unobligated balances shall be allocated in the following manner * * *.

What is the meaning of that? Did the Senate conferees agree to this language?

The conferees on the part of the House and of the Senate are in agreement that the amount of \$240,776,000 shall be allocated in conformity with the recommendations in House Report 762. * * *

What is meant by that?

Mr. FERGUSON. It has reference to new money.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In other words, the \$240 million plus is regarded as new money. Is that correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. And it does not affect the appropriation, which was actually made for the 10 airbases, and the airbase appropriation carried over, unobligated and unexpended from last year. Is that correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. With that understanding, that clarifies the matter. But without that clarification it seemed to be in a state of confusion. I thank the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6200, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
August 3, 1953.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13 to the bill (H. R. 6200) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes," and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the funds made available under the head 'International Information and Educational Activities' in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, for purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception shall be available for such purposes relating to such radio

facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "Provided further, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency create pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any person above the grade of GS-7 transferred to or employed by said Agency but this authority shall not be applicable to any person entitled to veterans' preference for Federal Government employment."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$200,000 named in said amendment insert "\$100,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change "\$84,500,000" to "\$70,000,000" and change "\$10,000" to "\$8,000,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate, Nos. 13, 16, 28, and 29.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION OF MINIMUM SCHOOL FACILITIES IN CERTAIN AREAS

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6049) to amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, to provide a temporary program of assistance in the construction of minimum school facilities in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate. The report was read by the legislative clerk.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, it may be recalled that there were two principal points of difference between the House and Senate bills. The House had included in its bill \$95 million for retroactive entitlements; that is, payments for work done last year and the year before. The conferees reduced that to \$55 million, because we found that \$40 million was already taken care of in another way.

The other difference between the two bills was that the Senate had provided that the Federal Government pay 45 percent of the expense in class B areas.

The House had made it 60 percent in its bill. The conferees reduced it to 50 percent.

Those were the principal differences between the two bills. It was not an easy matter to work out, so that it would be fair to all. I certainly hope that matters such as this will be taken up by the new Commission for Intergovernmental Relations, and I hope that a more equitable plan may be worked out for the future. The conferees on the part of the Senate did the best they could, and we think we got a pretty good bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In regard to the \$95 million for retroactive entitlements, did I correctly understand from the Senator that \$40 million of it had been taken care of otherwise?

Mr. AIKEN. I may say to the Senator from Arkansas that, in arriving at the figure of \$95 million, the House had used the cost of complete facilities; whereas the law provides for payments on minimum facilities. The difference between minimum facilities in the areas referred to and complete facilities amounted to \$30 million. The other \$10 million was taken off because that was the estimated cost of certain school buildings, which were well under way, in fact, were almost entirely constructed, before the communities knew anything about the law which was passed 2 years ago. We felt that they were at least entitled to that because they had the buildings practically completed, anyway, before the Congress even considered providing Federal assistance. So a reduction was made of \$40 million. It means that all of the communities that were entitled last year to Federal assistance for the purpose of providing minimum facilities for the schoolchildren within their areas, will, under this law, get the amount to which they are entitled.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is the Senator familiar with the situation in Arkansas under Public Law 815, and can he tell me what the effect of the action by the conference will be in Arkansas? I have not had much opportunity to look into the matter.

Mr. AIKEN. We do not have the details for every school district. I would expect, however, that under the bill as agreed to by the conferees, the school districts of Arkansas would be entitled to the amount of their entitlements for the construction of minimum facilities. There was also an amendment offered by the senior Senator from Alabama which provides for more tolerance in States where the county may be the unit of government and where there is an impacted district in one corner of it. I think that has been taken care of, and I think it applies to the State of Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is a little different question from this particular one. But there are several instances in Arkansas of the local community, such as Hot Springs, having floated a bond issue and relied on Public Law 815. They would feel they were badly treated if they did not receive some consideration.

Mr. AIKEN. That would be the case if they did not float their bonds until

after Public Law 815 was passed. But there was \$10 million worth of construction done before Public Law 815 was passed. Those districts which had already gone ahead with the means at hand to construct their school buildings we felt were not seriously in need of assistance and should not be included.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I understood the Senator to say that where they had floated bond issues after the enactment of the law they would be entitled to the money.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. I would say that the money allowed in the bill is to cover cases such as that to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. Would the Senator be kind enough to say again what he means by the \$40 million having been taken care of? I do not quite understand that situation.

Mr. AIKEN. We found that \$30 million represented the difference between the minimum costs and the complete costs of the facilities. Of course, only the minimum costs were allowable under the law, but the House had figured on complete costs in arriving at the figure of \$95 million. We brought it down to \$65 million.

Mr. BUSH. Without changing the entitlements at all. Is that correct?

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct. Then we found that some \$10 million worth of construction which should have been paid off by the Federal Government was already well underway. Communities had intended to construct buildings out of their own funds before Public Law 815 was passed.

Mr. BUSH. Then, is it fair to assume that those communities which have been expecting this assistance will receive approximately what they expect to get?

Mr. AIKEN. If they did not float their bonds or start their construction until after Public Law 815 was passed, it is our intention to cover them under the bill as agreed to by the conferees.

Mr. BUSH. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. HUNT. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator two questions. Will he advise the Senate what he means by the differentiation between minimum costs and complete costs?

Mr. AIKEN. Public Law 815 anticipated that the Federal Government would pay a percentage of the costs of those facilities necessary to take care of the children who were brought to the community as a result of Federal activities. Some communities wanted better schools than that; they wanted many other extras and accessories which would go to comprise a complete and 100-percent-perfect school system. It was not intended that the Federal Government would pay the full cost of complete facilities, but only a percentage of the cost of such facilities as were necessary properly to house and take care of the chil-

dren, and any extras would be paid for by the community itself.

Mr. HUNT. One more question. Did I correctly understand the Senator to say that the House amendment which prevents the deduction of income from oil royalties, lease rentals, and things of that kind would operate as a charge against the Federal contributions to the housing?

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is correct. Personally, I am not fully convinced—only partially convinced—that it was proper so to provide. But, nevertheless, there was no time to go into it any further and come up with a bill which could be fully approved at this session of the Congress. Some communities are doing very well under that dual-agreement system.

Mr. HUNT. On the theory that a man who was unconvinced is an unconvinced man still, I congratulate and want to thank the Senator for being partially convinced that it is a good thing.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Wyoming may tell his constituents that the payments will continue as usual under the new law.

Mr. HUNT. May I say to the distinguished Senator that he has made \$120,000 available to the Cheyenne, Wyo., schools for the next year, and I thank him.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I should like to associate myself with the congratulations by the Senator from Wyoming, because the Senator from Vermont has done a very difficult job and the best job that could be done under the circumstances.

I wish the Senator from Vermont would tell us, regarding the Indian education situation, which of the two positions taken by the House and the Senate was the more liberal.

Mr. AIKEN. I am sure the provisions of the House bill which prevailed in the conference report are the more satisfactory.

Mr. MUNDT. I am sure they are, and I want to compliment that fine specimen of Vermont granite. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement which I have prepared on the same subject.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MUNDT

Economy, yes; for everything except if it means denying to our Nation's children the rich opportunity our country intends for them.

I believe that our greatest national wealth lies in our children. I voted to use the incomes from the oil and mineral deposits from the Continental Shelf for education.

And today I plead for adequate help to keep our overburdened schools going.

In South Dakota we have at least five areas vitally affected by the Federal impact. These 5 areas are (1) Pierre, (2) Edgemont, (3), Yankton, (4) Lake Andes, (5) Rapid City.

I regard the laws granting Federal aid to federally impacted school areas as giving the very minimum grant by which the Federal Government may repay, to the States,

in part, the costs of operating additional programs which Federal activities have imposed on the States and their subdivisions.

The States cannot tax the Federal Government. At the same time, the Federal Government has the absolute right in any national emergency to use and utilize the properties of the State. Yet, the Federal Government cannot properly take over State or personal property without giving due and proper compensation for such property and for its use.

The Second World War caused our Government to move vast numbers of our population from place to place. A factory built here, a training center built there. Men and women assumed their war duties; they accepted their migratory status. But of course they wanted their families with them. The States and the particular local communities which were acutely affected by this industrial revolution suddenly imposed on them, accepted their new responsibilities as best they could. To some extent the Federal housing program helped. It gave homes to some. It helped settle these newly born communities. Some Federal help came for hospitals, for recreation, for sanitation. But for schools and schooling came practically nothing.

Schools burst at their seams. The funds for teachers' salaries appropriated for the already overworked staff shrunk drastically as the number of teachers had to be increased—even when there was no more State or local money with which to pay them. This loss became more acute as the value of the dollar shrunk.

It was then that the Congress of the United States, mindful of its responsibilities and keenly aware of the grave dislocations which had been wrought in the educational programs of many communities through essential Federal projects, decided to learn firsthand what these conditions actually were and how the Federal Government could most effectively meet its responsibilities and help the States and their subdivisions.

A Subcommittee of the House Committee on Labor and Education was set up in 1949 to study this problem. A thorough study was made during 1949-50 of conditions in the most critically impacted areas, and a full report covering their findings during 4 months was made. Then followed almost a year's hearings in 1950 covering not only the story on what the conditions are, but also on the many aspects of the Federal Government's responsibilities in a situation which the Federal Government of necessity had helped create. It was finally agreed that the Federal Government had a two-fold immediate responsibility: It had to help provide the school buildings to hold the children brought to an area because their parents were employed on a federally needed project, and the Federal Government had to help provide and maintain services in these schools for these children. They needed teachers; they needed buildings and other essential facilities. They had to have money to help meet these additional costs.

With these two principles generally agreed to, two bills were enacted into law: The emergency school construction aid law, Public Law 815, and the emergency maintenance and operation aid law, Public Law 874, to help the school districts, where the Federal impact was acutely felt, maintain, and operate their schools.

Because these grants were definitely in the nature of emergency grants they could be made only on two premises: (1) That proved need, born of the Federal impact does exist, and (2) that a certain percentage of the children in the area are there because of a Federal program. The laws meet an emergency and, therefore, can concern themselves only with the emergency.

Public Law 207 - 83d Congress
Chapter 340 - 1st Session
H. R. 6200

AN ACT

All 67 Stat. 418.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Supplemental sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act Appropriation Act, 1954. may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC WELFARE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", \$51,457.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), D. C. Code 1-902 to 1-906.
\$24,234.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, Title 47, section 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1951 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in House Document Numbered 194 (Eighty-third Congress), \$55,801. 58 Stat. 533.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for the fiscal years involved.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Anna Lee Smith, widow of Willis Smith, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500.

For payment to Lillian C. Tobey, widow of Charles W. Tobey, late a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, \$12,500.

For payment to Martha B. Taft, widow of Robert A. Taft, late a Senator from the State of Ohio, \$12,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous Items: For an additional amount for Miscellaneous Items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1953, \$50,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Ruth B. Bryson, widow of Joseph R. Bryson, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$12,500.

For payment to Jessie M. Hull, widow of Merlin Hull, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, \$12,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery (revolving fund): For an additional amount for "Stationery (revolving fund)", for the first session of the Eighty-third Congress, \$800, to remain available until expended.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION FOR 1953

For carrying out the provisions of the Joint Resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Annual Meeting of the Interparliamentary Union for the year 1953, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia", approved July 13, 1953 (Public Law 110, Eighty-third Congress), \$150,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to advance to the President of the American Group such sums within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray incidental expenses to be accounted for in the same manner as provided by law for Senate committees.

Ante, p. 147.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479) and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) (except in Germany and Austria), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225) and the informational media guarantee program authorized by section 111 (b) (3) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended and continued by section 7 of the Mutual Security Act of 1952 (22 U. S. C. 1509), including rents in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings

62 Stat. 6.

53 Stat. 1290.

60 Stat. 754.

63 Stat. 630.

64 Stat. 1081.

Ante, p. 161.

60 Stat. 999.

concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$3,000); purchase (not to exceed six) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$75,000,000, of which not less than \$5,000,000 shall be available for the payment of terminal leave and related costs: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,400: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films: *Provided further*, That after the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 8, 1953, existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire within one year of said effective date may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment authorized in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 922): *Provided further*, That upon the effective date of Reorganization Plan Number 8 of 1953, the President may authorize the Director of the United States Information Agency thereby created to carry out (under such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe) the functions of the Board of the

20 Stat. 216.

60 Stat. 810.

62 Stat. 983.

31 USC 529.

63 Stat. 384.

International short-wave radio stations.

Restriction.

60 Stat. 1009.

All 67 Stat. 421.

22 USC 801
note.

63 Stat. 878.

64 Stat. 1048.

65 Stat. 55.

Ante, p. 371.

Foreign Service with respect to personnel appointed or assigned for service in the United States Information Agency under the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 of the funds made available under the head "International Information and Educational Activities" in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, for purchase, rent, construction and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception shall be available for such purposes relating to such radio facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State: *Provided further*, That the general provisions of the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1954, shall apply to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, until January 1, 1954, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Director of the United States Information Agency created pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953 may terminate the employment of any person above the grade of G. S. 7 transferred to or employed by said agency but this authority shall not be applicable to any person entitled to Veterans' preference for federal government employment: *Provided further*, That the operations of the International Broadcasting Service presently located in New York City shall be moved to the District of Columbia or its environs by June 30, 1954.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

64 Stat. 12.

22 USC 1621
note.

60 Stat. 810.

For expenses necessary to enable the Commission to settle certain claims of the Government of the United States on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals against foreign governments as authorized by Public Law 455, approved March 10, 1950, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles for field use only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and employment of aliens; \$220,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

66 Stat. 556.

The Attorney General is hereby authorized to transfer from appropriations contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953, not to exceed \$250,000 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", fiscal year 1953.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$4,172,696.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry", \$3,900,000.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

46 Stat. 1482.

For an additional amount for payment of claims for extra pay for Sunday and holiday services under the Act of March 2, 1931, as construed by the Court of Claims in the case of Renner and Krupp versus

the United States (106 Court of Claims 676), fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, \$14,546.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Support of United States prisoners", \$11,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

EXPORT CONTROL

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, relating to export controls, \$4,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,100,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$84,500 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$100,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head for the fiscal year 1953 shall remain available during the current fiscal year to cover the cost of reduction in force of officers and employees whose services are terminated.

63 Stat. 7.
50 USC app.
2021 note.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

For an additional amount for "Operating-differential subsidies", \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, PUBLIC MONEYS

For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, public moneys," \$66,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Treasurer," fiscal year 1954.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1953, for "Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska", \$1,088.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenue)

ELECTRIC CAR SERVICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Electric car service", \$10,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Railway mail service, salaries", fiscal year 1948.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

The following corporations are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1954 for each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

59 Stat. 598.
31 USC 849.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Not to exceed \$1,116,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington shall be available during the current fiscal year for all administrative expenses of the bank, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided*, That necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which an application for a loan has been made, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

60 Stat. 810.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$9,500,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year for its administrative expenses, including purchase (not to exceed eight for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Provided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the continental United States; the expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of contracts or in the performance of legal services; and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices.

CHAPTER IV-A

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$100,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6049, Eighty-third Congress.

Post, p. 522.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by titles III and IV of the Act of September 23, 1950 (Public Law 815), as amended, including not to exceed \$500,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$70,000,000, to remain available until expended, and of which \$8,000,000 shall be available for carrying out title IV of said Act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6049, Eighty-third Congress.

Post, p. 522.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Agricultural Adjustment Programs", \$5,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938".

52 Stat. 69.

The funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture in the Act of June 4, 1952 (Public Law 371) shall remain available until December 31, 1954.

7 USC 1392.

66 Stat. 98.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Management and Protection", \$83,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories", \$239,000.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$300,000.

CHAPTER VII

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

For expenses necessary to assist the President in improving the management of executive agencies and in obtaining greater economy and efficiency through the establishment of more efficient business methods in Government operations, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem, by allocation to any agency or office in the executive branch for the conduct, under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of examinations and appraisals of, and the development and installation of improvements in, the organization and operations of such agency or of other agencies in the executive branch, \$500,000, to remain available until expended, and which shall be available without regard to the provisions of sub-section (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

60 Stat. 810.

31 USC 665.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); not exceeding \$15,000 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$275,000, together with the unobligated balance of funds appropriated for "Salaries and expenses, The White House Office", in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (5 U. S. C. 56), this appropriation shall be available for payment of salary to persons appointed as members of the Council during the recess of the Senate immediately following the current session.

60 Stat. 23.

Ante, p. 14.

COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT POLICY FOR FEDERAL PERSONNEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel, created by the Act of July 16, 1952 (66 Stat. 723), \$225,000, of which not to exceed \$3,800 shall be available for expenses of travel.

5 USC 736c.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN KOREA

There are hereby made available out of the funds available to the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1954 and certified by the Secretary of Defense to be saved as a result of the armistice in Korea, not to exceed \$200,000,000 to be available, under such terms and conditions as the President may specify and through such officers or agencies of the United States as he may designate, for relief and rehabilitation in Korea: *Provided*, That funds made available hereunder shall be used only in such parts of Korea as the President deems to be not under Communist control.

EMERGENCY MIGRATION

For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out such migration program as may be authorized by law, including transfer of not to exceed sixty-five passenger motor vehicles from the Mutual Security Agency or the Department of State without reimbursement; not to exceed \$9,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from this appropriation; and not to exceed \$756,000 for the making of loans; \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the Eighty-third Congress, of either S. 1917 or H. R. 6481. Ante, p. 400.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

INVESTIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of other international organizations, certain information concerning United States citizens employed, or being considered for employment by such organizations, \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of Title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422 dated January 9, 1953, as amended. 18 FR 239. 62 Stat. 697.

COMMISSION ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$300,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the Eighty-third Congress, of H. R. 5495. Post, p. 472.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and not to exceed \$16,700 for expenses of travel, \$500,000, to remain available until September 1, 1954.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
OF THE GOVERNMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and not to exceed \$14,700 for expenses of travel, \$500,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

66 Stat. 399. Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$300,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for "Salaries, General Accounting Office" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, General Accounting Office", in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, to be available for the cost of security investigations required by law.

Ante, p. 302.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

66 Stat. 644. Appropriation item under the heading "General Services Administration, Hospital Facilities in the District of Columbia" contained in the Act approved July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 637), is hereby amended by inserting after the word "appropriation" at the end of the first proviso and before the colon, the phrase "including in addition thereto Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:".

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: In addition to amounts appropriated under this head, the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation from any other funds available for administrative expenses not to exceed the sum of \$50,000 for studies and surveys which the President may request of the housing policies and programs of the Government and of organization for the administration of such programs, and for expenses of advisers and consultants in connection therewith.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$2,200,000; and in addition, not to exceed \$1,575,000 may be transferred to this appropriation from the Revolving Fund, Small Business Administration, for administrative expenses in connection with activities financed under said Fund: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for necessary expenses in connection with the liquidation of the Small Defense Plants Administration.

REVOLVING FUND

Ante, p. 232. For the Revolving Fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, to be available without fiscal year limitation, \$55,000,000.

REVOLVING FUND, SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

The Revolving Fund authorized by paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of section 714 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1954 for payment of obligations and direct costs under contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1953. 65 Stat. 139.
50 USC 2163a.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000, which shall be available without regard to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the purchase of newspapers and periodicals in the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1954, is hereby increased from \$100 to \$500. 31 USC 665.
Ante, p. 311.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

SERVICE DISABLED VETERANS INSURANCE FUND

For an additional amount for "Service Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund", \$1,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Readjustment Benefits", and to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER VIII

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Naval air facilities, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,000,000, to be funded out of prior appropriations.
Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,000,000, to be funded out of prior appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Air Force, as authorized by the Act of March 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 17), the Act of October 27, 1949 (63 Stat. 936) as amended, the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress) without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the land and interests therein, may be acquired and construction may be prosecuted thereon prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$240,776,000, to remain available until expended, together with \$21,317,000 which shall be available from unobligated funds previously appropriated under this head. 64 Stat. 236,
1221.
65 Stat. 336.
66 Stat. 606.
10 USC 1339;
40 USC 259,267.
33 USC 733 and
note.

Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract.

SEC. 802. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

Costs of expediting construction.

SEC. 803. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable completion date for each project, taking into consideration the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.

Bakery, laundry facilities, etc.

SEC. 804. None of the funds appropriated in this chapter shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the United States, its Territories, or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

Military public works.

SEC. 805. Funds appropriated to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the headings "Military Construction", "Alaska Communication System, Construction", "Public Works", and "Acquisition and Construction of Real Property", respectively, in fiscal year 1954 and prior years, are hereby made available for military public works authorized for such departments by any law cited in any of such appropriations or any law enacted during the 1st Session of 83d Congress: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Army, and not to exceed \$1,500,000 of such funds appropriated to the Department of the Navy, shall be available for the purposes of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 364), in addition to amounts previously made available for such purpose: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be obligated under the authority contained in this section on any project authorized in the 1st Session of the 83d Congress until the Department of Defense has come into agreement with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Grades 16-18. Temporary positions.

SEC. 806. In order more effectively to administer the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, the President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in the interest of national defense, may authorize positions in the Department of Defense to be placed temporarily in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of that Act, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that Act. Under authority herein, grades 16, 17, and 18 in the Department of Defense may be increased only to the extent that the total of such grades in the Department of Defense shall not exceed one hundred and eighty, notwithstanding the provisions of section 638 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1954.

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071
note.
5 USC 1105.

Ante, p. 356.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

AUDITED CLAIMS

Applicable current appropriations of the Department of the Navy shall be available for the payment of claims certified by the Comp-

troller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

"Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts", fiscal year 1943, \$4,145.

"Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1948, \$25,841.

"Fuel, Navy", fiscal year 1949, \$25,543.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Construction, General

Not to exceed \$48,933 of the amount available under this head shall be available for payments to the Nutwood Drainage and levee district, Illinois, as authorized in H. R. 4779: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law, during the first session of the Eighty-third Congress of H. R. 4779. Ante, p. 179.

NIAGARA REMEDIAL WORKS

For financing a part of the United States share of the cost of remedial works in the Niagara River, to be undertaken in accordance with article II of the treaty between the United States of America and Canada, ratified by the United States Senate on August 9, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$1,500,000. 1 UST 695.

CHAPTER X

OCCUPATION PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; such minimum supplies for the civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the objectives sought to be accomplished; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that Ryukyu Islands. 60 Stat. 810.

All 67 Stat. 431.

33 USC 733 and
note; 10 USC
1339; 31 USC
529; 40 USC
259, 267.

41 USC 5.
62 Stat. 21.

62 Stat. 137.
22 USC 1501note.
Commodities
and technical
services.

Bilateral
agreements.

61 Stat. 934.
22 USC 1411
note.
Payment of
certain trans-
portation
charges.

Relief pack-
ages.

Transfer of
functions.

Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*, That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in such occupied areas in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) thereof: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by the United States, of any area for which such funds are made available, may be expended by the President for the procurement of such commodities and technical services, and commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief in occupied areas and not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into between the United States and the recognized government or authority with respect to such area containing such undertakings by such government or authority as the President may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary of \$14,800; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of educational, informational, and rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria; medical and health assistance for the civilian population of Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining discipline and order (including trial and punishment by courts established by or under authority of the President); printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; purchase (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or Austria of property donated for the purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$500,000), to be accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107); representation allowances (not to exceed \$60,000) similar to those authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131); and for administering, in Germany and Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)); \$40,438,000: *Provided*, That provisions of law, including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the Department of State shall be available for application to expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside the continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this appropriation appointments may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard to the four-year limitation contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided further*, That in the event the President assigns to the Department of State responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government, occupation, or control of foreign areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the authorities contained in this appropriation may be utilized by the Department of State in connection with such government, occupation,

60 Stat. 810.

62 Stat. 983.

40 Stat. 1270.

60 Stat. 1025.

60 Stat. 754.

47 Stat. 417.

33 USC 733 and
note; 31 USC
529.

60 Stat. 1009.
22 USC 922.

All 67 Stat. 433.

36 Stat. 1047.

Transfer of
funds.

or control of such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That when the Department of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving in Germany and Austria, payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively: *Provided further*, That there may be transferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Acquisition of Buildings Abroad" not to exceed \$5,348,000, which shall remain available until expended for purchase of foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States for acquisition of sites and purchase or construction of buildings necessary for consular activities in Germany, including design and technical services and procurement of furniture and equipment for such buildings, at a total cost (including all amounts obligated for such purposes in fiscal years 1952 and 1953) not in excess of \$7,655,000.

CHAPTER XI

EMERGENCY AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Defense Mobilization, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That contracts for not to exceed eight persons under this appropriation for temporary or intermittent services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), may be renewed annually.

60 Stat. 810.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

DEFENSE TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the Commissioner who is responsible for the supervision of the Bureau of Service, Interstate Commerce Commission, to carry out functions delegated to him under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$425,000.

64 Stat. 798.
50 USC app.
2061.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Office of Rent Stabilization and such successor agency as the President may designate pursuant to section 8 of the Housing and Rent Act of 1953 (Public Law 23, approved April 30, 1953), and for the liquidation of the Economic Stabilization Agency, \$1,200,000.

Arte, p. 25.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Emergency operating expenses", \$200,000; and appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1954 shall be available to enable the General Services Administration to carry out its functions arising out of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

64 Stat. 798.
50 USC app.
2061.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Commerce to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including employment of aliens; and reimbursement of General Services Administration for security guard services; \$4,200,000: *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$310,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made available under this head for the fiscal year 1953 shall remain available during the current fiscal year to cover the cost of reduction in force of officers and employees whose services are terminated.

64 Stat. 798.
50 USC app.
2061.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of the Interior to carry out its functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; employment of aliens; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$500,000.

64 Stat. 798.
50 USC app.
2061.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): reimbursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive, \$8,525,000.

64 Stat. 1245.
60 Stat. 810.

Meetings.
Security
guard
services.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil

All 67 Stat. 435.

50 USC app.
2281.

Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, \$10,500,000.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

50 USC app.
2281.

For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$27,500,000.

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Documents Numbered 58 and 65, and House Document Numbered 166, Eighty-third Congress, \$12,121,334, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER XIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Motor ve-
hicles.
60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 1301. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400.

Citizenship
requirements.

SEC. 1302. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not

Affidavit.

Penalty.

more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort.

Reoupment.

Nonapplicabil-
ity.

SEC. 1303. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

Living quarters
allowances.

46 Stat. 818.

60 Stat. 1026.
22 USC 1131.

22 USC 801
note.

SEC. 1304. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

Senate dis-
approval of
nomination.

SEC. 1305. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

U. S. Code An-
notated; Life-
time Federal
Digest.

SEC. 1306. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; examination of budgets and estimates of appropriations in the field; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

Administrative
expenses.

59 Stat. 597.

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 1307. No part of any funds of or available to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase or construction of any office building at the seat of Government primarily for occupancy by any department or agency of the United States Government or by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

Construction,
eto.

SEC. 1308. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States,

Strikes or
overthrow of
Government.

or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

Retired officers.

SEC. 1309. No payment shall be made from appropriations in this or any other Act to any officer on the retired lists of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Marine Corps, Regular Air Force, Regular Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service for a period of two years after retirement who for himself or for others is engaged in the selling of or contracting for the sale of or negotiating for the sale of to any agency of the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service any supplies or war materials.

Defense activities.

SEC. 1310. During the current fiscal year, personnel and appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses to any department, agency, or corporation in the executive branch of the Government, shall be transferred to any defense activity under the jurisdiction of such department or agency in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary for the discharge of responsibilities relating to the national defense assigned to such department, agency, or corporation by or pursuant to law.

Payment of employees.

SEC. 1311. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be used to pay employees at a rate in excess of that paid for comparable work under the regular appropriations provided to the departments and agencies concerned in the regular 1954 appropriation Acts.

Government-owned quarters.

SEC. 1312. During the current fiscal year, the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*, That said circular may be amended or changed during such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than January 31, 1954, of the operations of this order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 1313. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from the applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits may be used until June 30, 1954, without reimbursement to the Treasury, for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953: *Provided further*, That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

Foreign credits.
31 USC 724.

60 Stat. 754.

SEC. 1314. Funds made available in this or any other Act shall hereafter be available for examination of estimates of appropriations in the field and the use of such funds for such purpose shall be subject only to regulations by the standing committees concerned.

Estimates of
appropriations.

SEC. 1315. (a) During the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation for the executive branch contained in this or any other Act, or of any funds made available for expenditure by any corporation included in this or any other Act, shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose principal or primary duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), unless such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees performing such duties. This subsection shall not apply to—

Chauffeurs,
etc.

Nonappli-
cability.

(1) Any person employed by an agency for which appropriations of funds were made available by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953, and whose place of duty is in a foreign country

66 Stat. 393.

(2) Any person acting as chauffeur for—

The President of the United States
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Attorney General
The Postmaster General
The Secretary of the Interior
The Undersecretary of the Interior
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Commerce

(3) Automobiles operated by—

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
The United States Secret Service
The Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Interior, outside the District of Columbia

(4) One-half of the chauffeur-driven automobiles in operation in the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce on July 1, 1951

All 67 Stat. 439.

66 Stat. 517, (5) Agencies for which appropriations or funds were made available by the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1953, or the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1953

579. (6) The agencies named in subsection (b) of this section.

Passenger (b) In no event shall the number of passenger-carrying vehicles vehicles, which may be operated during the current fiscal year at the seat of restriction. government under any appropriation or authorization for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, or the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service exceed 50 per centum of the number in use as of June 30, 1951.

Furniture. SEC. 1316. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no funds shall be available in this or any other Act for the purchase of furniture by any department or agency in any branch of the Government if such requirements can reasonably be met, as determined by the Administrator of General Services, by transfer of excess furniture including rehabilitated furniture from other departments and agencies pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

63 Stat. 377. SEC. 1317. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act or any regular annual appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1954 which has not been enacted into law prior to 40 USC 471 note. July 1, 1953, shall be available from and including such date for the Availability of appropriations, etc. purposes respectively provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1953, and the date of enactment of this Act or the applicable Act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the respective terms thereof.

Approved August 7, 1953.

